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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

1922-1923

Vol. 36

The pages which are missing were removed because they were advertisements

ADOLPH D. FENNEL

Editor

Published by and in the interest of

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
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Vol. 36. OCTOBER, 1922. No. 1.

Regarding the Quantity Issued of United States Stamps of the 1851-1857 Series.

By CARROLL CHASE.

As far as my recollection goes, the quantity of all government issues of the ordinary United States stamps is a matter of record, excepting for the period beginning July 1st, 1855 to and including the year ending June 30th, 1858, although some partial statistics for the year beginning July 1st, 1855 are known. The reports of the Postmaster General covering the period above mentioned are silent regarding either the total quantity or the number of each denomination issued, although before and after this time, the full information is given. I do not know why this omission was made, but I strongly suspect that it was a question of politics. Beginning January 1st, 1856 the prepayment of domestic postage by stamps became obligatory, and it is possible that the Postmaster General or someone in his Department was not pleased with the increased revenue. It may be that someone had predicted a loss instead of a gain.

I quote literally the following paragraphs from Luff's work: (Pages 73-74)

"It has not been possible to obtain lists of the stamps supplied by Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., and Toppan, Carpenter & Co. in each fiscal year for which they held the contract, and the reports of the quantities delivered by the Post Office Department to the deputy postmasters are quite incomplete. The records of the contractors were destroyed on March 4th, 1872, at the burning of the Jayne building in Philadelphia. Such information as is obtainable is here presented.

The first stamps of this issue were delivered by the contractors on June 21st, 1851, and consisted of 100,000 one cent, 300,000 three cents, and 100,000 twelve cents.

Through the valued assistance of an influential friend the following report has been obtained from the Post Office Department:

'Stamps received from Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., June 21, 1851 to July 6, 1855:

Fiscal Year Ending	12 cent	10 cent	3 cent	1 cent	Value
June 30, 1851	200,000	.....	1,710,000	400,000	$ 79,300.00
June 30, 1852	480,000	.....	49,410,000	6,860,000	1,608,500.00
June 30, 1853	.....	.....	51,210,000	4,450,000	1,580,800.00
June 30, 1854	60,000	.....	47,820,000	8,450,000	1,526,300.00
June 30, 1855	.....	.....	20,220,000	3,900,000	645,600.00
July 6, 1855	120,800	747,000	15,001,800	2,767,700	566,927.00
Total,	868,800	747,000	185,371,800	26,827,700	$6,007,427.00

Ten cent stamps appear to have been issued to postmasters on May 4th, 1855, though no invoice is noted from Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., to include them, until July 6th, 1855. They should doubtless be considered as having been received prior to June 30th, the end of the fiscal year.'

The report of the Postmaster General dated December 1st, 1853, supplies the following:

'Number of stamps issued to postmasters for sale in the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1852 and June 30th, 1853:

	1 cent	3 cent	12 cent	Amount
1852	5,489,242	48,410,035	237,042	$1,535,638.51
1853	4,736,311	51,461,040	146,655	1,608,792.91
Total	10,225,553	99,871,075	383,697	$3,144,431.42

Stamps sold by postmasters, year ending June 30th, 1852, $1,316,563.59
Stamps sold by postmasters, year ending June 30th, 1853, 1,629,262.12
Leaving in hands of postmasters, 198,605.71'

From 1853 to 1859 the reports of the Postmaster General do not unfortunately, supply statistics of the quantities of stamps delivered to postmasters or of those sold to the public."

And on Pages 79 and 80

"The statistics of this issue are, unfortunately, very incomplete. The following extracts, taken from the annual reports of the Pastmaster General, are all that can be supplied at present:

'Number of postage stamps issued to postmasters during the fiscal years ending as follows:

Year ending June 30th, 1859: 1 cent, 44,432,300; 3 cent, 142,087,800; 5 cent, 486,560; 10 cent, 3,765,560; 12 cent, 1,429,700. Whole number, 192,201,920. Value $5,279,405.00.

Year ending June 30th, 1860: 1 cent, 50,723,400; 3 cent, 159,463,600; 5 cent, 579,360; 10 cent, 3,898,450; 12 cent, 1,653,500; 24 cent, 52,350. Whole number, 216,370,660. Value $5,920,939.00.'

"Larger denominations of postage stamps have been adopted and introduced, especially for the purpose of affording requisite facilities to prepay the postage on letters to foreign countries, and of removing all excuses heretofore existing of paying such postages in money. The new denominaitons

are twenty-four cents, thirty cents and ninety cents. The two latter have been introduced since July 1st last, and the sales up to November 1st have been as follows:

Thirty cent stamps	140,860; amounting to	$ 42,258.00
Ninety cent stamps	15,840; amounting to	14,256.00

Previously to July 1st, there were issued of the

Twenty-four cent stamps.....	52,350; amounting to	$ 12,564.00
From July 1 to Nov. 1.....	287,975; amounting to	69,114.00
Total issues of new denominations..	497,025; amounting to	$138,192.00

Year ending June 30th, 1861:

Quarter ending	1 cent	3 cent	5 cent	10 cent
Sept. 30, 1860	12,756,100	36,512,700	146,920	922,150
Dec. 31, 1860	14,778,085	39,171,800	178,640	1,154,910
Mar. 31, 1861	14,174,768	41,922,956	223,000	852,900
June 30, 1861	12,184,839	33,615,600	128,640	995,730
	53,893,762	151,223,056	677,200	3,925,690
	12 cent	24 cent	30 cent	90 cent
Sept. 30, 1860	384,800	170,000	103,860	11,960
Dec. 31, 1860	243,825	201,150	105,960	6,200
Mar. 31, 1861	232,400	147,325	65,040	4,110
June 30, 1861	192,875	132,125	65,140	2,010
	1,053,900	650,600	340,000	24,280

Whole number 211,788,518. Value $5,908,522.60.'

There are no available statistics covering the number of stamps issued between June 30th, 1861 and the appearance of the new issue in August of that year. In view of the impending change and the reasons which prompted it, we may assume that the quantity was restricted as far as possible."

When in Washington some months ago, Mr. H. F. Colman very kindly showed me a book entitled "Origin & Use of Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes &c. (Extract from the Report of Hon. A. D. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.)" From this book I copied the following list, which, it will be noted, gives the total number of stamps with their value for all of the missing years. I have little doubt but that the figures given are correct, because for the known years, the figures correspond with the records which we have.

"Year ended	Number of Stamps	Value
June 30, 1847 to 1851	4,603,200	$ 274,710.00
1852.....	54,136,319	1,535,638.51
1853.....	56,344,006	1,608,792.91
1854.....	56,330,000	1,526,300.00
1855.....	72,977,300	2,056,127.00
1856.....	126,045,210	3,611,274.40
1857.....	154,729,465	4,337,135.20

1858	176,761,835	4,945,374.35
1859	192,201,920	5,279,405.00
1860	216,370,660	5,920,939.00
1861	211,788,518	5,908,522.60
1862	251,307,105	7,078,188.00
1863	338,340,385	9,683,394.00
1864	334,054,610	10,177,327.00
1865	387,419,455	12,099,987.50
1866	347,734,325	10,816,661.00
1867	371,599,605	11,578,607.00
1868	383,470,500	11,751,014.00
1869	421,047,460	12,722,568.00"

When I unearthed these figures, I thought it would be a simple matter of a couple of hours of arithmetic to estimate very closely the number of each of the denominations and their value for the years heretofore missing; but either I am a poor mathematician or the problem is much more difficult than I had judged. Had either the number of stamps or the value of them only been known, it would have been a simple matter; but, when the percentages were carefully figured out for the year ending June 30, 1858 according to the number of the stamps, the total value was found to be some one hundred thousand dollars less than it should be! On the other hand, when the percentages were carefully determined on the basis of the value of the stamps, the total quantity of stamps was in the neighborhood of four million too many!

Of course the figures as I determined them, were suggestive of the proper quantities but not as accurate as I would like to see them. There must be some readers of the American Philatelist who have a penchant for such a problem as is here stated. I, as well as many other collectors of early United States stamps, would welcome an accurate solution as to a close approximation of the quantities of each value really issued. In solving the problem the following complicating facts must be remembered: The five cent denomination was first issued January 5th, 1856, but I should judge that January 1st, 1856 (thus dividing a fiscal year in half) would be accurate enough. The ten cent denomination was supposedly first issued May 4th, 1855 (I have seen a copy on cover used May 21st, 1855), although Luff states that there was no invoice noted from the engravers to include them until July 6th, 1855. If the figures of the years ending June 30th, 1860 and June 30th, 1861 are used for comparison the issue of the twenty-four cent denomination on June 15th, 1860, the thirty cent denomination on August 12th, 1860, and the ninety cent denomination on August 13th, 1860, must be taken into consideration. Unless I am much mistaken, this problem, all in all, is a very neat one for a real mathematician, and the aid of such an expert is sincerely requested. The Editor of the American Philatelist, will, I am sure, be glad to publish solutions.

RARITIES

Are My Specialty.

T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

ANOTHER FORGERY EXPOSED.

Mr. W. Hadlow of London, England, well known philatelic auctioneer of Messrs. Plumridge & Co. and member of the Expert Committee, The Stamp Trade Protective Association, notwithstanding his many professional duties finds time for an intensive study and research of stamps for his own pleasure and that of the readers of the "Stamp Collectors Fortnightly" to which he liberally con-

tributes. Through his courtesy we are able to illustrate here a clever and in a sense, dangerous forgery of the first issue Austrian Lombardy, Scott's No. 1. Mr. Hadlow has made a number of interesting type discoveries in early Austrian issues and thought he had made another when he came across the two stamps illustrated at the left. He noted that the "5" in the lower label was spaced 2 mm. from the "C" of centes and as the normal position of the figure of value is but ½ mm. from the "C" of centes he thought for the moment he had discovered a rarity similar to the rare wide spaced 9 of the first issue of Austria. Mr. Hadlow was however doubtful of the color, a pale canary yellow and submitted the stamps to Dr. Emilio Diena the well known expert in these issues. Dr. Diena pronounced the stamps counterfeit but on GENUINE paper! A close examination revealed that the forger had taken an example of the 9 Kr. of Austria, Scott's No. 6, and bleached out the color and printed his forgery on the paper so obtained. The bleaching process did not however entirely remove the 9 Kr. design which can be made out, partly in albino nor did it remove the cancellation. The middle stamp bears a "Liebenau" cancellation which is genuine except as to where it was necessarily touched up to remove traces of the printing over it. This is an Austrian cancellation while the cancell on the left hand stamp is that of "Udine" which was used in Lombardy and suggests that in this case the forger used for his base a copy of the 45 centesimi of Austrian Lombardy instead of the slightly cheaper 9 Kr. of Austria. The forgery is dangerous on account of the difficulty of studying the design in its pale yellow color and were it not for Mr. Hadlow's quick perception of the unusual spacing might have remained undiscovered for some time. This method of providing the proper stamp paper for forgeries is not new but appears to be given special attention in several recent forgeries. The $10.00 value of Hong Kong has recently been found as a forgery on the proper paper which was obtained in the same way, that is by bleaching out the design from a cheap stamp of the same watermark. Mr. Hadlow also informs us that another forgery of the same kind has been discovered of the 1 Pound Southern Nigeria. Collectors are warned to be on the lookout for these stamps and if they are being circulated in this country it should be promptly reported.

A Contemporary Account of Stamp Engraving.

Through the courtesy and interest of Mr. Cecil F. Blogg (A. P. S. 6457) of Tacoma, Washington, we reproduce here a very early account of the Perkins process for laying down plates from which to print stamps. The article is from Chamber's "Edinburgh Journal" of Saturday, June 22nd, 1844 and is as follows:

POSTAGE-LABELS AND ENVELOPES.

"The following facts relative to the manufacture of our present postage-labels and envelopes may not be uninteresting to the readers. They are gleaned from a paper, by the Rev. J. Barlow, on the Chemical and Mechanical Processes, and the Social Influences of the Penny Post, read at a recent meeting of the London Royal Institution. The adhesive labels, or 'queen's heads,' as they are commonly called, are executed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Petch, on Mr. Perkins' principle of steel-engraving by transfer. This process depends on the property of iron to become hard or soft as it receives or loses a small quantity of carbon—the soft plates receiving impressions of the original hardened engraving, and then being tempered to the necessary hardness for the purposes of the printer. Mr. Barlow lays great stress on the absolute identity of every engraving, however numerous, produced by this method. The engine-work on the adhesive labels is of so close a pattern, that it cannot be taken off by lithography or any similar contrivance; while, on the other hand, the eye is so accustomed to notice slight differences between one face and another, that the most skillful imitators of a minute engraving of a human countenance (like that of the sovereign on the label) could not possibly avoid such a deviation from what he was copying as would insure the detection of forgery. With regard to the qualities of the coloured inks with which the labels are printed, Mr. Barlow remarks, that though sufficiently permanent to withstand the effects of sunlight, rain, &c. they would be discharged by any fraudulent attempt to remove the obliterating stamp for the purpose of issuing labels a second time. The gum used for fixing the labels to letters is chiefly derived from potato starch, and therefore perfectly innocuous.

The manufacture of the postage-envelope is effected by many powerful, yet accurate machines. The paper is pervaded by coloured threads, as a security against fraud; and when sent from the manufactory of Mr. Dickinson, it is delivered to the firm of Messrs. De La Rue. It is there cut into lozenges, by the engine of Mr. Wilson, with the utmost precision, and at the rate of sixty or eighty thousand a minute. Previously to being stamped, each lozenge has a notch cut in each side for the convenience of folding; this is done by an angular chisel. The envelopes are then stamped at Somerset House, by a machine which combines the operations of printing and embossing—the invention of the late Sir W. Congreve. The last process, the folding and gumming, is performed by the Messrs. De La Rue, who employ thirty-nine folders on an average; and a quick hand can fold 3500 in a day.

Mr. Barlow next noticed some statistical conclusions:—One engraving on Mr. Perkins' hard steel-roller will afford 1680 transfers to soft steel plates; these again will, when hardened, admit of 60,000 impressions being pulled from each, so that one original will afford 100,800,000 impressions of labels. Twelve years ago, common envelopes were sold at one shilling the dozen (now the postage envelope, with its medallion, may be bought whole-

sale at half a farthing, exclusive of the stamp); and yet, though the manufacture is peculiarly costly, it returns a small profit to the government. More than two hundred and twentymillions of chargeable letters were posted in 1843; so that, supposing all the letter-boxes in the United Kingdom to be open twelve hours in the day, and to communicate with one large spout, the letters would keep flowing through it at the mean rate of fourteen in a second."

RARE STAMPS FORGED BY FRENCH ENGRAVER.

A most ingenious swindle, taking the form of forgery of valuable postage stamps, has been discovered by the Paris police, who arrested its alleged author recently.

A young engraver, whose name is given as Alfred Eagnet and is said to be an artist of considerable talent, realizing the danger of speedy detection of forged banknotes, decided to employ his exceptional ability in imitating rare postage stamps for whcih collectors pay very high prices. Having obtained paper exactly corresponding to that used in the various issues chosen for reproduction, he built a special press and engraved plates which are said to be regular masterpieces.

Next, the engraver obtained lists of names of prominent collectors in various countries of Europe and America and entered into communication with them under the pretext that he was a collector of stamps and wished to exchange or sell certain rare examples.

On various occasions those buying from the engraver, being great experts, subsequently discovered that the stamps delivered were forgeries, but the clever criminal in these cases unhesitatingly agreed, saying he had been deceived himself, and returned the money and thus avoided trouble.

Encouraged by success, however, he seemingly overstepped the mark, for a series of complaints to the Paris police finally led to an investigation and his arrest.

The stamp on which the forger actually was tripped up was an English issue engraved in 1840 by Rowland Hill.

According to the police report, the forger's profits amount to more than 3,000,000 francs, while forged stamps of the face value of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 francs were found, together with his printing press.—From N. Y. Times.

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

Mr. Henry B. Phillips, A. P. S. Director at Large, has been so good as to send us a book review which will be found in this issue. We note that the publication under scruting is "Mount Brown's Catalogue", a famous philatelic pioneer, and the date of publication being omitted we fear that Mr. Phillips is spoofing us. Several of our readers have complained at Uncle Sam's celerity in delivering the A. P. and other mail in the far West but we hardly think this accounts for the delay in Mr. Phillips review. Mount Brown't catalogue was published in 1864!

Members having files of old stamp papers now and then decide suddenly to "clean house" and the urge coming upon them with a rush it frequently happens that some fine reading and perhaps historical matter finds a resting place on the city ash cart. It's a good idea to keep the American Philatelic Society's Library in mind and when you are crowded for space write Mr. Tyler, Assistant Librarian, and offer your surplus journals to the library. Read Mr. Tyler's remarks on this subject on next page.

We have just received, through the courtesy of Mr. Hugh Vallancey, the largest dealer in philatelic literature, a copy of his 1922 edition of the "Guide to Philatelic Literature" for the use of the library of the American Philatelic Society. Only twenty-five copies of this edition have been printed which is a valuable addition to the library as it is practically a "check list" to everything published concerning philatelic matters.

Mr. N. A. Georgantas, who is making an extended European trip, has not been forgetful of the A. P. S., and writes us that he has endeavored to carry on the recruiting work to which he gave so much attention while a member of the Committee last year. The sales charge or commission of 25% on books entered by foreigners in the sales circuits has however proven to be quite a handicap on his efforts as it is generally taken to be in the nature of discrimination rather than a necessary protection. Probably has somewhat the effect of the new tariff act and Mr. Georgantas suggests that the advisability of this commission be debated at the next convention. He also interestingly describes the large dealers stocks he has seen, which however he reports as being bare of old U. S. in fine condition. The philatelic press and European dealers seem quite excited over the fact that several "collections" are missing from the great Ferrari accumulation and Mr. Georgantas, as his friends can well imagine, was much disappointed to learn that the Greek collection was among the missing. Mr. Georgantas is now in Athens and as the political upheaval and war with the Turks is certain to bring forth some unusual philatelic happenings we look forward to a first hand and authentic report from him for our readers.

LIBRARY DONATIONS.

During the period from 1885 to 1905 the philatelic world was swamped with numerous varieties of philatelic literature. Papers, journals and house-organs were issued from every part of the country, all more or less worthy. This period was also prolific of writers, researchers and specialists who did the hobby a great deal of good from a historical viewpoint by recording the results of their studies in one or more of the stamp journals. The present generation of collectors are not getitng this same information in the current philatelic literature. This is probably from the fact that it is felt the ground has been gone over once and that what has once been said and filed away should not be re-hashed by another writer. Therefore it is necessary to refer back to these old volumes for articles on the early issues of most countries.

The library of the A. P. S. contains about 500 volumes of the principal works of by-gone days, but there are missing therefrom a great number of volumes which we should have. Some stamp papers issued in early days are not represented to all, while others are incomplete by various issues of a volume being missing. Members of the A. P. S. who have any old stamp papers or works on philately which they are willing to dispose of can find no better way than to send them to the Assistant Librarian. This was done recently by T. Russell Hungerford, A. P. S. #779, who has donated about 100 numbers of various papers, most of which have been wanted by the society for many years. A volume with one missing issue cannot be bound for use of members, thereby making what we have unavailable. All those members who collected stamps or subscribed to any philatelic paper twenty or thirty years ago should go over their old journals and send to us whatever is not desired by themselves.—C. M. TYLER, Asst. Librarian.

STAMP CHAMELEONS!

Paris, Aug. 26th.—Philatelists may wonder why French stamps of the same denomination and series appear in varied shades of the same color. The postal department has explained that due to defective inks used the color on some stamps varies with weather conditions.—"Detroit News."

REVIEWS.

ZUMSTEIN EUROPEAN CATALOGUE, 1923, Sixth Edition. (Zumstein & Cie, Bern, Switzerland, publisher, Price 60c, Post Free). The ever popular Swiss standard appears again in its usual handy form, not too thin, nor too thick, but just right to slip in the pocket as a handy reference when required. Published in two languages, both French and German, it is easily read by those who have but a minimum of linguistic ability and, differing from other Continental catalogues, the prices are easily translated into U. S. Dollars and cents as the Swiss francs in which the prices are given are on a gold basis and do not fluctuate in exchange value to any great degree. The illustrations are rather too small but being clearly printed serve the purpose well enough. Generally the prices are slightly lower than those given in Scott's but are without discount and approximate the current market in this country. The New Europe stamps are excellently listed with numerous notes on the nature and character of doubtful issues, the prices too on these probably reflect their true value more accurately than the English catalogues of today. An unusual feature is the broad minded references to other catalogues and literature when it is thought that such a reference will be of aid to the student of any particular country, reference is made under "France" to the Yvert specialized catalogue, under Austria to the Donaupost catalog, under Ukraine to Senf and so on and this liberal and unselfish spirit deserves the highest commendation. The listing of Finland, Jugo Slavia and Sarre are unusually good and will be especially interesting to American users as little has been published in this country about the varieties of New Europe. The listing of the occupation stamps is to our mind incorrect as they are placed under the head of the issuing country instead of the country where used which proves confusing in many instances. The catalog is very up to date, we note that the current 1c, 3c, 25c and 30c of Belgium, just noted in our New Issue notes are included and this is the first to list "Ireland" as a stamp issuing country. Notwithstanding the remarkably low price asked for this work the publishers have included in its advertising pages a puzzle with a number of prizes for its successful solution, the first prize being approximately $100.00 and open to all that purchase a catalogue. We hope to illustrate this puzzle at the close of the contest, next June, and give the correct answers.

U. S. 1887, THREE CENT VERMILLION, by Dr. H. A. DAVIS (Denver Multigraphing Co., Denver, Col., Price 35c). A reprint of the excellent article by Dr. Davis on the 3c vermillion which appeared in these columns this year. Neatly printed and bound it is a necessary adjunct to every U. S. Collectors Library.

U. S. FIRST CLASS MAIL PERMITS, by A. H. Pike (Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Portland, Me., Publishers, Price 12c). An exhaustive list of the various postage meter machines, giving all the type classifications with a complete check list of permits granted with numbers and names of users.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL CURRENCIES by Derek Ingram (F. H. Vallancey, Publisher, 89 Farringdon St., London, Eng., Price 1sh). An exhaustive table of the worlds currencies giving nominal or gold standard value with London exchange value to date of June 15th, 1921. A very handy guide for the stamp student and interleaved so that the rapidly fluctuating exchanges may be noted.

THE JAMAICA POST TOWNS, 1840-1875, by Rev. C. S. Morton (F. H. Vallancey, Pub., Price 1sh). An interesting record of the early cancellations of Jamaica with historical data on the towns to which the various numbered cancellations are assigned. The writer has gone to infinite pains to complete the record and has achieved that difficult feat of making encyclopedic information pleasant reading as well. Those interested in the stamps of this popular British colony will find considerable in this small booklet that will add charm to their collections.

A STUDY OF THE STAMPS OF SARAWAK, by Major R. H. D. Lockhardt, F. R. P. S. (F. H. Vallancey, Pub., Price 2sh). The greater part of this work is given to detailed study of the lithograph issues of 1869-75 printed by Maclure & MacDonald of London. The flaws and plating marks are given in great detail with a studied deduction as to the make up of the plates. Major Lockhardt deserves credit for a philatelic study of the first rank and those that are looking for something to "specialize" will do well to take up his study as the stamps of Sarawak evidently have all the merits of the popular classics plus that of being reasonably obtainable.

GUIDE TO PHILATELIC LITERATURE (F. H. Vallencey, Pub., 89 Farringdon St., London, Eng.). While this is but a list or catalog of handbooks on philatelic subjects for sale by Mr. F. H. Vallancey's large philatelic literature establishment it is at the same time the most useful philatelic "index" in print at the present time. Practically every philatelic work of note, be it French, German or English, is listed and if used in conjunction with the same publishers "List of Articles on Postage Stamps" is as complete a library guide as can be obtained.

ATTENTION! — Collectors and Specialists.

Having acquired by right of purchase from the Library of the late Theodore N. Vail a beautiful bound book containing specimens and original plate proofs on India paper by the American Bank Note Company, I now invite bids on same from those interested, either en bloc or in single page mounts as follows:

Scott	#12, Block of 18 Nova Scotia 10ct. vermilion	Issue 1860
"	#12, Block of 20 New Brunswick 2ct., trial color in blue	" 1863
"	#30, Block of 20 Newfoundland 1ct. trial color in blue	" 1868
"	#24, Block of 18, Newfoundland 2ct. Green	" 1866
"	#31, Block of 18 Newfoundland 3ct. trial color in green	" 1868
"	#26, Block of 18 Newfoundland 10ct. Black	" 1866
"	#27, Block of 15, Newfoundland 12ct. Chestnut	" 1866
"	#29, Block of 15 Nwefoundland 24ct. Blue	" 1866
"	#54A, Block of 20 Brazil 20 reis Dull Violet	" 1866
"	#57, Block of 18 Brazil 80 reis Slate Violet	" 1866
"	#18, Block of 20 Bolivia 10 centavos Vermilion	" 1871
"	#103, Block of 20 Bolivia Postal Fiscal 50 ct. trial cloor in black	" 1871
"	#15, Block of 18 Chile 1 centavo Red Orange	" 1867
"	#18, Block of 20 Argentine 5 centavos Vermilion	" 1867
"	#18, Block of 18 Peru 20 centavos trial color in green	" 1866
"	#2, Block of 20 Salvador 1 real Red	" 1867
"	#6, Block of 20 Costa Rica 1 peso Orange	" 1863
"	#7, Block of 20 Nicaragua 25 centavos Green	" 1869
"	#106, Block of 18 Mexico 5 centavos Brown	" 1874
"	#111, Block of 18 Mexico 100 centavos Carmine	" 1874

ALSO PROOFS OF CANADIAN REVENUES.

Bill Stamps, Block of 18, 30 cent. Blue.
Bill Stamps, Block of 15, $2. Brown & Black.
Law Stamps, Block of 8, $5. Green & Black.
Uruguay Fiscal Stamps, Block of 16, 80 Centavos Brown.
Mexico Documentary Stamps, Block of 8, 3 Centavos Mauve 1874-75
Mexico Documentary Stamps, Block of 4, 1 Peso Green 1874-75

John A. Connolly, 251 W. 91st St., New York City.

A BOOK REVIEW.

By H. B. PHILLIPS, A. P. S. 19.

There has been placed on my desk a copy of a work entitled "Catalogue of British, Colonial and Foreign Postage Stamps," by Mount Brown, and according to the statement of the author is a revised, augmented and corrected Fifth Edition.

The type is all hand set, and clear, and printed on an enduring heavy paper stock. If any criticism might be made in its make-up it would be the excessive use of italic font. It should be welcomed by all those who have occasion to use such a work as being of a handy pocket size and useful as a check list.

It is to be sold "Under The Tree," 124 Cheapside, London, England, by F. Passmore.

Being the result of several editions it should be practically up to date, not only in a historical sense but also freed from errors inherent to all first or second trials.

Space forbids any extensive review of the contents, but we note a few prominent features; outstanding among which is perhaps the tact and delicacy displayed under the heading of the Sandwich Islands, where all reference to the "Missionary" Stamps is omitted, the list beginning with the stamps having a central figure of value. As the Court in the celebrated Los Angeles case wherein these "Missionary Stamps" were undergoing minute scrutiny, had not handed down its decision when this publication went to press, no doubt the author felt that any dictume he might publish might be construed as an attempt to sway judicial opinion, and therefore remained silent.

The most intensive work displayed however is the extended list of "Special or Private Postage Labels" of the United States of America, where the author requires fourteen pages of closely set type to describe those justly historical labels or stamps, the whole being a monument to his industry in gathering from the four quarters of the land and the seven seas, this mass of information. Having had a special interest in these emissions for many years it is surprising to see here listed so many varieties that appear to be unknown to the most advanced specialist. A few of these are here noted for the benefit of our readers.

Bentley's Despatch, in four colors,
Brigg's Paid Despatch, printed in gold on rose paper,
M. C. Callaway paid, 2 cents blue,
Clinton's Penny Post,
Cresman and Co.'s penny post,
De Ming's penny post,
Grafflin's Baltimore Despatch 1 cent,
Gordon McKay, Boston, 1 cent blue,
Hanleys express post letter stamp, 1 cent green and black,
Stait & Co.'s eagle city post, black on yellow,
Teese and Co.'s penny post, red on buff,

and so on, the list comprising on less than 156 separate titles.

Another specially useful feature is the full lists of PROOFS and ESSAYS, this should be helpful to the beginner, enabling him to correctly separate and distinguish the accepted regular issues.

NEXT FERRARI SALE NOVEMBER.

The fifth section of the auction sale of the famous Ferrari Collection will be held at Paris, Nov. 15th, 16th and 17th. The array of lots offered at this sale while containing a number of unique items and wonderful pieces is not as startling as that of previous sales. The finest piece is a vertical pair of the 2 real blue error of Spain and normal 6 real, which the catalogue states, contrary to a famous authority, is absolutely authentic. We note in the way of unique pieces British Honduras, 2c on 50c gray of 1888 (Scott's 26) on original cover, Niger Coast No. 42 and Niger Coast No. 40 of which only 5 copies were printed, Bermuda Postmaster's provisional, Gibbons No. 2 on cover, not listed by Scott but an undoubted postmaster of equal philatelic rank with those of the United States, besides some very rare and probably unique blocks of Turks Islands 1881 issue. There is a very fine unused pair of Russian Levant No. 602, superb block of India No. 6, the left half of sheet, Plate 3 with full margins and inscriptions, a pair from Plate 1, same stamp and two inverted heads, there are two pairs of Barbados No. 57 and 59, very rare items and a fine copy of Dominica No. 14. The greater part of sale is of British Colonials but there are a number of nice items of Spain, Netherlands, Belgium, Mexico and Russia to round out this session. It is expected that there will be a monthly sale during the winter philatelic season.

WHO KNOWS ABOUT THIS?

We have received from Mr. F. E. Hook (A. P. S. 2413) the interesting information that he has in his collection a U. S. 2c of 1898-9 issue that bears the same surcharge described in the article appearing in August issue, page 477 under the heading "Porto Rican Provisionals." Mr. Hook says:—"The stamp has the identical surcharge, in purple ink, and was undoubtedly postally used as it is cancelled with the old style numeral, horizontal bar cancellation such as was used at the time and which is usually found on the U. S. Spanish American War surcharged issue for Porto Rico." Hasn't some collector a cover with this surcharge as described in the article referred to or one with a U. S. stamp so surcharged? Information on this will be of considerable value and interest.

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NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

UNITED STATES. The first stamp of the long heralded new series of postage stamps was placed on sale at Fremont, Ohio, on October fourth in connection with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of our former President, Hutherford B. Hayes. The new stamp is the eleven cent value bearing the portrait of President Hayes and is printed in peacock blue. Perf. 11. A part of the first sheet printed of this stamp was presented to Mrs. Harding. The balance of the series is expected to be ready before the end of November. The portraits and designs on the different values are given as follows:

1c, Portrait of Benjamin Franklin.
2c, Portrait of George Washington.
3c, Portrait of Abraham Lincoln.
4c, Portrait of Martha Washington.
5c, Portrait of Theodore Roosevelt.
6c, Portrait of James Garfield.
7c, Portrait of William McKinley.
8c, Portrait of Ulysses S. Grant.
9c, Portrait of Thomas Jefferson.
10c, Portrait of James Munroe.
11c, Portrait of Rutherford B. Hayes.
12c, Portrait of Grover Cleveland.
14c, Head of American Indian.
15c, Statue of Liberty.
20c, View in Yosemite Natl. Park.
25c, View of Niagara Falls.
30c, Bison.
50c, View of Arlington and Tomb of Unknown Soldier. To be issued Nov. 11th.
$1., View of Lincoln Memorial at Washington.
$2., Capitol Buildings at Washington.
$5., Allegorical figure of America.

The thirteen cent stamp has been discontinued and the 14c and 25c values added.

Scott's Monthly Journal lists the unwatermarked, 1c green and 2c carmine rose postage, perforated 11x10, Rotary Press printings, these also come imperf. horizontally and the 2c imperf. vertically. The part perf. varieties come in sheets and may therefore be had in blocks.

U. S. Offices in Shanghai.. A heavier surcharge with "Cts" instead of "C" for cents for two low values of the overprinted set. Unwmk. paper, perf. 11.

2c on 1c green.
4c on 2c carmine.

ALBANIA. The 2q orange of 1921 has been surcharged Q 1 in an oblong frame.

1q on 2q orange.

ANGOLA. Current type.

1c yellow green.

ARGENTINE. Current type, Wmk. R. A. in Sun.

4 cen. purple red.
30 cen. claret.

Theo. Champion.

ARMENIA. Russian stamps, perforated issue of 1909-18, surcharged by the Bolsheviki with a hollow five pointed star and hammer and cycle and new value.

5000 R. on 1 R. brown & orange.
5000 R. on 3½ R. brown violet & green.
5000 R. on 5 R. blue, pale blue & green.
5000 R. on 7 R. rose & violet.
5000 R. on 10 R. red, grey & yellow.

The 1921 Bolsheviki set has also been surcharged with new value which is given as "Gold Kopecks". Eight values from 1 kopeck to 20 kopecks, the last being equivalent to 10c U. S. and in face of the present status of the paper Rouble will offer an easy field for the counterfeiter.

AUSTRIA. Mr. Charles A. Townsend shows us the latest from this country, being additional values and color changes current design.

500 Kr. orange.
1000 Kr. purple on lemon (Head Type).
50 Kr. red brown.
60 Kr. green.
80 Kr. yellow (Inverted pagoda type).
100 Kr. drab.
120 Kr. chocolate.
150 Kr. orange.
180 Kr. scarlet.
240 Kr. purple.
300 Kr. blue (All head of wheat type).

Theodore Champion also shows us additional postage dues in design similar to previous low values. Perf. 13.

10 K. blue green.
15 K. blue green.
20 K. blue green.
25 K. blue green.
40 K. blue green.
50 K. blue green.
100 K. violet.
150 K. violet.
200 K. violet.

AUSTRALIA. Postage due, type 1909 issue, Wmk. Wide Crown & narrow A.

1d. green & carmine.
2d. green & carmine.
3d. green & carmine.
4d. green & carmine.

AZERBAIJAN. Stamps of 1922 surcharged "Baku District" in Russian.

150 R. blue (V).
400 R. dark blue (V).

BELGIUM. Mr. Henry Hooreman shows us the following values of the new set.

1c orange.
3c brown.
30c red.

BRAZIL. Two postage values, Agriculture design, Type A. 79, watermarked "Casa de Moeda".

40 R. bistre.
80 R. green.

Mercury type, Perf. 12½x13½, unwatermarked.

400 R. blue.

The color of the airplane stamp, 200 R. has been changed to rose.

BRITISH HONDURAS. Current type, new script wmk. perf. 14.

5c ultramarine.
$2.00 lilac & green.

CANADA. Type of 1912 postage.

4c olive bistre.

DANTZIG. Postage of current type, wmk. hexagons, Perf. 14. With grey burelage.

1 M. 50 grey green.
3 M. red.
8 M. blue.

Officials, postage of 1922 surcharged D. M.

1 Mk. 50 grey green.
3 M. red.

Postage dues. Current type.

75 Pf. lilac.
200 pf. lilac.
300 pf. lilac.

DENMARK. Mr. Lauritz Petersen shows us a new postage value current Kings head type.

40 ore blue.

And three post dues similar to Scott's Type N. 1 but with "Danmark" at top and "Porto" below. Wmk. Mult. crosses, perf. 14.

1 ore orange.
5 ore brown.
10 ore yellow green.

The 1921 30 ore orange has been surcharged "Postfaerge."

30 ore orange.

Champion's Monthly Bulletin.

DOMINICAN REP. Scott's type A. 23, lithographed.

2c red.

EGYPT. Mr. Chas. Passalides advises us that the 15 mil. postage of the "error" type has again been placed on sale as the normal variety has been sold out. As the bargain houses in London were retailing this stamp at 2sh and more a few screams of anguish will be heard.

Official stamps of 1920-22, surcharged O. H. H. S.

1 mil. brown.
2 mil. red.
3 mil. orange.

ESTHONIA. Scott's type A. 8. Perf. 14.

15 M. yellow & violet.
25 M. ultramarine & brown.

FINLAND. Helsingfors type, perf. 14.

2 M. yellow green & black.

Red Cross issue. Arms in oval, red cross in center. Perf. 14.

1 M.+50pf. grey and red.

Theo. Champion.

FIUME. The "Constitution" issue of 1921 has been surcharged 1922.

Scott's Monthly Journal.

FRANCE. The new French "Orphans" charity set surcharged on the 1917 Orphans set consists of the following values:

2c+1c red brown.
5c+2½c green.
15c+5c grey green.
25c+5c blue.
35c+5c green & violet.
50c+10c brown & light brown.
1 F.+25c carmine.
5 F.+1 F. black & blue.

Stamp Collecting.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA. New script wmk.

1c black (Red surcharge).
10c yellow brown.

GERMANY. Posthorn type postage, Wmk. network.

2 M. violet.
3 M. red.
4 M. green.
5 M. orange & yellow.
10 M. carmine & rose.
20 M. indigo & green.

Also a new value in the numeral type.

75pf. ultramarine.

GREAT BRITAIN. The 9d. of current issue has been changed in color from black brown to sage green.

GREECE. Current type, Lithographed, serrate Roulette 13½.

5 Dr. grey blue.

GUATEMALA. Surcharged "1922" and new value.

On stamps of 1902:
25c on 75c lilac & black.
25c on 1 P. brown & black.
25c on 2 P. vermillion & black.

On stamps of 1919:
25c on 30c red and black.
25c on 3 P. green & black (R).

On stamps of 1921:
25c on 1½ P. blue & orange.

On stamps of 1918-21:
12½c on 15 P. black & red (Blue)
25c on 3 P. blue grn. & blk. (R).

HEDJAZ. Three additional values to permanent set, Lithographed, Perf. 11.

2 Pi orange.
3 Pi brown.
5 Pi olive.

Theo. Champion.

ICELAND. Stamp of 1920 surcharged with new value.

10 A. on 5 A. green.

Stamp of 1908 surch. with new value.
20 A. on 40 A. claret & violet.

Current postage type.
50 aur gray and solferino.
5 K. blue and chocolate.

INDO CHINA. New colors of current type.

4c orange & black.
2c red and black.
10c blue and black.
1'c purple & black.
'2c brown & black.

Theo. Champion.

IRELAND. Provisional printing of current surcharges, same as to wording but heavier figures for 1922 which is followed by a period.

½d green.
1d scarlet.
3d violet.

ITALIAN LEVANT. There has been issued for these offices a locally lithographed overprint on current Italy, 10 values, 30 pa. to 90 pi. Issued August 21st, in limited numbers and apparently speculative.

The Italian postage of 1901-20 has also been surcharged "Constantinople" and new value.

20pa on 1c green.
1pi20pa on 15c grey.
3pi on 30c red brown.
3pi on 40c brown.
7pi20pa on 1 L. green & brown.

The same set has also been surcharged for "Smirne" which the Italians, French and Greeks with assistance of Kemal Pasha have burned and may therefore be rare (?).

LATVIA. Current type.

6 R. deep claret.

LITHUANIA. Postage, Sower type.

40 auk yellow & blue.

Horseman type.
100 auk red and grey.

The Stamp Lover.

Theo. Champion also shows us the new air mail stamps, triangular in shape, wmk. hexagons, perf. 11½.

1 auk brown and carmine.
3 auk violet & green.
5 auk blue & yellow.

And three later values in rectangular form with design airplane flying over a castle.

2 auk blue and rose.
4 auk brown and rose.
10 auk black and blue.

We believe the airplane service was instituted to make special delivery of new issues to stamp dealers.

LUXEMBURG. The Charlotte portrait type to 80c and the large pictorial franc values to 2fr have been surcharged "Official" in script. Two additional values to current postage.

75c rose.
80c black.

Theo. Champion.

MALTA. We illustrate two types of the Constitutional Commemorative set of which there are now six values, ¼d, ½d, 1d, 6d, 1s, and 2s.

NETHERLANDS. Scott's type 78 has been re-engraved, the horizontal lines behind queens head are wider apart.

NORWAY. Postage due of new design, inscribed "A betale".

4 ore violet.
10 ore green.
40 ore blue.
2 Kr. red.

Scott's Monthly Journal.

PORTUGUESE INDIA. Stamp of 1913 surcharged new value.

1½ R. on 2 R. black (R).

ROUMANIA. The 1 L. current postage has had its color changed again.

1 L. violet.

SARRE. The 1922 postage set, value in French currency has been surcharged "DIENSTMARKE" for official use.

ST. KITTS NEVIS. New script watermark.

1½d yellow.
2½d brown.
3d ultramarine.
2sh blue & purple on blue.
1 Pound, black & purple on red (Old wmk.).

Philatelic Journal of Gt. Britain.

ST. HELENA. A new postage set, centers in black, new script wmk. Perf. 14.

½d green.
6d violet.
1sh brown.
1sh6d green on green (Old wmk).
2sh6d red on yellow (Old wmk.).
5sh green on yel. (Old wmk.).
7sh6d orange.
10sh olive.
15sh violet on blue.
1 Pd. violet on red (Old wmk.).

SEYCHELLES. New script wmk.

4 cent green.
20 cent ultramarine.

SARAWAK. Type of 1919 issue, Unwmk. Perf. 14.

8c carmine rose.

SILESIA. A set of 14 values, 5f to 20 M., for use in upper Polish Silesia, type similar to that for Poland, Scott's A. 10 to A. 14. Perf. 11½-13½.

SOUTH RUSSIA. Mr. Karl Koslowski shows us four labels inscribed "For famine relief," two of them pictures Russians reclining in various positions, one a hand shake and the other a Russian working! They are valued 2000, 2000, 4000 and 6000 Roubles and we do not believe used for postage.

TANGANYIKA. Additional values new set, Script Wmk. Perf. 15x14. Centers in black.

5c violet.
30c blue.
40c brown.
50c grey.
75c bistre.
1sh green.
2sh violet.
3sh black.
5sh orange.
10sh blue.
1 Pd. orange.

UNION SOUTH AFRICA. Postage due, current type but lithographed and rouletted.

½d black and green.

S. Gibbons Monthly Circular.

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

CALIFORNIA.

STOCKTON, CAL.—Horizontal inscription in two lines of sans-serif capitals, 3 mm. high, between rules 11 mm. apart and 1 mm. thick, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 5 cent.

CONNECTICUT.

MERIDAN, CONN.—Same description as Framingham, Mass., except that the bars are 13 mm. apart, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 6 cent.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Type II on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Horizontal inscription in two lines, letters slightly smaller than (U. 1) between lines 18 mm. apart, 5½ mm. between Chicago and Illinois, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Vertical inscription in sans-serif capitals 4 mm. high, between lines 18 mm. apart, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, reading down, 1 cent.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Type described in June-July 1921 A. P. on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 7 cent.

ELKHART, IND.—Horizontal inscription in two lines of fancy capitals, 3 mm. high, between lines 12½ mm. apart and ¾ mm. wide, on issue of 1918-20, perf. 11, surface print, 3 cent.

SAINT MEINRAD, IND.—(Submitted by J. S. Burns) Saint Meinrad in upper and lower case, Ind. in upper case, capitals with serifs, 3 mm. high, between rules 11 mm. apart and 1 mm. thick on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent, 2 cent, 3 cent, 4 cent, 5 cent, and 1 cent Pilgrim Issue, Indiana spelled in full, magenta ink.

MARYLAND.

FEDERALSBURG, MD.—Type described in May 1922 A. P. on issue of 1920, Pilgrim stamp, 1 cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—Horizontal inscription in two lines of capitals with serifs, 3 mm. high, between bars 12 mm. apart and ¾ mm. wide, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent, 6 cent.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, MICH.—Horizontal inscription in two lines of sans-serif capitals 4 mm. high, between lines 13 mm. apart, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 8 cent.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Type described in December 1921 A. P. on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 5 cent, 10 cent.

NEW JERSEY.

BOUND BROOK, N. J.—Horizontal inscription in two lines of upper and lower case letters, capitals 3 mm. high, with serifs, between rules 10 mm. apart and 1 mm. thick, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Type described in May, 1922, A. P. on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Type X on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Same type as Anderson, Ind., described in March, 1922 A. P. on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 8 cent.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Type described in Jan. 1922, A. P. on issue of 1916-17, imperf., Schermack No. 3, 1 cent.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Vertical inscription in two lines of capitals with serifs, 2 mm. high in frame 10 mm. wide by 19 mm. long, on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10 vertically, 1 cent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Type described in May, 1922, A. P. on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Type I (U. 1) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 2 cent.

OHIO.

ATHENS, OHIO.—Almost identical with (U. 4) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA.—Same type as Colorado Springs, Col. (Type I) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent surface print, 6 cent.

PRECANCELS IN FRANCE.

Through Mr. Gustave de Lachasse of Avignon, France (A. P. S. 367) we are informed that the French Government had adopted the pre-cancelling of stamps. A large Paris department store has recently mailed out its catalogues prepaid with the current 30 centime orange precancelled

POSTES
PARIS
1922

The overprint is very neatly made, in sans serif capitals, in black and all examples we have seen are centered.

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!

The rare U. S. Revenue stamps imperf.—such as 1c-3c Playing Cards, $1.30-1.60-1.90 Foreign Exchange, $2.00 and $5.00 Probate of Will, $2.50-3.50 Inland Exchange and all of the $10.00, 15.00, 20.00, $25.00, 50.00, $200.00. Also, all rare ones of the Second and Third issues, as well as the Proprietaries and all Inverts.

REMEMBER

I am always in the market for fine U. S. stamps, either used or unused. Send what you have at your own price. If not too high you will get your cash by return mail.

H. F. COLMAN,

2nd National Bank Bldg., WASHINGTON, D. C.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of **Rare British Colonials.** My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. **Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.**

T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG-

SOCIETY ITEMS

DETROIT PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Detroit, Mich.—Saturday, September 23, the members of the Detroit Philatelic Society were invited to spend the afternoon and evening at the residence of Dr. Babcock, on Hickory Island, twenty-two miles west of Detroit. The Dr. has a fine summer home overlooking Lake Erie. Twenty-two members were present to enjoy Dr. and Mrs. Babcock's hospitality.

Dr. Babcock had just returned from a three months collecting tour of Europe and while abroad purchased stamps to the value of many thousands. These he had on exhibition. During the afternoon he gave a very interesting account of his trip, his experiences in various countries and ended with a detailed account of the relative rarity of U. S. stamps in foreign dealers' stocks.

On Wednesday evening, the 27th, the Club gave a dinner in honor of Mr. C. F. Heyerman, the new president of the American Philatelic Society. Twenty-one were present.

The toastmaster, President Schmalzreidt, called on each member.

Mr. Heyerman spoke of the many problems he had been confronted with to date. Others gave talks on subjects interesting to stamp collectors.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour, all pledging their hearty support to the new president and wishing him a most successful term.

Saturday, September 30th, was spent with Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Heineman at their country home in Bloomfield Hills. Twenty members were present. As usual this was one of the Clubs red letter days. Mr. Heineman is also a collector of old books and one of his prizes is the famous "Breeches Bible."

These gatherings conclude the clubs pre-season meetings. Our first regular meeting occurs on Wednesday evening, October 4th, and thence on every other Wednesday for the coming ten months.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

KANSAS CITY STAMP CLUB, BRANCH No. 10.—The September meeting was held on September 1st, eight members being present. This being the first meeting of the fall season it was planned to make same a banner occasion but the extreme heat of the day routed all plans. 10 new applications for membership were acted upon favorably by the membership committee. Philatelic timber is showing up in all parts of Kansas City and the local club will have a membership of twenty-five before the season has opened. According to the visitors register we have had a goodly share to call on us during the summer months. Club room open every business day.—CARL S. DAVIS, Sec'y-Treas.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH No. 1.—Our August meeting was held on the 16th with fourteen members present. The most important event of the evening was the election of our first lady members, three in number, made possible by the change in the By-Laws of the Society. Mr. Blackwell proposed that insurance to the amount of $500.00 be placed on the library belonging to the Society and this met with the favorable approval of members present and Mr. Hackmeier instructed to issue a policy to cover same. The Secretary was instructed to send a telegram of greeting to the American Philatelic Society, convened at its annual convention.

The attraction of the evening was a competition based on "Cancellations,"

the first prize being won by Mr. H. C. Marcus with his exhibit of Danish West Indies.

At our September meeting we are to have the pleasure of listening to Mr. James G. Sweet, local representative of the Postage Meter Co., who will give members a talk on the postage meter which has become so popular.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH No. 1.—The 394th regular meeting of this Society was held on September 20th, with 16 members and five visitors present. The name of Mr. Arthur Schiller of San Francisco was presented for Junior membership. Mr. Schiller when elected will have the honor of being the first Junior member in this Society, as made possible by the change in the By-laws. Several collections were on display, one being a small portion of Mr. Marcus's specialized collection of Danish West Indies, while Mr. Dillingham showed a collection of picked copies from his book of Baden.

At the October meeting there will be shown the "Favorite Country" of members and as that is something each one has his own ideas about, some interesting exhibits will be in evidence.

Mr. James G. Sweet, local representative of the Postage Meter Co., gave a very interesting talk on the postage meter machine and had a postage meter with him for inspection.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

BEGINNERS RULES AND HINTS TO OLD TIMERS

By AL. V. GHOOD.

A SPASM IN TWELVE SECTIONS.

1. When you wish to mount an unused o. g. stamp in your album use the largest hinge you can find, fastening two thirds of the hinge to the back of the stamp and the other third to the page. Many stamps are lost by not having them securely hinged.
2. The gummed margins taken from a sheet of our current stamps are often used for hinges, thus effecting quite a saving in hinges.
3. When a friend is showing you his collection, don't appear interested in it, turn the pages carelessly and take up the time in telling him what nice things you have in your collection as he may never have a chance to see it.
4. Be sure and put your dirty finger on every stamp. Examine the under-side of the stamp, turning it over with your finger. If you don't catch it the first time, make another quick stab at it, catching the stamp right on the corner as that is the point of least resistance.
5. Never use tongs as the supply is limited. The business end of a lead pencil is often used in examining stamps.
6. When you are in a dealers office with a number of other collectors and you have a stamp in your pocket you feel sure one of the other fellows wants, pull it out quickly and sell it to him, the dealer pays the rent but that don't make any difference.
7. When you receive your auction lots from the auction manager don't be in any hurry to remit for them, the poor devil who had to sell can wait six months for his money if necessary.
8. Always bid on every lot in the auction that you think you might want. If

you receive more than you can finance, just find some imaginary fault and return them to the auction manager, it is all the same to him.

9. When a dealer submits a lot of nice stamps to you, don't make returns on them short of five or six weeks. But don't holler when the dealer gets in something extra fine and submits it to one of the "reply by return mail fellows" first.
10. When you receive a circuit of books from the Sales Supt. of your Society, keep it two or three weeks, then see how successfully you can ball up your accounting. The Sales Supt. is an expert accountant and can fix it up in a jiffy for you, besides, he likes to keep up a running correspondence with every one.
11. When you want to recall your own books from the circuit, the Sales Supt. is able to retire them on short notice, as he has just had a powerful radio apparatus installed and can locate them immediately.
12. Be sure and attend every session of your Society's annual convention, sit in the back row and swap stamps with your neighbor. Billy Stone and P. M. are enough to conduct the meeting.

FREE VERSE.

Mr. L. P. Hollingsworth, an A. P. S. member, and energetic dealer, publishes a snappy little Journal under the name of "The Animated Stamp," from which we glean the following bit of lively verse. The meter is mailometer.

Animal Anticks.

A postmaster down in Washington
Is raising quite a row.
They'll issue new stamps by the ton,
He says he will avow.

The time has come, the walrus said,
To speak of many things,
Of shoes and ships and sealing wax
And the mud that Brisbane flings.

For Brisbane's out again, lads,
And knocking us quite hard.
He makes a most infernal noise
With editorials by the yard.

The marks are dropping fast just now,
So I think I'll cross the water
And get money enough to fill a scow
When I change a quarter.

The world goes rushing onward,
Never pausing in its flight,
And we go looking for fool watermarks
In the silent hours of the night.

Many a European nation,
In debt up to its ears,
Issues worthless postage stamps
And winks as it sheds tears.

Uncle Sam is treating collectors
Rather nifty ever since
The Yanks mussed up the Kaiser's son,
His Royal Highness, der Clown Quince.

Up in a town called Springfield,
While the A. P. S. boys gathered round,
The post office used a special postmark,
Which makes this Burg historic ground.

Philatelists all over the world
Are sending up a wail,
They may soon scrap the postage stamp
And use only metered mail.

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 1. **September 1, 1922.**

Applications Pending.

Brewster, C. A.
Granie, L. J.
Harris, H. E.
Honig, Dr. A. L.
Levin, Saml.
May, Geo. E.
Meyer, Chas.
Piva, Celestine
Sanchez, Heitos
Zuniga, J. P. C.
Ackermann, Theo. W.
Atwood, Fredk. E.
Bailey, Jas. R.
Dorn, Paul A.
Duffo, Agusto
Ernest, C. S.
Garcia, Victor
Guse, Arthur
Harris, Geo. E.
Helman, W. D.
Herndon, J. G., Jr.
Holdcroft, Gordon
Jahn, Ernest
Leonard, Mrs. E. P.
MacGuffin, Paul
McLouth, Louis
Needham, Fredk. J.
Park, Jas. A.
Parker, Prof. Gordon
Russell, Wm. A.
Simmons, O. F.
Smith, Jno. R.
Stahl, H. A.
Webster, Hollis
Wheeler, D. A.
Wilson, Leroy W.
Reine, George

Application for Reinstatement Pending.

2004 Baldwin, Mrs. C. A.

New Applications Posted.

Anderson, B. W., 3 Peasenhall Lane, Cincinnati, O.; Age 39; Mgr. Poster Adv. Co.; Reference: Union Sav. Bnk. & Trust Co., Cincinnati, O.; Proposed by Phil. M. Weiss.

Barber, T. D., Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; Age 43; Major U. S. Army; Reference: Capt. L. P. Hunt, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Bopp, L. E., Hawkeye, Ia.; Age 57; Banker; Reference: Frank J. Huber, Hawkeye, Ia.; Proposed by E. C. Bailey.

Botto, Pedro, Bustamante 730, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Age legal; Reference: Sra. Natividad B de Hidalgo, Casilla Correo 570, Buenos Aires, Arg. and Abel Fountaine, Box 1265, Buenos Aires; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Cockrell, F. M., 4118 Burgundy St., New Orleans, La.; Age 45; Engineer, Natural Rock Asphalt Co.; Reference: J. M. Bartels, 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Cassius L. Clay.

Coffin, Joseph W., Cristobal, Canal Zone; Age 42; Chief Clerk Port Cap. Office, Panama Canal; Reference: Douglas Bradford, Cristobal, C. Z.; Proposed by Edmund S. Ward.

Eid, Leif, 1305 Star Route, Pullman, Wash.; Age 21; Student; Reference: C. A. Townsend, Akron, Ohio; Proposed by L. J. Flerlage.

Feldman, M. N., 1412 Vyse Ave., Bronx, New York City; Age 21; Student; Reference: Louis Ilian, 633 9th Ave., New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Fitzgerald, Jas. A., 835 N. Clinton Ave., Dallas, Tex.; Age 50; Pattern Maker; Reference: Jno. F. Wright, Dallas, Tex.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Hiller, J. Edw., 223 S. 13th St., Harrisburg, Pa.; Age 28; Teacher; Reference: A. B. Wallize, Harrisburg, Pa.; Proposed by F. A. Godcharles.

Lindauer, Eugene, 2018 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 50; Physician; Reference: Eugene Klein, 1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Jacques Kilcher.

McCrillis, Edgar, 12 Laun St., Providence, R. I.; Age 49; Real estate; Reference: Robert S. Emerson, Providence, R. I.; Proposed by W. F. Goerner.

Miller, Henry, Box 292, Atascadero, Calif.; Age 42; Mgr. Poultry Farm; Reference: Lewis Foundation Corp., Atascadero, Calif.; Proposed by J. Sargent #6358.

Murphy, W. C., Box 341, Providence, R. I.; Age 51; Treas. Prov. Mill & Supply Co.; Reference: Oscar L. Heltzen, Asst. Atty. Gen., Providence, R. I.; Proposed by Vahan Mozian.

Palmer, Harold S., University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii; Age 32; Asst. Prof. of Geology; Reference: Dr. A. L. Dean, Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii; Proposed by C. Lam.

Pathe, Karl, 521 Woodward Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; Age 39; Musician; Reference: Eunica Leide, Director Howard Theatre, Atlanta, Ga.; Proposed by C. G. Drake.

Pollitz, O. F. F., 53 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.; Age 25; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Frank P. Brown & Co., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by Nathan Cobe.

Ringer, Dr. Paul H., Box 34, Asheville, N. C.; Age 40; Physician; Reference: Rev. Chas. M. Hall, Box 715, Asheville, N. C.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Schlitz, Ludwig, Box 54, Delano, Calif.; Age 40; Painter & Contractor; Reference: First Natl. Bnk., Delano, Calif.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Seward, Wm. H., 48 Elizabeth St., Johnson City, N. Y.; Age 64; Shoe Worker; Reference: Benj. W. Ash, 233 Main St., Johnson City, N. Y.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Souren, Y., 132 Nassau St., New York City; Age 32; Stamp Dealer; Reference: John J. Klemann, 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Stafford, Dana H., Guilford St., Brattleboro, Vt.; Age 41; Farmer; Reference: Freeman Scott, Brattleboro, Vt.; Proposed by B. L. Drew.

Steeg, Adolph, 1048 Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y.; Age 32; R. E. & Ins.; Reference: Broadway Branch Liberty Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Stoppelaar, L. P. de, 495 Heerengracht, Amsterdam, Holland; Age 59; Bank Director; Reference: Philatelic Society of Holland, Amsterdam, Holland; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Tssakowitsch, Konstantin, 280 Broadway, New York City; Age 46; Physician; Reference: John Klemann, 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Vahan Mozian.

Unthank, E. R., 205 S. Hall St., Princton, Ind.; Age 29; Mill Foreman; Reference: G. W. Guthrie Music Co., Princton, Ind.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Walsh, Rev. David J., St. Patrick's Rectory, Jamestown, N. Y.; Age 34; Clergyman; Reference: Kenney Bros., Johnstown, N. Y.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Weaver, Carl C., 3029 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Age 45; Railway Mail Clerk; Reference: Standard Salt & Cement Co., Duluth, Minn.; Proposed by Glen W. Perkins.

Weber, Elwood D., 812 South Ave., Plainfield, N. J.; Age 32; Sales Mgr.; Reference: First Natl. Bank, Plainfield, N. J.; Proposed by Herman C. Robertson.

Weschcke, E. J., 1060 Cherokee Ave., St. Paul, Minn.; Age 42; V. Pres. & Mgr. The Adlerika Co.; Reference: Capital Natl. Bank, St. Paul, Minn.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Zimmerman, Geo. A., 1015 Oakdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 40; Stamp Dealer; Reference: W. R. Rosengren, 350 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by R. E. Sharp.

New Stockholders.

6515 Aldred, John, 333 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.
6516 Bates, Wm. J., Box 422, Ashland, Mass.
6517 Brook, Harry J., Simcoe, Ont., Canada.
6518 Brown, Chas. G. Jr., 68 Astor St., Newark, N. J.
6519 Clark, B. Preston Sr., Cohasset, Mass.
6520 Cramer, F. S., 1285 Cove Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.
6521 Glass, Arthur, D. D. S., Troost St., Kansas City, Mo.
6522 Godden, F., 359 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England.
6523 Gorden, Robt. P., Box 146, Akron, Ohio.
6524 Hull, H. B., 8511 Ferris St., Woodhaven, N. Y.
6525 Johnson, Geo. H., 615 Salem St., Malden, Mass.
6526 Jurgensen, Julius F. Jr., Box 282, Hoboken, N. J.
6527 Levy, Wm. S., 2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.
6528 Lewis, Henry, 1601 Admiral Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
6529 Patterson, J. W., 48 Vandeventer Place, St. Louis, Mo.
6530 Rodriguez, Alfonso, Maple & Deleboise Sts., Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
6531 Sidells, Wm. H., Box 173, Hartsville, S. C.
6532 Skinner, Hobart C., 177 Oakwood Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
6533 Stearnes, Col. H. F., Columbia Ave., Elmhurst, Ill.
6534 Tubbs, C. Lee, 4021 First St., San Diego, Calif.
6535 Williams, F. R. V., Sun Life Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Reinstated.

3163 Kelson, A. A., 345 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Replaced on Roll.

1772 Hassler, L. C., 135 Roberta Ave., Louisville, Ky.

Resignation Accepted.

5469 Mooreland, Geo. M., 2465 Yale St., Memphis, Tenn.

Resignations Received.

4224 Cartwright, Bruce, Box 653, Honolulu, Hawaii.
5508 Chipley, G. B., 601 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
5203 Covelski, J. P., Ancon, Canal Zone.
3724 Harrison, Wm. R., P. O. Dept., Pontiac, Mich.
5606 Martin, N. H., Minter City, Kans.
5135 Rockfellow, G. C., 252 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
6222 Sparrow, Kenneth F., Minetto, N. Y.
3789 Stevens, Ed. W., Canton, Ohio.
6073 Verry, I. F., 35 Wyoming Ave., Malden, Mass.

Deceased.

5266 Craighead, R. D., Craig Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.
6492 Mack, Harry H., 3620 Montour St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Expelled.

4914 Wallis, Edw. T., 38 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Change of Address.

6326 Allen, Edgar M. from Chicago, Ill. to 2116 Kenwood Parkway, Minneapolis, Minn.
5165 Allen, W. V. from Box 912 to 542, Hilo, Hawaii.
4293 Bernstein, Dr. E. J. from 507 Fine Arts Bldg. to Professional Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
5382 Berresford, Arthur B. from 201 Prospect Ave. to Hotel Astor, Milwaukee, Wis.
5574 Boone, Leslie A. from Asheville, N. C. to Box 134, Meridian, Texas.
6174 Brown, Dr. A. J. from 132 S. 38th St. to 3431 Hawthorne St., Omaha, Neb.
6086 Browne, S. S. S. from Ardmore, Pa. to Hodge Rd., Princton, N. J.
5918 Bussdicker, Dr. R. D., from Norfolk, Va. to American Hospital, Kermanshah, Persia.
2988 Chamberlain, Col. F. V. S. from Ft. Leavenworth, to Cape Girardeau, Mo.
1547 Coning, Frank W., New Brunswick, N. J. to 2103 9th Ave. W., Seattle, Wash.
3700 Corini, M. H. from Berkeley, Calif. to 1343 E. 18th St., Oakland, Calif.
184 Cosby, Col. Spencer from Savannah, Ga. to U. S. Engineer Office, P. O. Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
5784 Cron, Maj. A. C. from Ft. Benning, Ga. to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
2711 Davis, C. S. from 707 W. 44th St. to 507 Kemper Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
6313 Demant, Axel from 212 W. 67th to 155 W. 83rd St., New York City.
5885 Dietz, Adolph, from Chattanooga, Tenn. to 209 Realty Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
4598 Hart, Henry H., from 3363 Washington to 314 Locust St., San Francisco, Calif.
3869 Heath, Donald R., from Akron, O. to Room 820, 90 West St., New York City.
6399 Henderson, Andrew from 10631 to 10722 104th St., Edmonton, Alb., Can.
4042 Heyman, G. L. from 308 Madison to 611 Russell Ave., Lexington, Ky.
6229 Howard, C. R. from Virginia City, Va. to care Am. Relief Administration, 67 Eaton Sq., London, S. W. 1, England, mark "Forward Moscow."
5332 Humrickhouse, Ralph R. from 1906 E. 84th St. to Suite #1, 1867 Crawford Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
5831 Ioor, Harry, from 935 W. 34th St. to 642 Eugene St., Indianapolis, Ia.
6333 Johnson, Albert W. from 3405 Shenandoah to 3016 Geyer St., St. Louis, Mo.
6335 Kepler, W. T. from Bethlehem, Pa. to 145 Lehigh Ave., Mountainville, Allentown, Pa.
5934 Kellogg, Jos. M. from Minneapolis, Minn. to 1234 Mississippi St., Lawrence, Kansas.
6403 Kirshner, Geo. F. from 3238 Broadway, to 1 E. 55th St., Kansas City, Mo.
6002 Kremers, G. R. from Milwaukee, Wis. to 930 N. Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.
5254 Lewis, Howard B. from Urbana, Ill. to 1809 Hill St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

5638 Light, Carl, from 1607 First St. to 976 N. Pierce St., Milwaukee, Wis.
5607 Litt, Arthur O. from Port Au Prince, Hayti, to Room 604, 487 Broadway, New York City.
4691 Lloyd, M. J. from Cleveland, Ohio, to 47 Hillebrook Road, Leytonstone, London, England.
58 Luff, John N., from 178 Fulton St., to 33 W. 44th St., New York City.
6279 Nesbitt, Robt. E. from 5945 Midway Park to 4103 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
4271 Oettinger, J. A. from 10913 Orville St. to 1522 Hillcrest, Cleveland, O.
5377 Osman, Chas. T. from 4115 N. Haven Ave. to 2919 Drexel Dr., Toledo, O.
6066 Paimann, Adrienne C. from 25 W. 42nd St. to 75 W. 44th St., New York City.
3445 Plummer, Edwin L. from Harrisburg, Pa. to Box 147, Mil. Junc. Sta., Detroit, Mich.
5800 Reiner, Saml. O. Jr. from Milford Sq., Pa. to 119 Chestnut St., Frackville, Pa.
4973 Rowley, Arthur M. from Springfield, Mass. to 71 Broad St., Westfield, Mass.
6445 Sears, Arthur C. from Westfield, Mass. to Box 38, Amherst, N. H.
5344 Schmitt, R. F. from Cleveland, O. to Suite 44, Lincoln Apts., Youngstown, O.
2007 Speakman, Howland from 3522 Monroe St. to 504 N. East Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
6417 Stanley, A. from 3112 P. O. St. to 2009 E St., Galveston, Tex.
6288 Stillings, E. F. from Rochester, N. H. to care M. C. R. R. Ticket Office, Bangor, Me.
4719 Stromberg, J. N. from Corn Ex. Natl. Bank to 722 Grace St., Chicago, Ill.
6509 Tichenor, A. H. from Webster Groves, Mo. to 2335 Belleview, Maplewood, Mo.
6168 Tisserant, Geo. from New York City to Church St., Squeduct, L. I., N. Y.
4394 Weiland, Geo. P. from 115 Hatch St. to 661 Midland St., Syracuse, N. Y.
5653 Wells, Jos. V. K. from Burnt Hills, N. Y. to 510 W. 113th St., New York City.
5368 Wessbecher, C. T. from 406 Nicholas Bldg. to 2900½ Shenandoah St., St. Louis, Mo.
6512 Williams, Addison F. from Kansas City, Mo. to 713 W. 19th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
5476 Woodruff, W. W. from Pittsburgh, Pa. to Valley Bank Bldg., Morgantown, W. Va.
6374 Young, Miss Sara L. from 1327 Girard St. to 1105 Park Rd., Washington, D. C.

Membership Summary.

Membership August 1st, 1922		2308
New Stockholders		21
Reinstated		1
Replaced on Roll		1
		2331
Resignation accepted	1	
Deceased	2	
Expelled	1	4
Total Membership September 1, 1922		2327

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

No. 2. October 1, 1922.

Applications Pending.

Brewster, C. A.
Granie, L. J.
Harris, H. E.
Levin, Saml.
May, Geo. E.
Meyer, Chas.
Piva, Celestine
Reine, Geo.
Sanchez, Heitos
Weills, C. Raymond
Bailey, Jas. R.
Ernest, C. S.
Anderson, B. W.
Barber, T. D.
Bopp, L. E.
Botto, Pedro
Cockrell, F. M.
Coffin, Jos. W.
Eid, Leif
Feldman, M. N.
Fitzgerald, Jas. A.
Hiller, J. W.
Lindauer, Eugene
McCrillis, Edgar
Miller, Henry
Murphy, W. C.
Palmer, H. S.
Pathe, Karl
Pollitz, O. F. F.
Ringer, Dr. P. H.
Schlitz, Ludwig
Seward, W. H.
Souren, Y.
Stafford, Dana H.
Steeg, Adolph
Stoppelaar, L. P. de
Tssakowitsch, K.
Unthank, E. R.
Walsh, Rev. D. J.
Weaver, Carl C.
Weber, Elwood D.
Weschcke, E. J.
Zimmerman, Geo. A.

New Applications Posted.

Abbott, Arthur T., U. S. Hospital #41, New Haven, Conn.; Age 29; Farmer; Reference: West Haven Trust Co., West Haven, Conn.; Proposed by Jos. Gallant.

Battey, R. T., Box 82, Urbana, Ill.; Age, minor; Guaranteed by O. F. Battey, 456 Elder Lane, Winnetka, Ill.; Reference: Illinois Trust & Sav. Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Bjerke, Jno. C., 5726 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.; Age 54; Pharmacist; Reference: W. H. Hendrichsen, 3636 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by Chas. Wm. Miller.

Bridgeford, J. B., Box 456, Sebastopol, Calif.; Age 32; Foreman Bridgeport Planing Mill; Reference: L. B. Dover, Longmont, Colo.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Cassell, Alfred B., 331 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.; Age 26; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Cashr., Bankers Natl. Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Chalfant, Clinton L., 1328 Benton Ave., Springfield, Mo.; Age 34; Farmer; Reference: Benj. J. Harrison, Boonville Ave., Springfield, Mo.; Proposed by Carl S. Davis.

Ceder, Edward, 701 S. 13th St., Tacoma, Wash.; Age 19; Clerk, Northwestern Emp. Co.; Guaranteed by C. A. Ceder, 1309 Pacific Ave., Tacoma, Wash.; Reference: C. H. Kallander, Engr., Port of Tacoma, Wash.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Fulmer, D. Cady, 228 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Age 36; V. Pres. E. B. Bates Co. Inc.; Reference: Geo. H. Heindorf, City Bank Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.; Proposed by W. L. Morse.

Galvez, Manuel, Cruz 1, Madrid, Spain; Age 27; Stamp Dealer; Reference: A. Krassa, 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Jno. A. Klemann.

Gesner, Anthon T., 18 Hewlett St., Waterbury, Conn.; Age 57; Episcopal Clergyman; Reference: S. Klelogg Plume, 108 Euclid Ave., Waterbury, Conn.; Proposed by W. D. Pierson.

Goetz, Albert, 404 Davis Ave., Staten Island, N. Y.; Age 33; Stamp Dealer; Reference: J. M. Bartels, 166 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Harrigan, William, Box 9, Gardnerville, Nevada; Age 38; Garage Owner; Reference: Douglas County Farmers Bank, Gardnerville, Nev.; Proposed by Jos. Gallant.

Jungtend, Jno. A., Box 144, Little Rock, Ark.; Age 67; Dealer in Photographic Supplies; Reference: W. A. Wickes, Am. Enk. of Com. & Trust Co., Little Rock, Ark.; Proposed by Jos. Gallant.

Kinsey, J. Ingham, 507 Easton Trust Bldg., Easton, Pa.; Age 32; Atty. at Law; Reference. Bush & Bull, Northampton St., Easton, Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

McLin, Wm. H. Jr., Old Orchard, Maine; Age 15; Student; Guaranteed by W. H. McLin, Old Orchard, Me.; Reference: Henry E. Frankenberg Co., 215 4th Ave., New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Richards, Thos. G., 55 Doughby St., London, W. C. 1, England; Age 52; Stamp Dealer; Reference: H. C. Wynne-Edwards, 53 Victoria St., Westminster, London, W. C. 1, England; Proposed by Morgan W. Taylor.

Sapp, H. N., 4420 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Tex.; Age 50; Travelling Salesman, Purity Oats Co.; Reference: John Hanna, V. P. Waples Ratler Gro. Co., Dallas, Tex.; Proposed by C. Gordon Fennell.

Wenz, Edw. L., Perrysburg, Ohio; Age 37; Surveyor; Reference: A. C. Stewart, Toledo, Ohio; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Wood, Danna M., 22 Myrtle St., Belmont, Mass.; Age 38; Civil Engineer, Stone & Webster Inc.; Reference: Harrold K. Barrows, 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by J. T. Chase.

Wynnee, C. B., Box 4, Fair Oaks, Pa.; Age 37; Structural Engineer; Reference: William Boak, Fair Oaks, Pa.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Yates, Joseph, 736 Pallister Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Age 17; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. J. S. Yates, 736 Pallister Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Reference: Wendover Neefus, Hudson, N. Y.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Application for Reinstatement Pending.

3354 Devlin, Wm. H., Box 315, Sacramento, Calif.; Age 55; Atty. at Law; Reference: Fred W. Kiesel, Sacramento, Calif.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

New Stockholders.

6536 Ackermann, Theo. W., 2010 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis.
6537 Atwood, Frederick E., 171 Maple St., W. Roxbury, Mass.
6538 Dorn, Paul A., 2618 Durant Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
6539 Duffo, Augusto, 25 W. 43rd St., New York City.
6540 Fairchild, D. H., 63 E. First St., Oswego, N. Y.
6541 Garcia, Victor, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
6542 Guse, Arthur, 119 N. 32nd St., Watertown, Wis.
6543 Harris, Geo. E., 225 Stevens St., Wellsville, N. Y.
6544 Helman, W. D., 512 Granite Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
6545 Herndon, Jno. G. Jr., 641 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
6546 Holdcroft, Gordon, 1605 Douglas St., Victoria, B. C., Canada.
6547 Honig, Dr. Andrew L., 835 West End Ave., Detroit, Mich.
6548 Jahn, Ernest, 447 Rose St., Oakland, Calif.
6549 Leonard, E. Prescott, Maint St., Groton, Mass.
6550 MacGuffin, Paul, Libertyville, Ill.
6551 McLouth, Louis, 7653 Bosworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.
6552 Needham, Frederick J., 2 Saunders St., Salem, Mass.
6553 Park, Jas. Alex., 730 Harding Ave., Detroit, Mich.

6554 Parker, Gordon, 1401 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.
6555 Rasmussen, Rev. Elias, Windom, Minn.
6556 Russell, Wm. A., Col. of Bus. Administration, U. of W., Seattle, Wash.
6557 Simmons, Olon F., 635 Main St., Olean, N. Y.
6558 Smith, John R., 31 Dudley St., Medford, Mass.
6559 Stahl, H. A., 7 Central Sq., Lynn, Mass.
6560 Webster, Hollis, 22 Little Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
6561 Wheeler, Delbert A., 37 Perkins St., West Newton, Mass.
6562 Wilson, Leroy W., Box 27, New Milford, Conn.
6563 Zuniga, Justo P. Campana, 219 Mendiburn St., Guayaquil, Ecuador, S. A.

Reinstated.

2004 Baldwin, Mrs. C. A., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Death Reported.

5310 Barnes, W. H., Box 80, Commerce Station, Minneapolis, Minn.

Change of Address.

6451 West, G. Melville, from Oklahoma City, Okla., to 357 Marshall St., Gary, Ind.

Membership Summary.

Membership September 1, 1922	2327
New Stockholders	28
Reinstated	1
	2356
Deceased	1
Total Membership October 1, 1922	2355

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

BIDS FOR PRINTING.

Bids are asked for printing the American Philatelist and other publications of the American Philatelic Society for the fiscal year 1922-23.

Bids should be in the Secretary's hands on or before November 15th, 1922. Specifications will be sent to reliable printers and publishers on request. Address the Secretary, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Members desiring to file complaints of any kind with the Board of Vice-Presidents will please observe the following rule to facilitate the proper filing of these matters. Complaints in any other form will not be considered.

"All complaints filed with the Board shall be accompanied by a statement of facts, the basis of the complaint, which shall be on a separate piece of paper, signed by party making complaint and preferably, sworn to."

THE BOARD OF VICE-PRESIDENTS,
Otto F. Moses, Recorder.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 36. NOVEMBER, 1922. No. 2.

CHINESE OFFICES IN TURKESTAN.

By JAMES STARR.

East or Chinese Turkestan, known also as Kashgaria and called by the Chinese Sin Kiang, lies in the heart of Asia. It is bounded on the north by the Tian-shan Range, on the south by the Kuen-tun Mountains, on the west by the Pamirs and on the east by the Gobi Desert and the Chinese province of Kan-su, 98° E.

For administration purposes the Province of Sin-Kiang includes the valleys of Kulfa and Dzungaria, north of the Tian-shan Range, the line running about midway between the Tian-shan and the Alti Mountains.

Roughly, the Province is 1200 miles long from east to west and 700 miles wide, possessing an area of some 708,000 square miles. It includes within its borders the Tarim River 1000 miles long. The general altitude is 2675 to 4600 feet above sea level, but while the mountains on its southern border are the loftiest in Asia (19,000 to 20,000 ft.) it also contains one depression that is 426 ft. below the sea.

The total population is estimated to be from 1,200,000 to 2,000,000, composed of a mixture of many races, of whom some 220,000 reside in the principal towns of Yarkand, Khotan, Kashgar, Ak-Su, Keriya and Kulja. The capital is Urumchi.

The history of the Province is vague up to the Christian era. Since then it has chiefly consisted of a series of conquests by and expulsions of the Chinese, whose sway at all times was never very secure. Since 1877 they have, however, been in nominal control and the Ichan (Imperial Relay Service) functioned throughout the district, the provincial authorities paying an annual allowance for its upkeep.

With the advent of the Republic, the central authority was more strictly enforced. All postal work was given over to the Chinese Post Office (see report for 1911) which received from the Province half the allowance previously paid to the Ichan.

The Phila. Stamp News, Vol. IV, No. 1, March 29th, 1913, mentions a "white stamp with violet prints and a star shaped figure in the center, of two cent denomination only" which was issued by the Provisional Government of Sin-Kiang early in 1912 prior to the establishment of the Republican Government in Peking." It cites a cover containing 10 of these stamps sent from Sin Kiang to Chili via Siberia with a Russian postmark.

No other information in regard to this issue has come to my notice, and the first catalogued stamps of the Province are those issued in 1915, being the Chinese printing of the Republican issue surcharged vertically with the characters

限新省貼用 the surcharge being in black ink for the cent values and in red for the dollar values. The entire series up to and including the one dollar were overprinted at first, the higher values at a later date, and the 1½ and 13 cents when issued.

Capt. F. Piens (The Stamp Lover, June-July 1917) says "The one dollar value exists with the 2nd & 3rd characters transposed. As the error occurs only in the dollar value, a separate setting must, therefore, have been used for this surcharge, which is in red, while in all others it is in black. The surcharge became necessary on account of difference in currency, a Mexican dollar having about twice the value in local currency."

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s Monthly Circular for Jan. 1917 mentions a horizontal pair of the above, one of which only shows this error.

The translation of the surcharge is

限 H'ien'—A boundary; A restriction; Restricted. Literally: Restricted.

新 Sin—To restore; To renew; New. Literally: New.

省 'Shang—A province; To incorporate with. Literally: Province.

貼 T'ié—To paste; To supply; Attached. Literally: to paste.

用 Yung'—To use; to employ; to give out for use. Literally: to use.

The character Sin as used above is a contraction for Sin Chiang, 新疆 Chiang meaning literally, "a limit, a boundary, or a frontier," and the two "the new frontier," or "Chinese Turkestan." The translation therefore is "Restricted for use in the Province of Chinese Turkestan."

Mr. Theodore Siddall (1918) notes a second setting of the surcharge, the same characters but apparently from a different font of type. In this setting the first character centers with the others, while in the original it is placed slightly to the left, as shown above. He states the $2.00 and higher values are of the 2nd type.

Mr. S. S. Wang Chin Chai, Aug. 11, 1917, in Mekeel's Weekly states that he has seen forgeries of the Turkestan surcharges, but gives no details.

Upon the appearance of the Post Office Commemorative Issue in the autumn of 1921, the set was overprinted for use in Sin Kiang. The surcharge is horizontal instead of vertical, in black ink and of the second type.

Mr. S. S. Wang Chin Chai submitted to me a set of Official Stamps, consisting of the regular set from 1 cent to 50 cents, inclusive, all used and containing

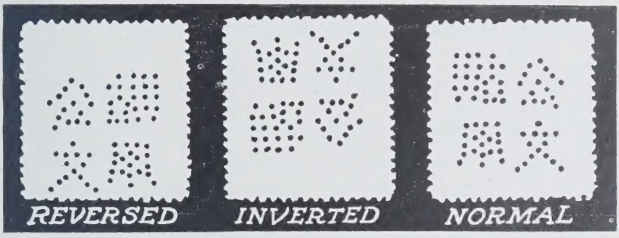
both types of surcharge. The stamps are perforated as shown below and read from top to bottom in column, and the columns from right to left.

公 Kung—Public; common; general. Literally: Public.

文 Wan—Civil; ceremonial documents; essays. Literally: Documents.

貼 T'ié—To paste; to supply; to attach. Literally: To paste.

用 Yung'—For use; to give out for use; to employ. Literally: Use.
or "Used by public documents," or "Officially used."



As the stamps were not always punctured from the face, reversed perforations and inverted perforations may be encountered as shown.

A. P. S. PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the A. P. S. Convention at Springfield, Mass., in August, the Board of Vice Presidents are now prepared to inaugurate a campaign of such proportions, such quality and thoroughness as has never been equalled in this or any other country.

A contract is being arranged with a philatelic writer of unusual merit, who has had broad experience in writing and having published full page, illustrated stamp articles in leading Eastern newspapers.

It is planned to greatly extend this service, placing it weekly at the disposal of hundreds of newspapers and magazines in all parts of the United States.

The impetus this will give stamp collecting will doubtless be tremendous.

The expense is estimated at $1000.00 and one-half of this amount it has been suggested will be raised by the dealers who are members of the A. S. D. A.

It has been suggested, that as the trade would be mostly benefited by this campaign, it should stand all of the expense. In this opinion the writer does not concur, and believes that the other half should be donated by the membership at large.

We can now insure our private collections against fire, flood, theft, or other actual loss. Here is an insurance against LOSS IN VALUE. Assuming that you have $50,000.00 more or less, invested in your collection, that being its value today, what would it be worth a month or a year hence should stamp collecting lose in popularity or cease altogether?

The one and only thing that maintains and increases the value of your investment, whether it be $1000.00 or $100,000.00, is continued interest on the

part of present collectors, and the acquisition of new devotees to our hobby. The writer firmly believes that every collector with any considerable investment in stamps should spend at least ½ of one per cent. of their value in promoting stamp collecting.

The Board is ready to proceed with this campaign immediately upon advice from Treasurer Elliott that $1000.00 is in his hands for this purpose.

There is little doubt but what our dealer members will raise their half in short order. Let's beat them to it. Send your donation to Howard H. Elliott, Treasurer.

BOARD OF VICE PRESIDENTS,
W. W. MacLaren, Chairman,
Jas. A. Harris,
Otto F. Moses, Recorder.

REVIEWS.

YVERT & TELLIER-CHAMPION CATALOGUE, 1923. (Yvert & Tellier, Amiens, France, Publishers; Price Fcs. 19.70 Postfree.) The Champion catalogue is so popular in all parts of the world that it can be fairly termed an international standard instead of that of France alone. Having achieved this rank and twenty-seven editions it is necessarily a good catalogue, in fact, very good. We would say that while the high esteem in which this work is held is due, in part, to the fame of Mons. Theodore Champion and his great stamp establishment in Paris, that the secret of its success lies in confidence of dealer and collector alike in the accuracy of the pricing of the ordinary or so-called "commercial" stamps. There is nothing startling in the arrangement or listing in this catalogue and it is neither highly specialized or simplified, striking a happy medium and contriving to list everything of interest to the average collector and avoiding too many minor varieties. This years edition has a new feature in the inclusion of the United States Postmasters and Confederate Provisionals which by reason of the Ferrari sales in Paris have secured added historic interest and a modern market quotation. Prices are given in French francs which were valued, for the purpose of this catalogue, at about 9c per franc. The U. S. prices reflect rather accurately the market in this country, the few seeming errors being in connection with items in which condition, cancellation or plate position enter into the valuation of particular specimens. These are stamps like the used 90c 1857, priced low at Fcs. 350. and certain types of the 1c 1851-57 which are not listed for definite plate positions. One feature of this catalogue should be adopted by all other cataloguers, that is the inclusion, in chronological order with the ordinary postage such stamps as the "War Tax" issues of the British Colonies. There is no good reason for isolating these stamps under a separate heading, they were issued for postage purposes and are no more special revenue stamps than the regular issues or stamps like the 3c U. S. of the war period which was a "War Tax" in that it represented an increased war time postal rate. Typographically the catalogue is very fine and in its vivid blue and white cover is a handsome and valuable addition to every philatelic library.

CATALOGUE OF AERIAL MAIL STAMPS, 2nd. Edition. (Theo. Champion, Paris, France, Publisher. Price Fcs. 11 Post free.) A very finely printed and illustrated catalogue of aerial mail stamps. Divided in three sections, the first giving the official aerial mail issues, the second the semi-official issues and the

third special cancellations indicating aerial transport. Prices are given for stamps in three conditions, unused, used and used on original cover. The illustrations are half tones on fine plate paper making the little volume most attractive and one which will of itself attract many collectors to this rapidly growing philatelic specialty.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GT. BRITAIN, "Diamond Jubilee Edition," (Sefi, Pemberton & Co., 12 S. Molton St., London, Eng., Publishers.) It is not our custom to review contemporary magazines as for one reason space would not permit of more than cursory mention of the great number issued these days. Our respect for that brilliant pioneer in Philately, Edward L. Pemberton, prompts us however to make mention of the October number of the P. J. of G. B. which is in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of his first philatelic publications. While the major part of the number is devoted to the record of the philatelic activities of E. L. Pemberton it contains an unusual number of meritorious notes and articles such as Mr. Oldfields "Stamps of the Treaty Ports of China," a note by Mr. P. L. Pemberton on the settings of the 1852 issue of Modena, a note by Mr. A. J. Sefi on "Re-entries of the 10c, plate of 1874, Mexico" and a "Quick Reference" chart on the Sicily "Bomba" heads by the same writer besides a continuation of Mr. Haworth's "France" and other shorter items. A complete review is given of the philatelic life of Edward Loines Pemberton, who born in America in 1844 of English parents was reared in England by relatives after his parents death and who at an early age established himself in the stamp trade in a brilliant way. He published in 1862 the "Monthly Advertiser", the first journal exclusively devoted to Philately. His fame as a philatelic writer came however through his many articles in "The Stamp Collectors Magazine" covering a wide variety of subjects and which gave impetus and a sound footing to early British philately. As did his contemporary, our own John Walter Scott, in this country, he laid the foundations for a future great stamp business and many famous collections. Those interested in the beginnings of things and the few that still remember the days when Hawaiian numerals sold for 5c and No. 1 Norways unused for 60c will enjoy reading this magazine which the publishers will undoubtedly be glad to send, if available, on a request with postage.

THE A. B. C. OF STAMP COLLECTING, by Fred. J. Melville. (Melville Book Co., Publishers, 26 Plumstead High St., London, England. Price 2sh. 6d.) This is a re-issue of Mr. Melville's popular work of twenty years ago, newly rewritten and brought up to date. As the title indicates it is intended as a book of

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instruction for the novice and as such completely fills every requirement of a book of instruction with so charming a style that the seeker of knowledge philatelic will both gain it and delight in doing so. Though professing to be only an "A. B. C." there is included just enough of the rest of the advanced alphabet to make it instructive to the seasoned collector and delightful reading for even the philistines. Handsomely illustrated, there being several hundred stamps reproduced, we wish it could be placed on the shelves of every public library in this country as this little booklet is a wonderful bit of "publicity" for our hobby. Mr. Melville's reputation as a philatelic writer has been firmly established many years past but we believe this least serious book of all he has written will do more to perpetuate his record in Philately's behalf than any other. The only fault we note is the omission of The American Philatelic Society in the list of Philatelic Societies given and its journal in the list of publications, we regret this as much as we admire, for neither the strongest philatelic organization in the World or its journal like "winking owls lord it in the eagle's nest".

DECEASED

ARTHUR L. TOMES

A. P. S. 4084

At his residence, 502 Classon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 17th, 1922.

JOHN PAUL JONES

A. P. S. 1194

Through Mr. L. J. Flerlage we have the sad news of the death of one of the earliest A. P. S. members, Mr. John Paul Jones, who died at Harrisburg, Pa., September 26th, 1922. Though still a young man, 43 years of age, Mr. Jones had been for many years an enthusiastic supporter of organized Philately and was known as a keen student of stamps. He was in the insurance business at Harrisburg and prominent in fraternal circles.

Compare Your Lot With Theirs!

We have just received a letter from Mr. N. A. Georgantas (A. P. S. #51-5096) in which he makes the following appeal to his fellow philatelists:—"You have no doubt had full news of the wholesale massacres of Christians in Smyrna by the Turks but no printed message can tell the full story. There are over a half million refugees here in Athens and over 300,000 more are expected from Thrace. These people have nothing in the world but the few clothes on their backs and while the Government and American Relief Commission are giving out food these people will suffer still more unless aided in the purchase of winter clothes, shoes, etc. Mrs. Georgantas is on the American Relief Committee and joins with me in an appeal to our friends and fellow collectors to assist us by some contribution, no matter how small, to help these poor sufferers through the winter months." Address:—N. A. Georgantas, #2 Olympus St., Athens, Greece.

THE 3sk YELLOW ERROR OF SWEDEN.

ERIC KLING, 6271.

I wish to add a few words to the short article by Mr. Griebert in the September Philatelist entitled "The Swedish Error of Color of the First Issue." As the author states, the existence of this stamp was practically unknown to philatelists outside of Sweden, previous to the publicity given it through the Ferrari Sale. It is equally as rare as the 1c Br. Guiana, for which a prominent American collector paid $32,000 although it brought but one-tenth the price.

That it is genuine there can be no doubt. Experts are unanimously of this opinion. All the 3sk were printed on thin paper; this is on thick, which precludes any possibilty of its being a changeling. In color it is exactly similar to the 8sk and bears a clear cancellation—KOPPARBERGET, JULY 13, year date invisible, but probably 1857.

How and when this unique error was made will never be definitely known. It was probably printed in December, 1856, or April, 1857, as I shall proceed to show. The 1855 issue appeared on July 1, 1855, on thin paper, which was changed to thick in August of the year following. The stamp being on thick paper and the cancellation July 13, it is, of course, impossible for it to have been used either of these two years. The skilling-banco stamps were withdrawn on July 1, 1858, being replaced by the ore series, and although never demonetized, copies bearing a cancellation later than this date are of great rarity. I have yet to see one. We can therefore assume with reasonable certainty that the year date is 1857, the only other year in which they were in use, as it is in the highest degree unlikely that this one stamp should have been used in 1858.

As no printing of the 3sk was made after 1855, this error without doubt was made during one of the 8sk printings. If we turn to the postal records, we find that there were two printings of the 8sk during the period in question (August 1856 to July 1857), one in December 1856 and the other in April 1857. To which of these two the error belongs, I have no means of ascertaining, but as the shades of the various printings differ this probably could be determined by comparing this stamp with known copies of the two printings.

Now comes the question how it was produced. There are two possible ways; either an entire sheet was printed in the wrong color or a clichè of the 3sk was inserted in the plate of the 8sk. Of the two, the latter is by far the more logical. It seems hardly possible that the printer should take the plate of the 3sk, which had not been used for over a year, print only ONE sheet from it, and THAT in the wrong color, then lay the plate away, never again to be used. Far more reasonable is the explanation that during the printing a clichè in the plate of the 8sk became damaged and the printer inserted a clichè of the 3sk in its place. Such errors can happen, even in the "best regulated of families," as our own 5c red is witness.

No article about a great rarity is complete without the story of its discovery and a few words as to its history. It was found by Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Bachman of Boras, Sweden, and in the September number of the "Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift" he tells the following story of its discovery.

"It was in 1886 when I as a 14-year old boy received a bunch of old letters from my grandmother, to remove the stamps from them. At the time we lived in Stockholm and I had seen an advertisement in the paper that a certain Mr. Lichtenstein bought the skilling-banco stamps and paid seven kroner for the 3sk. I had quite a few of these and when Mr. L. saw them he picked out the 3sk yel-

low. 'This is yellow,' he said. 'Yes, but shouldn't it be so?' I inquired; 'and won't I get my seven kroner for it?' Mr. L. replied: 'WE shall see.' He then gave the stamp a careful examination, found it genuine, and I received 100kr. for my stamps, an unheard-of sum for a boy those days.

"Shortly after this I read a notice in the paper about a stamp exhibition held in Stockholm, of which I recollect the following lines: 'The pearl of the collection, which will cause the mouth of every collector to water, is a Swedish 3sk printed in yellow instead of green. The owner of the stamp—Mr. L.—is understood to have been offered 300kr for it, which he refused.' "

So much for the discovery. Mr. Lichtenstein sold it to Friedl of Vienna, who resold it to Ferrari for $650. It remained in the latter's collection until sold last June to Baron Lejonhufvud for 30,000 francs.

One reason why this stamp was practically unknown and its genuineness doubted even by those who had heard of its existence, was the fact that Ferrari almost never gave anyone an opportunity to examine his stamps. Several years after he had bought this error, interested Swedish philatelists wrote him asking to have the stamp sent to the Swedish Philatelic Society for a careful examination in order to determine its status. In accord with Ferrari's peculiar character his reply was short but sweet: "My stamps are for my own pleasure, not for others."

Now the stamp has found a resting place among other rarities and unique objects of its own kin, in the finest collection of Sweden in existence, and if philatelists desire to examine it I do not think the owner's reply will be: "My stamps are for my own pleasure, not for others."

TWO BILLION STAMPS ISSUED.

DEMANDS OF POSTMASTERS FOR OCTOBER BREAK ALL RECORDS.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Orders have been received for 2,124,265,360 stamps from postmasters throughout the country already during the month of October, the postoffice department announced today. This is a record for a single month. Postmasters report that business is on the upward trend.

The note is especially sounded from the industrial centres. Notwithstanding the heavy orders, the department has been able to transmit them to the bureau of engraving and printing, and while the bureau has been taxed to the utmost in the printing, gumming, perforating and packing of the stamps, shipments have been made without delay.

Bureau Breaks Record.

The bureau of engraving and printing also has broken all records for the production of postage stamps in its efforts to prevent embarrassment of the postal service because of insufficient supplies.

Supplies needed for the manufacture and distribution of the stamps order this month, including 138,086 pounds of gum, 116,220 pounds of ink and 399,125 pounds of paper. If the 2,124,265,360 stamps were placed end to end, they would reach a distance of 28,737.3 miles.

During the month 307,316,269 stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers were issued, as well as 188,099,000 postal cards.—News item.

RUSSIAN "HUNGER" STAMPS.

We illustrate six or seven values of labels which some enterprising lithographer has been trying to foist on the innocent dealer and collector as a charity postage stamp issue for the benefit of the hungry citizens of Odessa. These labels will probably not be listed in any catalogue as postage though we note that the Zumstein catalogue illustrates them with a note that they are a private issue and "not known to their Russian correspondents." Notwithstanding their lack of value from a philatelic point of view they offer in their vivid post impressionistic art a deep study in that they are unnamed and several of our contemporaries have tried their skill in giving titles to the various subjects portrayed.

Mr. Phillips in Gibbons Monthly Circular ventures the title of "A sea of flames lit by torches" for the first value but we suppose the idea of the artist was deeper than that, it is too obvious and we imagine he was picturing "Bolshevik thoughts on Capital"; the second value, the 500 rouble is of course our old friend September morn drying out after the plunge but the third, 750 rouble is a puzzler, Mr. Phillips guesses "The Passionate Strong Woman or Throwing father to the Twins" which being hot stuff is probably near the correct solution.

The 1000 rouble looks like Norma the film star, don't you think? The 2500 R. we would caption "He loves me, he loves me not" or "It's a Daisy!" while the dignified and somber pair on the 5000 R. clearly pictures the great Soviet problem "Shall we go to work or not?" Perhaps we are all wrong, what do you guess?—we supply the pictures to save you foolishly buying the set.

SPAIN. No. 1. WANTED.

A. D. FENNEL
807 Second Natl. Bk. Bldg.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDITOR'S COLUMN

We have received from time to time the suggestion that we provide a "Question Box" and so give all our readers the benefit of such inquiries and the answers thereto as pass through our hands. The idea is excellent but we doubt if there be sufficient number of questions asked to provide a regular column and we have decided therefore to broaden the scope of this suggestion by the addition of a permanent question of our own. This page, under the caption of "The Specialist," will carry answers to any questions that may be asked by our readers and such information as may be sent us in answer to our query "What have you by way of the unusual and unlisted in stamps?" All collectors, general and specialist alike, are intrigued with that which is novel or odd. Have you some such oddity? Some freak printing, a double transfer, a cracked plate, defective die or flaw, perhaps an odd cancellation? Here is a page to tell your fellow collectors about it, an opportunity to secure information and to compare notes! Read this page in this issue and you will get the idea as to what kind of material is desired, it need not be confined to the stamps of the United States and we will do our best to give an answer to all queries submitted. Mr. H. P. Atherton has kindly supplied the two odd items in this number, who will show us something for the next?

We print in this number an appeal by the Board of Vice Presidents for contributions to the "Publicity Campaign Fund" which we hope every member will heed. Every new collector adds to the interest and pleasure of those now following the hobby and in a financial way, if that must be considered, benefits the collector as much as the dealer. The value of stamps is, as is everything else, a

matter of supply and demand and obviously the more collectors, the greater the demand. We suggest that if every collector would contribute ½ of 1% of the value of his collection at todays prices the fund would be quickly raised and the direct benefit to each collector would be soon noticeable. Watch for the list of contributors in the next issue, have your name on the list even if you cannot afford more than the minimum $1.00 asked.

Mr. Guest calls our attention to the fact that the commission charged on sales made by foreign members using the A. P. S. circuits is now 12½% pursuant to a resolution made at the Springfield Convention. Our foreign members will please note this as we commented on the former 25% commission in our last number.

We extend our sympathy to Dr. W. F. Davis of Caldwell, N. J., who has just lost his youngest son through injuries received in a railroad wreck near Denver, Colorado. Dr. Davis has been an A. P. S. member for quite a long time.

Mr. M. Klingenstein (A. P. S. 6336) has a copy of the U. S. 2c of 1898 with identically the same cancell mentioned by Mr. F. E. Hook in our last issue. Some of our twentieth century U. S. specialists ought to look into this Porto Rican cancell or surcharge.

Have you a copy of the new U. S. 5c, portrait of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt? We have heard that it is very difficult to remove this stamp from the envelope—perhaps its because of the "Big Stick."

AUCTION REVIEW.

M. OHLMAN'S SALE, SEPT. 30th, 1922.

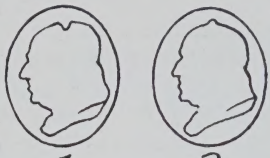
U. S. 5c 1847, blue grid cancel, dark shade	$ 7.25
3c 1851, 96 copies, diff. shades, cancells, etc.	10.50
1c 1857, Type I, on part cover, v. f.	7.25
5c 1862-66, red brown (#75) v. f. unused, o. g.	14.00
6c 1875, Reissue, very fine	9.00
$5 1893 Columbian, v. f. used copy	6.30
$2 1898 (#293) very fine unused copy	6.10
ARGENTINE, 1891 20 P. (#88) very fine used copy	17.00
HAWAII, 1855, 5c (#8) very fine used	10.25
HAYTI, 1909. 20c (#106), inverted surch. blk of 8, o. g.	.50
NORWAY, No. 1, superb used copy	3.30
WEST UKRAINIA, 1919, Nos. 85-193 complete unused	2.75

11-Cent Stamp Brings $596.53.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The postoffice department is already realizing a profit from the new 11-cent Hayes stamp. Issued on October 4 and sold only at the Washington Philatelic Agency and at the Fremont, Ohio, postoffice, the birthplace of former President Hayes, stamp collectors have purchased 5,423 of the new stamps, paying to the Government a total of $596.53.—News item.

The Specialist

Not all the oddities in the issues of the United States are to be found in stamps of 1847 or 1851-57 and none are more curious than the freak of printing found on the 1c Franklin of 1870. The illustration depicts in a crude way (dog-gone the law on illustrations) a sort of "before and after using or taking" effect on the head of the Hon. B. Franklin.



1 2

It will be noted in Fig. 1 that someone has apparently soaked the first post-master general with an axe making a deep dent in his bald pate. This curious variety is found on the One cent re-engraved (Scott's #206) and the sequel to the crime is found on the American print (Scott's #182) which clearly shows the horrible result of the wound in a bubbly oozing of brains. It is possible that these varieties are not printing flaws but true plate varieties and constant, and it will be of interest to know if any of our readers have copies showing these defects.

We believe when it comes to weird cancellations that the pictured Klu Klu Klan takes the prize.

Made by the Grand Kleagle or Postmaster of "Union Mills", Pennsylvania and used for a short period only, it is a rare bird. The illustration was taken from a small piece of cover submitted by Mr. H. P. Atherton bearing a pair of the 3c 1869's, both copies being magnificently obliterated with this gruesome warning. The town of "Union Mills" is now known as "Union Furnace" and Mr. Atherton suggests that they changed the name after seeing this "hot" cancellation. Have you one like it?

RARITIES
Are My Specialty.
T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

A LETTER ON AUSTRALIAN PHILATELY.

From JAMES POLLARD, Esq., Calengiri, W. A.

Properly, there are no philatelic "seasons" in Australia, but the summer ahead (winter in the U. S.) is going to usher in something like a boom in stamp-collecting here. This seems to be the general opinion, and future prospects are looming brightly. We may be said to have now recovered from the chaotic conditions of the war and post-war periods, and the trend of affairs has become more normal,—that is, of course, in the stamp-world. Of late years, prices of stamps have been subject to much fluctuation, and speculation has been greatly indulged in. As a result, collectors and dealers have suffered not a few reverses. But the day is past, and having learnt a lesson we are content to wait until new issues, which have been mainly responsible for inflated prices, can be judged of their worth.

Australian philately has suffered not nearly so much as the countries nearer the central market, and has, in the main, moved in the quiet, harmonious grooves of pre-war days. Now that conditions have become more normal, and more money is available for the purchasing of postage stamps, it is natural that there should be a revival of trade. Immigration is a burning question of the day, and boatloads are arriving almost weekly. A percentage of these must surely be philatelists of one degree or another, and the hobby must inevitably receive an excellent stimulus.

The recent colour-changes in the Commonwealth Kings Head issues were responsible for some little excitement in local circles, and collectors were eager to "collect." This has been the most extensive change of colours for some time, and of course, there was an immediate demand. But, as there was a quantity of the older stamps on hand it was decreed that they be used up before the new issues appeared. Consequently, only the 1d. (violet) and 2d. (rose-scarlet) are as yet on sale. In the West, the authorities at the Perth G. P. O. even put on sale a surplus stock of the old ½d. Kangaroo, and this stamp is on sale today in company with the green ½d. King issue. The new 1d. and 2d. were placed on sale in March, and there is yet no sign of the new ½d., 1½d. and 4d., although instructions were recently sent to postmasters to return old stocks of the obsolete colours as soon as the new ones appeared.

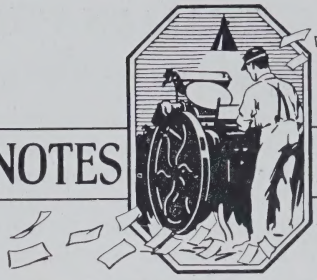
Among the island stamps there have been changes of late. This group has latterly attracted a good deal of attention, and continues to do so. There are some first-class stamps here, mainly among the war stamps, and a good number of these are now among the hard-to-get class of stamps—very much so in fact.

The demand for pre-war stamps of Papua, Samoa, Fiji, and others, is on the increase, whilst the New Hebrides Condonium stamps are amongst the foremost of later issues. All these countries, generally neglected until the G. R. I. and North West Pacific overprints appeared, are coming forward rapidly, and the collector whose inclinations had him to wander amongst these fairly isles of the Pacific, will garner more real treasures than can be found in the best of Pacific romances.

The Market.

The classical stamps of the old States are in great demand—difficult to get hold of in anything like condition. No sooner does a good collection come into the dealers' hands than the best stuff is quickly snapped up, prices being a sec-

(Turn to page 71.)



NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

UNITED STATES. Three additional values of the new pictorial issue were placed on sale at the Washington post-office on November 11th, Armistice day. These are the 15c, 25c and 50c values. The 15c has for its central design a view of the harbor at New York with the statue of Liberty in the foreground. The 25c is printed horizontally with a view of Niagara Falls taken from Goat Island and the 50c also with the design in a horizontal rectangle pictures a view of the Arlington Amphitheater with the tomb of the unknown soldier in the foreground. These stamps can for the present be purchased at the Philatelic Stamp Agency, Washington, D. C., as they will not be generally distributed until the current design stocks are used up.

15c dark gray.
25c green.
50c lavender.

ANTIGUA. Old watermark.

1 pound, purple & black on red.

"London Philatelist."

ARMENIA. Large oblong stamps with two new designs. Centers in brown.

25 R. green "Mt. Ararat."
40 R. orange "Spinner."
50 R. blue "Mt. Ararat."
70 R. lilac "Spinner."
100 R. red "Mt. Ararat."

AUSTRIA. Additional high values of postage.

150 Kr. yellow green.
200 Kr. rose red.
500 Kr. yellow.
600 Kr. blue.

Stamp Collecting.

AZERBAIJAN. A long series of Bolshevik stamps, interesting only account the numerous novel designs. Face about 1-10th of one cent.

1 R. olive green.
2 R. black brown.
5 R. brown.
10 R. black.
25 R. brown orange.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

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T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG-

50 R. violet.
100 R. brown red.
150 R. blue.
250 R. violet & red.
500 R. black & lilac.
1000 R. blue and red.
2000 R. black and blue.
3000 R. brown olive and blue.
5000 R. black and olive green.

Shown us by Theo. Champion.

BELGIUM. Mr. Henry Hooreman shows us three new values in the homely current type.

5c slate.
10c green.
20c dark brown.

BRAZIL. A new design commemorative of the centenary of Independence. Unwatermarked, perforated 14.

100 reis blue.

"Mekeel's Weekly."

"Stamp Collecting" lists another commemorative of the centenary of Independence, the design a view of the beautiful Rio Janeiro Harbor with portrait of Pres. Pessoa at left. Unwatermarked, perf. 14. Waterlow print.

300 reis myrtle green.

BRITISH HONDURAS. Script wmk.

25c black on emerald.

"London Philatelist."

BULGARIA. Postage dues of type 1915.

1 L emerald.
2 L pink.
3 L orange.

"Phil. Journal of Gt. B."

CANADA. A new type and value of special delivery. Unwmk., perf. 12.

20c carmine.

The new 1c orange and 2c green have appeared as coils, perforated vertically.

CASTELLORIZO. Current stamps of Italy surcharged "Castelrosso".

5c green.
10c rose.
15c grey.
20c orange.
25c blue.
40c brown.
50c violet.
60c dark carmine.
85c red brown.

"Theo. Champion."

CAYMAN ISLANDS. New script watermark.

¼ d brown.
½ d green.
1d carmine.
2d grey.

2½d ultramarine.
6d lilac.
2s purple & blue.
3s violet.

CYPRUS. Current type, script wmk.

10pa. orange & green.
30pa. purple & green.
4pi. sage green & purple.

Champion's Monthly Bulletin.

DAHOMEY. Type of 1913 surcharged

60 60
— —
— —

60c on 75c violet on rose.

Theo. Champion.

DANZIG. Three new provisionals on current postage.

Large numeral 6 (mark) in a frame on the 3 Mark.
Large numeral 20 (mark) in a frame on the 8 Mark.
Large numeral 6 and DM in frame on 3 Mark.

Stamp Collecting.

EGYPT. The entire current postage set has received a surcharge in Arabic reading "The Egyptian Kingdom, March 15th. 1922" surmounted by a royal crown. The entire set has also been surcharged O. H. E. M. S. making them officials. Mr. Chas. Passalides also shows us the 10 mil. current postage in red instead of blue.

FRENCH GUINEA.
FRENCH SOUDAN. Surcharged 60 as for Dahomey on corresponding value.

GAMBIA. A new set of 19 values of very handsome design, all show head of King George and elephants. Script watermark except as noted.

½d. green.
1d. brown.
1½d. carmine.
2d. grey.
2½d. orange yellow.
3d. ultramarine.
4d. carmine on yellow (old wmk.)
5d. sage green.
6d. claret.
7½d. purple on yellow (old wmk.)
10d. prussian blue.
1s. purple on yellow (old wmk.)
1s.6d. prussian blue.
2s. purple on blue.
2s.6d. deep green.
3s. purple.
4s. brown.
5s. green on yellow (old wmk.).
10s. sage green.

GERMANY. Three new values, chicken wire wmk. paper.

6 Mk. blue, Post horn type.
30 Mk. brown, Post horn type.
50 Mk. blue, Numeral type.

"Stamp Collecting."

INDO CHINA. Complete set in new colors with value in cents and also some additional values and a set of postage dues. The present stamps with value given in centimes have been surcharged with same value in cents.

ITALY. The heralded "Mazzini" set has appeared, a few were sold at the post offices but the bulk of the issue has been handled privately supposedly for charitable purposes.

25c red (sword).
40c brown (portrait).
80c blue (tomb).

"Theo. Champion."

JUGO SLAVIA. The color of the 60f (Scott's type A 3) has been changed to violet. The 15 and 25pa. Charity stamps of 1920 have been surcharged with new values.

1 dinar on 15pa. blue.
8 dinar on 15pa. sepia.
20 dinar on 15pa. sepia.
30 dinar on 15pa. sepia.

"London Philatelist."

LITHUANIA. The air post design has been slightly changed, the air plane is at the left.

2 auk. blue and rose.
4 auk brown and rose.
10 auk black and blue.

Theo. Champion shows us a set of new stamps with various portraits and the mystic legend "Lietuva de Jure" which we suppose indicates that the politicians are now ready for heavy work. There are ten values as illus-

trated with an additional high value of 10 auks with three assorted portraits. All in two colors and a total face value of ½ cent per set they should be joy for the chap that hopes to paper his room with stamps.

LUXEMBURG. The 5fc. value has been surcharged "Official" in fancy script completing the set chronicled last month. The 25c and 30c current type have been issued imperf but only as a special inducement to those attending an exhibition at the capital. Too bad.

MALTA. Additional values to the Constitutional Commemorative set as chronicled last month.

2d. bistre & green.
3d. ultramarine.
4d. yellow and blue.
2s.6d. black and lilac.
5s. ultramarine and orange.
10s. brown and grey.
1 Pound carmine and black.

Theo. Champion.

NICARAGUA. The centenary stamps of 1921 have been surcharged

R de C
Vale
un centavo.

1c on 1c green and black.
1c on 5c ultramarine & black.
1c on 10c orange and black.
1c on 25c yellow and black.
1c on 50c violet and black.

Mr. Wasserscheid has also shown us a yellow fiscal stamp with the same surcharge, this surcharge reads Reconstruction de Correos and is for purpose

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Member: A.S.D.A. #224; A.P.S. #5612; I.P.A. #161; S.P.A. #3376.

of raising funds to rebuild the post office building which was destroyed by fire. The stamps are not strictly postage and the cataloguer in favor of abridgment would do well to omit them.

NORWAY. After many years of use of one design staid Norway comes upon the scene with a new issue of postage in a new design which is fortunately very attractive, a lion bearing battle ax on a black background. No wmk., perforated 14.

20 ore magenta.

"Stamp Collecting."

N. W. PACIFIC ISLANDS. The new 1d. purple of Australia has been overprinted for use in these islands. We understand the whole set is to be altered in the near future.

"Stamp Collecting."

PERU. Mr. A. A. Wasserscheid shows us a new value postage due.

2 centavo brown violet.

ROUMANIA. Color changes and new values.

5 bani black.
25 bani brown.
60 bani green (new value).
2 Lei rose.
3 Lei blue (new value).

A coronation series has been issued in seven values but we have not received them as yet.

SAAR. Additional value to set in French currency.

5 Fr. brown & red brown.

"Champion's Monthly Bulletin."

SALVADOR. Stamps of 1921 have been surcharged "OFFICIAL" in sans serif capitals except the 5c which has a smaller surcharge with serifs.

1c. green.
2c. slate.
5c. orange.
6c. carmine.
25c. olive green.
60c. violet.
1 Col. black brown.

SAN MARINO. New colors and values.

10c orange (Type of 1919).
15c green (Type of 1903).
20c brown (Type of 1899).
25c ultramarine (Type of 1899).
45c red brown (Type of 1899).
80c blue (Type of 1903)).

"Stamp Collecting."

SIAM. The 25 satung has been changed from red brown to blue.

SIBERIA. Mr. S. A. Pappadopulo of Vladivostock advises us that the new monarchial government of the Pri Amur is issuing a set of 33 to 35 surcharges on the left over stock of stamps fo the Far Eastern Republic and also on the stock of Russian remainders. These stamps are to be sold on a gold basis. He sends us four val-

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604 Race Street **Cincinnati, Ohio.**

ues of those that have appeared all bearing the surcharge "PRIAMURSKI ZEMSKI KRAI" in three lines, the upper and lower being curved about the center.

1 kopeck on 2 K. green. Blue surcharge.
4 K. red. Blue surcharge.
5 K. brown claret, Blue surch.
10 K. blue, Red surcharge.

SOMALI COAST. Type of 1915-17 issue.

10c apple green and green.
30c rose and red brown.

Scott's Monthly Journal.

SWITZERLAND. The stamps of 1903-22 have been surcharged

"SOCIETE
des
NATIONS"

for use of the officialdom of the League of Nations. These stamps are not supposed to be sold unused and have been conveniently sold cancelled to order. We suppose unused ones will filter through in due course. At present there are 10 values from 5c. to 1 Fc.

TANGANYIKA. Stamps of Kenya, 1921 with a surcharged "G. E. A." applied locally while the new pictorials were awaited.

1c black.
10c orange.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. A postage due of the current type but lithographed and rouletted 7, no watermark.

1½d. yellow brown and black.

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DECEMBER 9th & 13th at 2 P. M. Our Best Sale in Many Months. Two very fine U. S. & Foreign properties in rare singles, sets, lots by countries, wholesale, etc.

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PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

SONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Type IV (U. 1) on issue of 1017-10, perf. 11, inverted. 1 cent.

ILLINOIS.

EAST MOLINE, ILL.—Horizontal inscription in two lines in upper and lower case, Ill. in sans-serif capitals 3 mm. high, between lines 12 mm. apart, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.

ROCKFORD, ILL.—Type 1 (U. 1) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11. 20 cent.

INDIANA.

MUNCIE, IND.—Type V (U. 14) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent.

WASHINGTON, IND.—O. H. Phinney submits a newspaper wrapper, #4042 1917-18 precancelled WASHINGTON, IND. in two lines of capitals with serifs, 2½ mm. high, between rules 9 mm. apart, rules 34 mm. long, and about ¾ mm. thick, horizontal precancellation. These were sent out from Indiana by Ringling Brothers of circus fame with copies of their "Circus News."

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Type described in May 1922 A. P. on issue of 1918-20, perf. 11, surface print. 3 cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

TAUNTON, MASS.—Horizontal inscription in two lines of upper and lower case letters, capitals with serifs and 3 mm. high, no lines, on issue of 1918-20, perf. 11, surface print. 3 cent.

MICHIGAN.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—Type III (U. 5) on issue of 1917-19. perf. 11, 20 cent.

ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—Horizontal inscription in two lines upper and lower case letters, capitals with serifs, Mich. in capitals, 3 mm. high, between fine lines 12½ mm. apart, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Type V on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11. 5 cent, 7 cent, 10 cent.

WINONA, MINN.—Type I, (U. 2) on issue of 1918-20, perf. 11, surface print. 3 cent.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Two lines of sans-serif capitals similar to (U. 8) slightly smaller, between rules 13 mm. apart and 1 mm. thick, on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10 vertically. 2 cent.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Type described in Dec. 1921 A. P. on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11. 7 cent.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J.—Type IV, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 10 cent.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.—Type described in Mar. 1921 A. P. on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11. 5 cent.

NEW YORK.

ELMHURST, N. Y.—Type described in Mar. 1922, A. P. on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10. 1 cent.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Vertical inscription in two lines of very heavy sans-serif capitals in frame 21x11 mm. on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, vertically, reading down, showing twice on each stamp. 1 cent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Type described in July, 1922, A. P. on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11. 1 cent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Type described in May, 1922, A. P. on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11. 4 cent, 7 cent, 15 cent, 20 cent.

WESTFIELD, N. Y.—Type II (U. 1) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10. 1 cent.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Type VIII (U. 14) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10. 1 cent.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.—In two lines of heavy lines with serifs, 4 mm. high, no lines, appears twice on each stamp, on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10 vertically, reading down. 1 cent.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.—(U. 14) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11. 2 cent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Type XII, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, reading up. 1 cent.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Type described in July, 1922, A. P. on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted. 2 cent.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Type described in Oct. 1921, A. P. on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10 vertically. 2 cent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, P. Q.—Type H (P. 2) on issue of 1912, inverted. 5 cent, blue.
MONTREAL, P. Q.—Type H (P. 2) on issue of 1922? 2 cent, green.

RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Type II, on issue of 1920, perf. 10x11. 1 cent.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Type III (U. 5) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted. 4 cent. 11 cent, normal.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Vertical inscription in two lines of sans-serif capitals 2½ mm. high, between rules 12½ mm. apart and 1 mm. thick, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted. 5 cent.

A LETTER ON AUSTRALIAN PHILATELY.

(Continued from page 63.)

ondary consideration. Most of the early stuff left Australia on home mails in the old days, and better selections can be had from overseas than from local dealers, with the exception perhaps, of one or two of the oldest established firms.

As everywhere, there is a good demand for stamps of the medium class, but mainly for British colonials. There has been little sale for foreign stuff excepting only the more popular countries; the earlier issues of U. S., Belgium, France and one or two other European countries. War and post-war productions have not come in any great quantities, and were not particularly sought after. But one receives the impression that these issues will be in greater demand from now on, and the Australian collector having surveyed the progress of these stamps from afar without having burnt his fingers, should be able to judge of the possibiliteis attached to them. Among the more worthy issues are a few sound stamps which should rise steadily and show a substantial increase in a few years. Of many of these issues collectors are still chary of touching them. One would like to hear more of that inner history behind the production of them, and there is a gradually growing feeling that not a few of those which are today

(Turn to page 76.)

SOCIETY ITEMS

CINCINNATI PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Branch No. 46.—The Cincinnati Branch held its first meeting of the season on Wednesday evening, Oct. 26th, at Room 311, Union Central Bldg., with seventeen members in attendance. The speaker of the evening, Mr. George J. Gruen, who had just returned from an extended European trip, gave a talk on "Philately Abroad." Mr. Gruen explained that heretofore he had been among that great number of collectors who give little thought to stamps as an investment, but after going thru France, Germany and Austria had his viewpoint on this subject completely reversed. He spoke of the number of families of wealth and title in the pre-war days who were now subsisting on the proceeds of stamp collections, when all their other assets such as bonds were worthless. Mr. Gruen said that though now and then a bargain was obtainable account the currency depression in European money that as a rule good material brought as good a price as it does here and perhaps in some instances, considerably more. He also described a very fine collection he had seen in Switzerland and exhibited part of a collection he had purchased in that country. The meeting concluded with an auction sale which was marked by a spirited contest for the old wmk. British Colonials offered.—R. M. BYLAND, Secretary.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Life Branch No. 1.—The October meeting of the Society was an evidence of revived interest in the coming season, there being over thirty members and visitors present.

Mr. Arthur Schiller of San Francisco had the honor of being elected as Junior Member No. 1 and the application of Mr. J. Selenger of Burlingame was received for membership No. 2. It will not be very long before the Junior membership ranks are so augmented that special features for the particular education and entertainment of Juniors will become necessary.

Applications for membership were also received from Mrs. L. Aldrich Fogarty and Mr. H. D. Alston, both of San Francisco. Mrs. Fogarty's first husband will be remembered as one of the well known stamp dealers of the East. Members were greatly entertained by Mrs. Fogarty's exhibit of one volume containing her United States stamps. Mr. E. T. Osborn, who has again joined the ranks of active collectors, exhibited some magnificent European rarities such as a block of ten of the 1 Mark imperf. of Bavaria, Scott's No. 31, a block of seven of the 10 groschen blue of Saxony, a pair on cover of Oldenburg No. 14, an early deep shade with one cancellation covering both stamps. Mr. Marcus showed one volume of his Danish West Indies collection and Mr. Dillingham two volumes of his specialized collection of Old German States.

MICHIGAN STAMP CLUB, Branch No. 47, Detroit, Mich.—The first fall meeting of the club was held Saturday, October 7th, at the Club rooms in Fraternity Hall. It was a miserable night but the heavy rain proved no deterent as 28 members turned out with several new members amongst them. It is the aim of the officers to make this a very active season both socially and in the propaganda for new members. The club secretary, Mr. Herman Boers, has obtained quite a bit of publicity for the hobby through the local papers and as a result of his efforts

the citizens of Detroit were fully informed about the new United States postage set. Mr. Boers wrote to the post office at Fremont, Ohio, and received several covers with the "Hayes" 11c postmarked the first day of use, October 4th. One of these was sold at the club auction for the benefit of the club treasury and brought $1.15, while an aero cover, first flight, Detroit to Cleveland, brought but 65c. Messrs. B. N. Beach and F. Reynolds came over from Flint, Michigan, to attend the meeting and liked it so well that they say they will start a stamp club in Flint. After the auction sale the meeting was adjourned, about 10.30 P. M.

On Saturday, October 21st, we held our second meeting and had 30 members present. Dr. W. Babcock, who had just returned from his European trip, gave an account of his search for good old U. S. abroad. While the Doctor did bring some fine things back he says that there is very little fine U. S. to be had and that the prices are usually prohibitive. He had the pleasure of meeting some of the most prominent European collectors and attended several meetings of stamp clubs. After the talk the usual auction sale was held which developed some very lively bidding.—HERMAN W. BOERS, Publicity Mgr.

PETER BERON—CAUTION.

The Secretary has been advised that #6021 Beron, Peter, Metropolitska 17, Roustchouk, Bulgaria, admitted to membership Aug. 1, 1921 is a minor.

His age as given on his application blank was 37. He therefore becomes automatically, temporarily suspended. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Board of Vice Presidents for investigation.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Stamps Used in Teaching.

At a meeting of the public school teachers of Cleveland, Ohio, on November 2nd, the use of stamp collections as an aid to teachers in instructing pupils in geography was discussed, Dr. F. M. McCurry of Columbia University being the speaker. A plan of giving a book of foreign stamps to each pupil was explained whereby the study of geography was simplified and made more interesting through tracing the sources of the stamps. This plan is already in use in some schools and has proven very effective.

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!

The rare U. S. Revenue stamps imperf.—such as 1c-3c Playing Cards, $1.30-1.60-1.90 Foreign Exchange, $2.00 and $5.00 Probate of Will, $2.50-3.50 Inland Exchange and all of the $10.00, 15.00, 20.00, $25.00, 50.00, $200.00. Also, all rare ones of the Second and Third issues, as well as the Proprietaries and all Inverts.

REMEMBER

I am always in the market for fine U. S. stamps, either used or unused. Send what you have at your own price. If not too high you will get your cash by return mail.

H. F. COLMAN,

2nd National Bank Bldg., **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

REPORT *of the* TREASURER

OCTOBER 1st, 1922.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	$6168.66	
Receipts	62.00	$6230.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	$3080.00	
Receipts	300.00	$3380.00

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	$ 471.03	
Transfer from Suspense Account	33.05	
Transfer from Exchange Account	13.38	
Receipts	1230.24	
	$1747.70	
Disbursements	620.39	$1127.31

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	$3208.36	
Disbursements	376.37	$2831.99

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 13.38	
Receipts	.30	
	$ 13.68	
Transfer to General Fund	$ 13.38	$ .30

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance		$ 43.55	
Receipts		2.00	
		$ 45.55	
Transfer to General Fund	$ 33.05		
Transfer to Am. Philatelist Account	10.50	$ 43.55	$ 2.00

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Debit Balance	$ 919.90	
Disbursements	324.52	
	$1244.42	
Transfer from Suspense Account	$ 10.50	

Receipts	788.37	$ 798.87	$ 445.55
			$13126.71

ASSETS.

Bonds	$8500.34	
Cash	4626.37	$13126.71

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

NOVEMBER 1st, 1922.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	$6230.66	
Receipts	49.00	
	$6279.66	
Certificates Redeemed	2.00	$6277.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	$3380.00	
Receipts	140.00	$3520.00

GENERAL FUND.

Balance		$1127.31	
Transfer fro mSuspense Account		1.75	
Receipts		517.52	
		$1646.58	
Transfer to Suspense Account	$ 1.25		
Disbursements .	418.25	$ 419.50	$1227.08

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	$2831.99	
Receipts	144.29	$2976.28

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ .30	
Receipts	.30	$ .60

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance		$ 2.00	
Transfer from General Fund		1.25	
Transfer from Am. Philatelist Account		.75	
Receipts		9.70	
		$ 13.70	
Transfer to General Fund	$ 1.75		
Transfer to Am. Philatelist Account	.25	$ 2.00	$ 11.70

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Debit Balance		$ 445.55	
Transfer to Suspense Account		.75	
Disbursements		179.77	
		$ 626.07	
Transfer from Suspense Account	$ .25		
Receipts	531.86	$ 532.11	$ 93.96
			$13919.36

ASSETS.

Bonds	$8500.34	
Cash	5419.02	$13919.36

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

EARLY U. S.; BR. COL. & B. N. A.; FRANCE; HOLLAND; GERMAN STATES.

My Stock contains many Superb used examples of these popular Stamps. Prices according to condition and cost—very few rarities—but something of interest to the C. D. K. or the Specialist.

R. H. MOWER

12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.
Early Issues are My Specialty.

When a Stamp Collector

begins to investigate this auction proposition THE WOLSIEFFER AUCTION SALES secures another client. Hints to auction buyers free. Patented approval cards 30c per dozen.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

(Sole Owner Philadelphia Stamp Co.)
22 So. 18th St., PHILA., PA.

AUSTRALIAN PHILATELY. (Conclusion.)

looked upon with suspicion would redaily be accepted if that history could be revealed.

Air Mails.

The Western Australian aerial mail service has been in continuous operation since February of this year, mails being carried regularly once each week from Perth to the North and North-West, the return journey taking about nine days. Commemorating the inauguration of the service a postmark—"Perth—Derby Aerial Mails. W. A." was used, and only a few covers were so cancelled. The ordinary postmarks of stopping places are the only ones to be found now, and the covers bear the inscription "Per Aerial Mails," written in red ink. Cancelled at each stopping place, the covers bear some half-dozen cancellations, the dates and times being in themselves proof of conveyance by aerial mail.

Other air-mail services are under consideration and will be put on foot as time goes on. In Australia these will be more beneficial, in the connecting of outback settlements, than in the more advanced countries. The imperial scheme to establish a service between Great Britain and this country has now been abandoned. But this can only be for a time. The day will surely come when aerial-mail services will be in operation internationally.

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 3. **November 1, 1922.**

Applications Pending.

Granie, L. J.
Levin, Saml.
May, Geo. E.
Piva, Celestine
Sanchez, Heitos
Ernest, C. S.
Anderson, B. W.
Barber, T. D.
Bopp, L. E.
Botto, Pedro
Cockrell, F. M.
Coffin, Jos. W.
Eid, Leif
Feldman, M. N.
Fitzgerald, Jas. A.
Hiller, J. W.
Lindauer, Eugene
McGrillis, Edgar
Miller, Henry
Murphy, W. C.
Palmer, H. S.
Pathe, Karl
Pollitz, O. F. F.
Ringer, Dr. P. H.
Schlitz, Ludwig
Seward, W. H.
Souren, Y.
Stafford, Dana H.
Steeg, Adolph
Stoppelaar, L. P. de
Tesakowitsch, K.
Unthank, E. R.
Walsh, Rev. D. J.
Weaver, Carl C.
Weber, Elwood D.
Weschcke, E. J.
Zimmerman, Geo. A.
Abbott, Arthur T.
Battey, R. T.
Bjerke, Jno. C.
Bridgeford, J. B.
Cassell, Alfred B.
Chalfant, Clinton L.
Ceder, Edward
Fulmer, D. Cady
Galvez, Manuel
Gesner, Anthon T.
Goetz, Albert
Harrigan, Wm.
Jungtend, Jno. A.
Kinsey, J. I.
McLin, Wm. H., Jr.
Richards, Thos. G.
Sapp, H. N.
Wenz, Edw. L.
Wood, Danna M.
Wynnee, C. B.
Yates, Joseph

Application for Reinstatement Pending.

3354 Devlin, Wm. H., Sacramento, Calif.

New Applications Posted.

Bachenheimer, L. J., 252 W. 76th St., New York City; Age 42; Adv. Salesman, R. Donnelley Corp.; Reference: Stanley Messmon, 83 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Wm. Loeb, #1899.

Bergbom, Adolph R., 293 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 29; Clerk, Transit Commission; Reference: Wm. D. Milligan, 49 Lafayette St., New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Bohm, Anton, 712 S. Logan St., Denver, Colo.; Age 29; Foreman Monument Mfg. Plant; Reference: Globe Fuel & Feed Co., 60 S. Kalamath St., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

Brown, Walter L., Route 1, Box 140, Anaheim, Calif.; Age 56; Orange Grower; Reference: Adolph Larson, Pres. Col. Club So. Calif., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by Chas. S. Thompson, #5477.

Coops, Fred W., 1180 S. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Age 28; Manufacturer,

Coops & Sons Piano Co.; Reference: Ernest G. Vatcher, Mgr., Cawston Ostrich Farm, S. Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

Coppard, P. A., 3970 Utah St., San Diego, Calif.; Age 50; Adjuster, (Bankrupt and Receivership cases); Reference: Wholesale Board of Trade & Credit Assn., San Diego, Calif.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

Deaver, Dr. G. G., 2237 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 32; Physician; Reference: Rolert Koehler, 1624 Ludlow St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Fred Liebeck, #2065.

Ebert, Rev. H. H., 1116 29th St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 59; Minister, Sharon Ev. Luth. Cong.; Reference: Pritzliff Hdw. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by Fred W. Noske, #4317.

Hammelman, Henry, 8 Seventh St., S. E., Washington, D. C.; Age 47; Departmental Clerk; Reference: H. F. Colman, 509 7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Proposed by Harry B. Mason, #101-2398.

Holderman, June F., care D. June Machine Co., Waco, Tex.; Age 36; Vice Pres. J. June Machine Co.; Reference: Fred A. Maelander, care Maelander Co., Waco, Tex.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Moore, Chester J., 106 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y.; Age 47; Manfg. Pharmacist, J. M. Moore Co.; Reference: W. C. Petraske, Treas. F. W. Sill Co., Albany, N. Y.; Proposed by W. W. Benson, #5691.

Munroe, Frank D., 98 S. Wyoming St., Hazleton, Pa.; Age 26; High School Instructor; Reference: Ward D. Jordon, Hazleton, Pa.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

Nott, Edw. Ernest, care P. Burns & Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alb., Canada; Age 36; Department Mgr.; Reference: Jno. W. Hall, Webster Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by Norman Hindsley, #5181.

Pade, A. E., care Huth & Co., 30 Pine St., New York City; Age 30; Bank employee; Reference: Huth & Co., 30 Pine St., New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Powers, Leland, 101 Milk St., Boston, Mass.; Age 32; Lawyer, Powers & Hall; Reference: Louis B. Wallace, 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by Daniel F. Kelleher, #4321.

Randall, Albert B., 6 33rd St., Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.; Age 43; Commander S. S. "President Fillmore," U. S. Lines S. S. Co.; Reference: John E. Judson, G. L. Watson & Co., 55 Broadway, New York; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Rogers, Robert Wayne, 3128 Ave. 0½, Galveston, Tex.; Age 32; Life Ins. First Texas Prudential Ins. Co.; Reference: W. O. W. Smith, 1010 Bagby St., Houston, Tex.; Proposed by T. E. Flick, #3212.

Seebeck, F., 1957 Toronto St., Regina, Sask., Canada; Age 38; Asst. Bag Mstr., C. P. R. R.; Reference: Agent, C. P. R. R., Regina, Sask., Canada; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Serrano, Eduardo, Obligado 1333, Montevideo, Uruguay; Age 32; Commercial; Reference: Georges Nordman, Ituzainago 1420, Montevideo, Uruguay; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Sjoblad, E. John, Lapptrask, Finland; Age 32; Inspector; Reference: Sidney Swanljing, Wasa, Finland; Proposed by E. W. Sjoblad, #6286.

Solomon, Theodore, 1458 Minford Place, New York City; Age 42; Stamp Dealer; Reference: (asked for); Proposed by W. C. Moroni, #5498.

Straub, H., 4173 Chase St., Denver, Colo.; Age 40; Employee Denver Athletic Club; Reference: F. W. Reid, 309 Tabor Opera House Bldg., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

Tucker, Ernest St. George, 903 W. First St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age legal; Ref-

erence: B. W. H. Poole, 412 Washington Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by Chas. S. Thompson, #5477.

Walker, Robert S., 16 Fiske St., Waterbury, Conn.; Age 45; Trust Officer, The Colonial Trust Co.; Reference: Lamont A. Hall, 29 Columbia Blvd., Waterbury, Conn.; Proposed by W. D. Pierson, #3473.

West, Clarence J., 1701 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.; Age 36; Chemist, National Research Council; Reference: H. F. Coleman, Washington, D. C.; Proposed by Harry B. Mason, #101-2398.

Applications for Reinstatement Posted.

Hitt, Henry J., Box 863, Bremerton, Wash.; Age 38; Civil Engineer, Navy Yard, Puget Sound; Reference: Youens Dry Goods Co., Bremerton, Wash.; Proposed by J. M. Hitt, #5728.

Jacobs, A. S., 122 3rd St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 37; Druggist; Reference: B. S. Dickhoff, 122 3rd St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by R. H. Mower, #4005.

New Stockholders.

6564 Klein, Dolores Conover, 44 N. 50th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
6565 Bailey, Jas. R., 817 E. 2nd Ave., Gastonia, N. C.
6566 Brewster, C. A., Box 368, Thurber, Tex.
6567 Harris, H. E., 161 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.
6568 Meyer, Charles, 722 E. Gaul St., Philadelphia, Pa.
6569 Reine, Geo., 13 Rue Cadet, Paris 9S, France.
6570 Weills, C. Raymond, 6 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Replaced on Roll.

5259 Scott, T. K., Box 100, Miami, Ariz.

Resignations Received.

5752 Ahlhauser, Wm. C., 495 First Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
5958 Bennett, G. L., Bath, N. Y.
5372 Bradbury, W. W., Santa Barbara, Calif.
2970 Brownell, Jas. S., Woodstock, Vt.
5817 Conzett, J. J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
5923 Cubbison, J. R., Sharon, Pa.
2656 Fisher, Chas. E., Brookline, Mass.
5423 Geery, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.
5585 Gilbert, E. H., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
4831 Lee, Waldemar E., San Juan, Porto Rico.
2878 Mann, T. C., St. Louis, Mo.
5867 Mann, H. W., Auburn, Me.
5641 Mauer, Eugene J., Racine, Wis.
6064 Morkill, J. T., Sherbrooke, Que., Canada.
4785 Oakland, Dr. H. G., Milwaukee, Wis.
6073 Verry, I. F., Malden, Mass.

Deceased.

1194 Jones, John Paul, 221 Briggs St., Harrisburg, Pa.
1105 Roemer, Charles, 206 Adams St., San Antonio, Tex.
1044 Stanton, F. J., 24 Silver St., Norwich, N. Y.

Resignations Accepted.

4224 Cartwright, Bruce, Box 653, Honolulu, Hawaii.
5506 Chipley, B. B., St. Louis, Mo.
5203 Covelski, J. P., Ancon, Canal Zone.
3724 Harrison, W. R., Pontiac, Mich.
5606 Martin, N. H., Minter City, Kans.
3135 Rockfellow, G. C., Newark, N. J.
6222 Sparrow, Kenneth F., Minetto, N. Y.
3789 Stevens, Edw. W., Canton, Ohio.
6073 Verry, I. F., Malden, Mass.

New Life Members.

155- 18 Richards, C. F., Box 77, Grand Central P. O., New York City.
156-6321 Braga-Guerreiro, C., 716 W. 180th St., New York City.
157-6564 Klein, Dolores Conover, 44 N. 50th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
158-3000 Livingston, Wm. T., 100 Bethune Ave., Detroit, Mich.
159-1737 Dodd, E. C., La Grange, Ill.
160-2222 Van Malder, W. F., Box 37, Dorchester, Mass.
161-4327 Chittenden, Dr. J. B., Col. Club, 120 W. 49th St., New York City.
162- 218 Burt, Frank H., 813 Barrister's Hall, Boston, Mass.
163-3126 MacBride, Van Dyk, 47 North Road, Nutley, N. J.
164-4190 Cannon, Gabriel, Spartansburg, S. C.
165-4786 Dengler, Philip, 1216 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.
166-2117 Hovey, G. Russell, 41 Austin St., Worcester, Mass.
167-4400 Sargent, Ziegler, 247 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
168-6277 MacHaffie, E. D., Helena, Mont.
169-6186 Levy, Irving L., 1283 Morris Ave., New York City.
170-5621 Devlin, Fredk. M., 9th & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
171-4344 Bradley, Henry M. Jr., 113 New Haven Ave., Derby, Conn.
172-1736 Babcock, Dr. W. L., 245 Willis East, Detroit, Mich.
173-6358 Sargent, J., Atascadero, Calif.
174-2404 Steinway, Theodore E., 109 E. 14th St., New York City.
175-5262 Williams, Richard F., 218 Inwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.
176-6249 Armer, F. Howard, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
177-1837 Elliott, Howard H., Winchendon, Mass.
178-4647 Warner, A. L. D., Franklin Farms, Mendham, N. J.
179- 31 Davison, Alvah, 75 Lennox Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
180-5477 Thompson, Chas. H., 412 Budlong Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
181-2877 Flerlage, L. J., 4229 Franklin Ave., Norwood, Ohio.

Life Membership Summary.

Life Membership Jan. 1, 1921		
Reported to Jan. 1, 1922		48
Reported to Sep. 1, 1922		18
Reported Nov. 1, 1922		27
Total Life Membership Nov. 1, 1922		181
Deceased	2	
Expelled	1	3
Total Membership November 1, 1922		178

Corrections Membership Directory.

Page 48 #6213 Norton, A. N., should be
6213 Morton, A. N., 495 Worthin St., Lowell, Mass.
Page 88 Under Lowell, Mass., Norton, A. N., should be Morton, A. N.
Page 63 #6194 Wright, R. C. should be
6194 Wight, R. C., State Savings Bank, St. Paul, Minn.
Page 80 #6194 should be Wight, R. C.
Page 90 Under St. Paul, Minn., change Wright, R. C. to Wight, R. C.
Page 25 #5919 Carver, Wm. B. has changed his name to
#5919 Carver, Berkeley, 510 E. Wea St., Paola, Kans.
Page 78 Change #5919 from Carver, W. B. to Carver, Berkeley.
Page 86 Under Paola, Kans., change Carver, W. B. to Carver, Berkeley.

Change of Address.

6326 Allen, Edgar M., from Chicago, Ill., to 2116 Kenwood Parkway, Minneapolis, Minn.
5913 Angers, Geo. W., from 900 to 888 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass.
6172 Applegate, Frank L., from 6155 Oakdale Ave. to 615 S. Oakdale Ave., Medford, Ore.
5989 Arnold, Roy F., from 402 Westfield St. to 105 Hampden St., Mittineague, Mass.
1498 Begg, Geo. O., from 205 Seminole Ave. to 512 Dime Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
4409 Bird, Warren C., from 730 Munsey Bldg. to 24 Knickerbocker Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
6252 Blackney, J. Harold, from 300 to 200 N. Water St., Saginaw, Mich.
6174 Brown, Dr. A. J., from 132 S. 38 St., to 3431 Hawthorne Ave., Omaha, Neb.
5858 Brown, A. V., from 108 Pekin St., to Box 247, Lincoln, Ill.
6518 Brown, Chas. G. Jr., from 68 Astor St. to 457 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark, N. J.
5507 Browne, F. G., from 813 N. Oak Park Ave. to 512 Fair Oaks Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
6086 Browne, S. S. S., from Ardmore, Pa. to Hodge Rd., Princeton, N. J.
5206 Cadbury, Benj. from 1136 Ridge Ave. to Box 1524, Philadelphia, Pa.
1133 Carpenter, Chas. T. from Box 478 to 1503 Walnut St., Coffeyville, Kans.
3824 Carpenter, Cap. A. E. from 240 W. Somerset Ave. to 606 Westview Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
5919 Carver, Wm. B. from Box 346 to "Berkeley Carver," 510 E. Wea St., Paola, Kans.
3736 Chase, W. R. from Webster St. to 120 Williams St., Bradford, Pa.
6120 Christian, Robt. G. from El Dorado, Kans. to 1608 E. 3rd St., Tulsa, Okla.
4517 Churchill, T. D. from Portland, Me. to 58 Richland St., South Portland, Me.
5542 Clarke, E. W., from Baltimore, Md. to 38 Orchard St., Pleasantville, N. Y.
6023 Cook, J. Wm. from 519 Walnut St. to Box 98, Huntington Beach, Calif.
5695 Coombe, P. E. from 346 Palmer St. to Box 323, Delta, Colo.
4846 Costales, Eugene N. from Brooklyn to Debevoise Ave., Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
5755 Crinns, Archie L. from Syracuse, N. Y. to 18 Vance St., Ashville, N. C.
2449 Dahl, Arild M. from 3247 Potomac Ave. to 1848 N. Fairfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.
5785 Day, Dr. Kenneth M. from St. Francis Hospital to 4800 Ellsworth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

6091 Dodge, Washington from San Francisco, Calif. to Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.
5837 O'Donohue, Jno. J. from New York to Donnybrook Farm, Plainfield, N. J.
4433 Fenster, M. J. from Albany, N. Y. to 790 Riverside Drive, New York City.
4950 Ferry, R. P. from Milwaukee, Wis. to Lake Mills, Wis.
4979 Foerster, N. from Hawthorne, N. J. to 125 Prospect Ave., Hackensack, N. J.
5624 Foster, G. H. from 355 E. 21st St. to 2025 Regent Pl., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
5422 Gardner, Dr. J. T. from Corcoran, Calif. to Rm. 17, San Joaquin L. & P. Co., Fresno, Calif.
6474 Godson, Wm. F. H. Jr. from Millburn, N. J. to Bordentown Military Institute, Bordentown, N. J.
5241 Goldstein, Jos. from Casa Grande Apts. to 4900 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.
6123 Goodrich, Agustus G. from San Francisco, Calif. to 2618 Best Ave., Oakland, Calif.
3544 Graham, Geo. B. from 504 Delaware Ave. to 1017 Fidelity Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
5316 Haase, Dr. Chas. from 815 Gray St. to Stone Acres, R. D. 4, Elmira, N. Y.
5461 Hale, Oscar H. from Philadelphia to 26 Easton Rd., Glenside, Pa.
4365 Harbison, W. F. from 120 Grosvenor Ave. to 1450 W. 3rd St., Dayton, Ohio.
3570 Harris, N. B. from 503 to 509 Caxton Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
5424 Hintenach, Rev. A. from Chicago, Ill. to Sacred Heart of Mary Church, R. F. D. #3, Boulder, Colo.
6181 Hon, J. C. from Panama City, to Ancon, Canal Zone.
5223 Howard, John B. from 212 Westover Ave. to 1541 W. 48th St., Norfolk, Va.
2465 Hoyt, R. C. from 610 Park Ave. to Box 1054, Omaha, Neb.
6098 Hudson, L. W. from Siloam Spgs., Ark. to 5407 Genoa St., Oakland, Calif.
5930 Hurford, J. R. from 5011 Walnut St. to 3301 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
2217 Hutchins, Fernald from 6 Beacon St. to R. 232, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
4925 Jansen, Thos. W. from 47 Monticello Ave. to 126 Danforth Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
4551 Janus, C. Otto from 25 E. Olive St. to 1021 Hume Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
5932 Jones, H. Coburn, from Ballston Spa, N. Y. to E. 604 Mission Ave., Spokane, Wash.
5602 Jornes, Ferd from 3915 Main St. to 13 E. 39th St., Kansas City, Mo.
5702 Kase, Edmund H. Jr. from Philadelphia, Pa. to 426 Pyne Hall, Princton University, Princton, N. J.
6271 Kling, Eric from Box 125 to 2 Middlesex St., Wellesley, Mass.
6005 Lancaster, Royden E. from Box 105 to Box 508, Nelsonville, Ohio.
2270 Laraia, A. W. from 2218 Maple Ave. to 1409 LaVita Terrace, Los Angeles, Calif.
2888 Lazarus, L. from 370 Grand Ave. to 160 Lake St., Oakland, Calif.
5938 Le Duc, Ashley C. from Westfield, Mass. to 1094 Boyd Ave., Johnstown, Pa.
4089 Leonard, Clifford S. from Madison, Wis. to 1719 Corcoran St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
6031 Leonard, Walter M. from 11204 Willowmere Ave. to 14505 Woodworth Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.
6275 Livermore, J. M. from Ipswich, Mass. to 1231 Frederick Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

5797 Louson, J. S. from Charlottetown, P. E. I. to Box 1505, Montreal, Canada.
5893 Manis, J. J. from 4407 4th Ave. to 4103 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
5355 Manheimer, Wm. from 6th & Roberts Ave. to 820 Holly Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
3852 Marston, Herbert W. from 1602 Bellevue Ave. to 3507 McKean Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
5591 McLeroy, M. H. from 608 9th St. N. W. to 1249 Seventh St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
4332 Miller, J. B. from Toronto to The Grange Farm, Whitby, Ont., Canada.
6133 Minick, Don C. from Crestline, O. to care Master Mechanic, Pennsylvania System, Toledo, Ohio.
5497 Mitchill, J. D. from Orlando, Fla. to Apopka, Fla.
253 Morgenthaw, M. from 151 W. 42nd St. to 80 Fifth Ave., New York City.
6105 Nawtroke, W. from 6020 Whitewood Ave. to 6022 Whitewood Ave., Detroit, Mich.
2455 Nelson, Arthur L. from 3804 E. 25th St. to 2456 Cleveland E., Kansas City, Mo.
6412 Newhall, Wesley I. from Lynn, Mass. to 120 Water St., Boston, Mass.
4826 Norona, Delf from Bluefield, W. Va. to Box 1026, Charleston, W. Va.
1541 Nostrand, Peter E., from 1742 Homestead St. to 28 E. Glenmore Ave., Baltimore, Md.
1883 Oughtred, Mrs. E. W. from Westmount to Box 242, Sta. H, Montreal, Que., Canada.
1537 Partello, Col. J. M. T. from San Jose to 1306 W. 71 St., Los Angeles, Calif.
5378 Pauly, Robt. from 431 E. Taylor St. to 1054 Corbett St., Portland, Ore.
630 Phinney, O. H. from Grossmont, Calif. to 114 W. 3rd St., Santa Ana, Calif.
2886 Pifer, Edw. P. A. from 1901 Harvey Ave. to Box 2062, Fresno, Calif.
5947 Pinkerton, A. M. from Nokomis, Ill. to Myer's Hall, Springfield, Ohio.
5278 Plate, F. C. from 808 Title Guarantee Bldg., to 220 W. 5th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
2064 Pratt, Wm. E. from 190 N. State St. to 15 N. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
3057 Powell, H. A. U. from Marion, Ala. to Box 245, Augusta, Ga.
4958 Preston, H. L. from Room 3754 to 2515 Grand Central Terminal, New York City.
5678 Rasis, Constantine from 4727 Concord Ave. to 286 Edmund Pl., Detroit, Mich.
5258 Rice, Jno. M. from Anniston, Ala. to 53½ Cedar Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
4959 Riederer, Dr. H. S. from 1421 E. 14th St., Brooklyn, to 92 Sickfes Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
6009 Riggs, Jesse B. from 120 E. Redwood St. to 11 E. Chase St., Baltimore, Md.
4544 Ritchie, J. A. from Albany, N. Y. to Altamont, New York.
5092 Rochefort, Chas. H. from Highland Park, Mich. to 755 Union St., Jackson, Mich.
4718 Rogers, Paul A. from Urichsville to Tuscarawas, Ohio.
5343 Rosenthal, A. B. from 1012 to 1211 First Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
4853 Rotnem, V. W. from Minneapolis, Minn. to 94 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.
4251 Ruge, Walter A. from 1024 S. Clinton St. to 1121 W. Jefferson St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
3102 Rust, Jno. F. from 906 to 1004 Citizens Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
2726 Sahm, William N. from 3130 M St. N. W. to 1206 20th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

5472 Scheuer, Jacob H. from 9 E. 37th St. to 49 W. 71 St., New York City.
5040 Schrader, H. H. from 508 S. Fell Ave., to 1004 Broadway, Normall, Ill.
5107 Seymour, C. Lansing, from Woodville, N. Y. to 328 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
6286 Sjoblad, E. W. from 78 W. College Ave. to care Y. M. C. A., St. Paul, Minn.
5026 Smith, Melvin J. from Virgil Ave. to 612 Wyoming Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
3894 Stevenson, Rev. Fred T. from Altoona to Dallas, Tex.
6071 Szendrie, M. from Belvedere 336 to Via. Pomerio 11, Fiume.
6138 Takagi, Fred H. from Box 322 to Box 543, Redwood City, Calif.
5499 Terhune, Herbert M. from Box 1433 to 1537, Paterson, N. J.
6072 Trafton, Frank H. from Atlanta, Ga. to 108 S. 17th St., St. Louis, Mo.
5305 Tyler, C. M. from 612 to 614 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
5089 Wallick, Rev. Galen from Cerro Gordo, Ill. to Blackburn College, Carlinville, Ill.
5436 Watson, C. S. from E. Dedham to 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
1451 Watson, H. D. from Brooklyn, N. Y. to 68 William St., New York City.
4911 Weissich, O. from 428 Sycamore St. to 100 Presido Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.
6193 Westervelt, W. D. from Box 353 to 3257, Honolulu, Hawaii.
6512 Williams, Addison F. from Kansas City, Mo. to 713 W. 19th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
5656 Willson, G. M. from 1925 Yesler Way to 53 Monmouth Apts., Seattle, Wash.
1130 Wolseley, H. W. from St. Joseph, Mich. to Hyde Park Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
6115 Woodruff, K. Brent, from Sioux Falls, S. D. to St. Stephens College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.
151 Worthington, Geo. H. from 1015 to 712 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
1199 Wylie, Duncan S. from 207 W. 34th to 1 E. 42nd St., New York City.
5034 Zesati, R. E., from Box 13 to 46, Zacatecas, Mexico.
4942 Ziegele, W. J. from Buffalo, N. Y. to Grand Island, N. Y.

Change in Branch Officer.

2696 Milwaukee Philatelic Society, Branch #24, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. F. A. Kraft, President; Fred W. Noske, Secy., 999 Oakland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Membership Summary.

Membership October 1, 1922		2355
New Stockholders		7
Replaced on Roll		1
		2363
Deceased	3	
Resignations accepted	9	12
Total Membership November 1, 1922		2351

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

THE R. KENNETH MILNE PRIZE.

The five dollar gold piece offered by Mr. Milne for the last half of the last fiscal year for the largest number of recruits was won by Mr. Hubert Lyman Clark, Cambridge, Mass. Dealers and Officers of the Society were not eligible. The prize was won by recruiting three new members.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 36. DECEMBER, 1922. No. 3.

CORDOBA 10 CENTAVOS.

By HUGO GRIEBERT.

Of the many unique items that have recently been sold by public auction an entire original sheet of the 10 Centavos value of Cordoba was one of the greatest treasures, promptly acquired by one of the foremost American collectors.

When writing a short history of the stamps of Cordoba in 1911, I gave a detailed description of the 5 Centavos value in "G. P. N. O." This is what I wrote of the 10 Centavos:

> "I am unfortunately, not able to describe the 10 Centavos stamp according to types, as pairs are very scarce and blocks, as far as I know, do not exist."

Little did we know that not only two pairs but an entire original sheet was resting in the great collection of Ferrary until it was offered for sale at the third auction of this wonderful accumulation. While the sheet of 5 Centavos contained thirty stamps it is somewhat surprising that the one of 10 Centavos should only be made up of twenty stamps all printed on "vertically" laid paper.

The production of these stamps was similar to the 5 Centavos. A die "without" the inscription "CORDOBA" and "10 CEN." was used and transferred twenty times to the lithographic stone. "CORDOBA" and "10 CEN." were drawn separately on the stone and thus twenty different types were created, all of which may be distinguished by slight differences owing to the transfer.

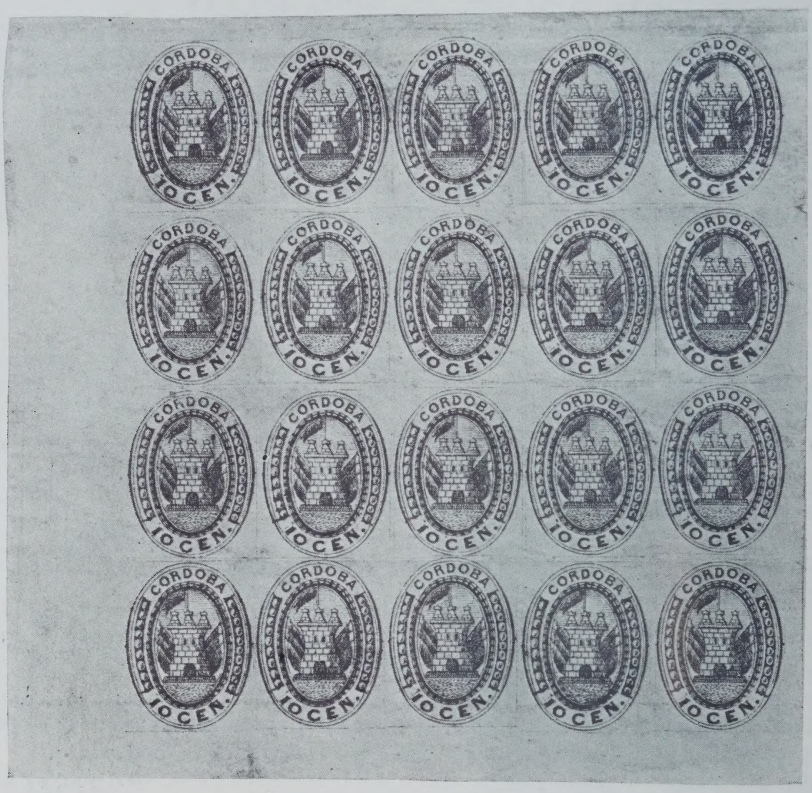
As in the sheet of the 5 Centavos the one of 10 Centavos shows very fine dividing lines around the stamps and all stamps have a full stop after "CEN.", while the 5 C. value has only one stamp in the sheet of thirty with this punctuation.

I have endeavoured to describe all the types of the 10 Centavos for the readers of "The American Philatelist" and trust that this little work may prove to be of assistance to collectors who are willing to undergo the somewhat difficult task of trying to "plate" these stamps, others who possess only a single copy of these rarities may wish to see the exact place it originally had in the sheet. It will be noticed in the illustration that practically every copy of the twenty varieties shows a dot with a line before the numeral "1." This I have purposely omitted to mention in the description, as only such distinguishing marks have been given that occur once in a particular stamp of the sheet.

Eleven years ago I drew attention to the low catalogue price of this stamp, which was then £5. and although I now see this rarity listed at £15., I still doubt

whether many genuine copies can be found at this price, as most of them will prove to be forgeries (easily distinguishable) made by Latour or Schroeder.

This original sheet, unique and priceless, must be considered as one of the greatest rarities known of all the classic stamps of South America.



Description of the 20 Types:

1. The outer line shows two fine spurs below the stop after "N." There is a spur about the middle of the first downstroke of "R".
2. A thin line in the centre of the first "O" of "CORDOBA". The top of the numeral "0" is notched.
3. A coloured dot on the outer line above "B".
4. A diagonal dash is added in the stonework of the turret, at about the same height as the fourth ball ornament upwards on the left.
5. The lower part of "R" is broken off at the right.
6. A coloured dot above "OB".
7. The first "O" of "CORDOBA" has a spur in the centre. A fine vertical line in the second small turret is missing. A coloured dot "between" the outer two frame lines at left at the same height as the fifth ball ornament.
8. The top of the first small turret connected with the lower part of banner by a small line. A fine coloured line in the middle between "O" and "R".
9. A slight spur at top of the inner part of the second "O" of "CORDOBA". Between the outer two frame lines at the left of "C" of "CORDOBA" a coloured dot.

10. A coloured spot in the groundwork half way between "E" and the turret gate above.
11. The top of "R" is damaged.
12. An outward spur between the lowest two ball ornaments at left.
13. A coloured between the numeral "0" and "C". A very small spot in the upper part of the stonework of the turret just above the gate.
14. A coloured spot below "R".
15. A coloured dot at the right of first ball ornament on right side of stamp. The two dashes in the fifth ornament on the same side are indistinct.
16. At the right, near the third and eighth ball ornaments, the two outer frame lines are connected by a coloured line.
17. Near the right of "N" and the stop a coloured dot. The thin frame line is broken near the lowest ball ornament at the right.
18. A coloured dot on the outer frame line between "R" and "D".
19. Several coloured dots in the white background below the lower banner at left.
20. The foot of the first downstroke of "N" is notched. The inner frame line is broken at the lowest two ball ornaments at the right.

Regarding the Quantity Issued of United States Stamps of the 1851-57 Series.

Two Solutions to the Problem Given in October Issue.

(Editor's note:—In our issue for October Dr. Carroll Chase gave the figures available regarding the number of stamps issued, their total value and denominations of the U. S. series of 1851-57. For the years 1854-58 only the total number of stamps issued with their total value in dollars and cents are known, the number issued for each denomination being missing from the records. It would appear to be rather a simple mathematical problem to arrive at a fairly accurate solution of the amounts and values of these denominations but it being necessary to assume certain facts as a premise it is more difficult than the first examination would lead one to believe. Any solution, at the best, involves some guesswork and this accounts for the variance in the solutions given here. By analysis of these solutions it is hoped however that some fairly satisfactory estimate may be arrived at and we look forward to further suggestions in this connection.)

FIRST SOLUTION.

By GORDON IRELAND, A. P. S. #403; F. R. P. S. L.

The problem in distribution of the stamps of this issue for four missing years posed by Ex-President Chase in the October, 1922, American Philatelist (Vol. 36, pp. 1-6) is best approached, as he suggests his attack was, by the way of percentages; and a solution is really quite readily obtainable, with the exercise of a little patience and accuracy in the addition and division of numbers of nine digits. The table annexed shows one only, of course, of numerous possible solutions; but it is thought to follow as closely the trend of facts indicated from the distribution in the prior and later years already known (and here repeated for purposes of comparison) as any which can be obtained without a very great and relatively unprofitable amount of additional labor. The figures here offered and those pre-

Quantity of U. S. Stamps, 1851-1857; A Solution.

By GORDON IRELAND, F. R. P. S. L.

Year Ending June 30		1 Cent.	%	3 Cents.	%	5 Cents.	%	10 Cents.	%	12 Cents.	%	Totals.
1852	Number	5489242	10.14	48410035	89.42	——	——	——	——	237042	.44	54136319
	Value	$ 54892.42	3.58	1452301.05	94.57	——	——	——	——	28445.04	1.85	1535638.5
1853	Number	4736311	8.41	51461040	91.33	——	——	——	——	146655	.26	56344006
	Value	$ 47363.11	2.95	1543831.20	95.96	——	——	——	——	17598.60	1.09	1608792.9
1854	Number	8450000	15.00	47820000	84.89	——	——	——	——	60000	.11	56330000
	Value	$ 84500.00	5.54	1434600.00	93.99	——	——	——	——	7200.00	.47	1526300.0
								(May 4th, 1855)				
1855	Number	*10095098	13.84	* 61952758	84.89	——	——	747000	1.02	* 182444	.25	72977300
	Value	$* 100950.98	4.91	* 1858582.74	90.39	——	——	74700.00	3.63	6 21893.28	1.07	2056127.0
						(Jan. 5th, 1856)						
1856	Number	*18108739	14.37	*105264313	83.51	*151254	.12	*1890678	1.50	* 630226	.50	126045210
	Value	$* 181087.39	5.01	* 3157929.39	87.45	* 7562.70	.21	* 189067.80	5.24	* 75627.12	2.09	3611274.4
1857	Number	*31677444	20.47	*118410137	76.53	*386823	.25	*3094591	2.00	*1160470	.75	154729465
	Value	$* 316774.44	7.30	* 3552304.11	81.90	* 19341.15	.45	* 309459.10	7.14	* 139256.40	3.21	4337135.2
1858	Number	*36654978	20.74	*134804002	76.26	*441905	.25	*3535237	2.00	*1325713	.75	176761835
	Value	$* 366549.78	7.41	* 4044120.06	81.77	* 22095.25	.45	* 353523.70	7.15	* 159085.56	3.22	4945374.3
1859	Number	44432300	23.12	142087800	73.93	486560	.25	3765560	1.95	1429700	.75	192201920
	Value	$* 444323.00	8.42	4262634.00	80.74	24328.00	.46	376556.00	7.13	171564.00	3.25	5279405.0
1860	Number	50723400	23.45	159463600	73.72	579360	.27	3898450	1.80	1653500	.76	216318310
(a)	Value	$ 507234.00	8.58	4783908.00	80.97	28968.00	.49	389845.00	6.60	198420.00	3.36	5908375.0
1861	Number	53893762	25.57	151223056	71.75	677200	.32	3925690	1.86	1053900	.50	210773608
(b)	Value	$ 538937.62	9.58	4536691.68	80.60	33860.00	.60	392569.00	6.97	126468.00	2.25	5628526.3

(a) 24 Cents value, new. (b) 24 Cents value; 30 and 90 Cents value, new.

viously known for any denomination, if plotted, would show a reasonably smooth curve for the whole ten years.

It will be noted that the introduction of new higher values tends to lessen the relative increase of sales of those denominations next below them. The first lot (747,000) of ten cent stamps is assigned to the Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1855, though apparently not invoiced until July 6th. 1855, since Mr. Chase as an authority seems to prefer them that way; but no more ten cent stamps are allowed for that year. The figures for 1854 are supplies and not sales, but they are accepted as given by Mr. Chase from the Hazen list of totals. All the percentages, and, of the other figures, those preceded by asterisks, have been calculated in this solution.

SECOND SOLUTION.

By ERNEST WILDER CLARKE, A. P. S. #5542; M. Am. Soc. C. E.

I read Dr. Carroll Chase's article on "Quantity of Stamps Issued by the U. S. of the 1851 to '57 Series" in the October issue of the American Philatelist and suggest the enclosed tabulation as possibly giving the approximately true quantities desired by Dr. Chase.

I do not claim to be a "real" mathematician or "expert" but in fact real mathematics can hardly be concerned in a problem which is incapable of exact solution and is dependent on assumptions for any solution.

The figures were obtained as follows: The ratio of the number of stamps of each denomination to the total number issued for the two years 1852 and 1853 was found, the total for the year 1854 multiplied by ratios and the money value determined. This value was in excess of the actual value as given in the table on page 5 of the article above referred to. The average value of the stamps issued in 1854 according to the table is 2.71 cents (approximately) or less than the average value for 1852-53 (2.85) cents. It therefore follows that the number of stamps of the lower denominations had increased beyond the number indicated by the ratio and the higher denominations had decreased.

The difference in values thus found was $77,133.45 and a certain number must be deducted from the higher values and added to the lower to balance this excess. The natural way of determining this number is to divided the excess value by the difference in individual value of stamps on each side of a dividing line between high and low values. In this case however the quotient obtained by this method is a number in excess of the total estimated issue of the 12 cent stamps and the method fails. Considering the table at the top of page 4 of the above mentioned publication I assumed that the issue of 12 cent stamps for 1855 and 1856 was 150,000 each year. Deducting the value of 47,155 12 cent stamps (difference between 150,000 and 197,155 calculated) from $77,133.45 and dividing the balance by 2 (the difference between 3 cents and 1 cent) gives 3573742 as the number to be deducted from the three cent estimate and added to the one cent.

The quantities shown for '54 and '55 were obtained in this way, except that 1855 was not calculated until 1856 had been determined; an issue of 1/6th. (May and June) of the 10 cent quantity for '56 was assumed for '55 and the value deducted from the tabulated value for the year before determining the issue of the 1, 3 and 12 cent stamps.

For 1856, '57, '58 the average for the years 1859 and '60 was used as a base after deducting the 24 cent stamps both for number and value.

The average value per stamp for '56, '57 and '58 is greater than that for '59 and '69, therefore the low values are less than the ratio shows and the high more.

From Oct. 1922 issue p. 5 The American Philatelist.

Year	Number of stamps	Value.	Average per stamp.
1852	54,136,319	$1,535,638.51	2.83
1853	56,344,006	1,608,792.91	2.85
1854	56,330,000	1,526,300.00	2.71
1855	72,977,300	2,056,127.00	2.82
1856	126,045,210	3,611,274.40	2.86
1857	154,729,465	4,337,135.20	2.80
1858	176,761,835	4,945,374.35	2.80
1859	192,201,920	5,279,405.00	2.74
1860	216,370,660	5,920,939.00	2.73
1861	211,788,518	5,908,522.60	2.78

By Direct Ratio.

Year	1	3	5	10	12
1852	Full data given.				
1853	Full data given.				
1854	5,210,525	50,922,320	——	——	197,155
1855	6,680,183	65,392,975	——	651,000*	253,142
1856	29,400,000	93,000,000	329,200	2,363,000	953,000
1857	36,041,134	114,213,554	403,844	2,902,725	1,168,207
1858	41,173,134	130,476,748	461,348	3,316,052	1,334,552
1859	Full data given.				
1860	Full data given.				
1861	Full data given.				

Adjusted—see text.

Year	1	3	5	10	12
1852	5,489,242	48,410,035	——	——	237,042
1853	4,736,311	51,461,040	——	——	146,655
1854	8,784,266	47,348,578	——	——	150,000
1855	9,458,387	62,614,771	——	651,000*	150,000
1856	29,564,600	90,638,050	378,350†	3,906,750	1,557,450
1857	36,041,134	112,803,828	530,719	3,819,048	1,534,736
1858	41,173,134	128,998,367	594,402	4,277,000	1,718,932
1859	44,432,300	142,087,800	486,560	3,765,560	1,429,700
1860	50,723,400	159,463,600	579,360	3,898,450	1,653,500
1861	53,893,792	151,223,056	677,200	3,925,690	1,053,900

* Issued May 4, 1855. † Issued Jan. 5, 1856.

For the sake of simplicity the deduction was assumed to be made from the 3 cent (75% nearly of all the year issue) and added to the 5, 10 and 12 cent in the proportion that each bore to the total of the three values, 9%, 65% and 26% respectively. Let "N" represent the number to be added or subtracted, then (.09 mul-

tiplied by .05 plus .65 multiplied by .10 plus .26 multiplied by .12) N minus .03N equals the difference in cents of the value of the calculated and actual issue for the year, or N equals difference in cents divided by .0707.

By this formula the proper deduction was made from the three cent quantities and the same number was added in total to the higher values but divided according to the percentages already given. This method was used for 1856, '57 and '58. The fact that the 5 cent denominaiton was in use for only half of the year 1856 was taken into consideration and proper allowance made.

The two tabulations are given so that the changes from the direct ratio to the adjusted quantities may be seen and thus be open for criticism.

All these results are approximate only and by making other assumptions as to the distribution very different results could be obtained—even the fundamental assumption that there is some fairly constant ratio between the issues of different years as to the individual denominations is open to question.

No great reliance can therefore be placed on any determination of quantities made from the data furnished and except that the adjusted figures are consistent with the tabulated values they can not be advanced as being anything more than a fair guess.

AUCTION REVIEW.

M. OHLMAN'S SALE, November 14th. & 16th. 1922.

U. S. 1851, 3c essays, 15 trial colors	$ 4.00
U. S. 1857, 3c essays, patent paper, 23 colors	4.25
U. S. 1871-82, 3c greens, 181 varieties, cancells, etc.	8.00
ANGOLA, 1912, 10 on 15r. (#115a), very fine, Inv. Surch.	5.00
BRAZIL, 1843, No. 2, 60 reis, superb used	7.25
BRITISH HONDURAS, 1872-73, 6 Penny rose (#10) unused	13.75
GUATEMALA, 1911, 5p. inverted center (#142a) Unused	8.00
JAMAICA, 1890, 2½p. on 4p. (#27b) Double surcharge	7.00

KELTON & SLOANES SALE, November 2-3, 1922.

U. S. 5c 1847, superb copy, red grid. cancell	$30.00
U. S. 1851, 1c, No. 30a, strip of three from Plate 4	75.00
U. S. 1857, 1c, No. 42b, pair with plate 4 imprint	50.00
U. S. 1861, 10c, No. 68, pair cancelled "Free" in red	6.50
U. S. 1869, 90c, No. 122, perfectly centered, light cancell	42.50
U. S. 1870, 24c purple, No. 162, O. G. pair, superb	36.00
U. S. 1894, Block of four of $1. No. 261a, unused, fine	61.00
U. S. 1895, Block of four of $1. No. 276a, o. g., with plate no.	50.50
CORRIENTES, No. 1, wto copies on entire cover, fine	12.50
CORRIENTES, Nos. 4 and 5, each on entire cover	10.00
BARBADOS, No. 59, 1p. on half of 5sh. small sur. very fine	65.00
CANADA, 1852, 3p. red, double transfer, No. 4c, ring cancell	12.80
DENMARK, 1845, No. 1, superb unused o. g.	25.60
GRENADA, 1 shilling purple, No. 11, error "SHILLINS", used	5.50
LUXEMBURG, No. 1, Superb used pair	8.75
PERU, 1858, ½ peso, Rose red, No. 5, superb used copy	151.00

ST. VINCENT, Superb used copy No. 1 ..... 22.00
URUGUAY, 1858, 120c blue, No. 4, superb, o. g. 42.00

J. M. BARTELS CO. SALE, Nov. 18th. & 22nd. 1922.

U. S. 1851, Three reconstructed rows of Plate 3 of the 3c, all picked copies. $59.00
U. S. 1851, Ten cents, superb (#35), red grid cancell 15.25
U. S. 1851, Superb copy 12c (#36), bl. & red cancell 16.50
U. S. 1857, 3c on cover, "Chicago, Supplementary Mail" 7.25
U. S. 1862-66, 5c red brown, red cancell, superb 35.25
BOLIVIA, 1866-67, superb block of 6 of No. 2, used 8.25
CANADA, 1855, 10p. blue, superb, light cancell 42.25
CEYLON, 1857, 1p. superb strip of four (#3) used 20.00

Fifth FERRARY Sale, Nov. 15-16-17, 1922.

BARBADOS, 1861, One shilling blue Error, No. 22, o. g. ..... $ 1575.00
BARBADOS, 1878, 1p. on half 5sh. o. g., very fine, No. 59 ..... 117.00
BARBADOS, 1878, a pair of same, the whole stamp, v. f. 720.00
BELGIUM, 1849, unused block of 4, No. 1 ..... 423.00
BELGIUM, 1849, unused block of 4 of No. 2 ..... 360.00
BELGIUM, 1850, unused block of No. 3, sheet margin 234.00
BELGIUM, 1850, unused block of 4 No. 4, sheet margin 279.00
BELGIUM, 1850, unused block of 4 No. 5 ..... 171.00
BELGIUM, 1851, Superb, O. G. block of 16, No. 8 ..... 1710.00
BERMUDA, 1848, Provisionals, 1p. black on blue, cut round, not catalogued by Scott 1395.00
BERMUDA, 1848, provisional, same type, 1p. red on blue, on original cover, very fine 2700.00
NIGER COAST, 1893, 20sh. on 1sh. green (#40), very fine unused copy, only 5 copies known 1400.00
NIGER COAST, 1893, same but surcharge in black (#42) 1125.00
DOMINICA, 1886, 1 penny on 6 penny green, v. f. used (#14) 459.00
SPAIN, 1851, 1r. red, Superb unused (#8) 558.00
SPAIN, 1851, Vertical pair, 2r. blue with 6r., the famous "blue" error, not catalogued 11700.00
SPAIN, 1866, 5 M. de. es. 5 M. de. es., unused (#94) but tete-beche.. 540.00
SPAIN, 1866, 10 M. de. es. 10 M. de. es., unused (95a) 119.00
BRITISH HONDURAS, 1888, 2c on 50c on 1sh. gray, on original cover and very fine, 4 copies known 243.00
INDIA, 1854, ½ anna blue, unused sheet of 96 stamps 180.00
INDIA, 1854, 2 anna green, unused sheet of 80 stamps 333.00
INDIA, 1854, 4 anna, red & blue, unused vertical pair from plate One.. 712.00
INDIA, 1854, same, from plate three, a block of 12 with sheet margin, superb unused 2880.00
INDIA, 1854, same, used single, inverted head (#5b) 310.00
MEXICO, Campeche, 1876, 25c blue, vertical pair on original cover... 990.00
TRINIDAD, 1847, Lady McLeod, lightly cancelled 477.00
TURKS ISLANDS, 1873, One Shilling Violet, o. g. (#6) 180.00

TURKS ISLANDS, 1881, ½ on 6p. gray, part of sheet, 30 stamps, very fine (#7 and 7a) 252.00

TURKS ISLANDS, 1881, 2½ on 1sh., unused block of 15, with various types (Scott #20-23) 1170.00

(Editor's Note: The prices given include the Gov't. tax of 17½% and are figured at rate of exchange day of sale. Many important lots are necessarily omitted owing to the large number of stamps included. Enough prices are given however to indicate that collectors are rushing to Paris to pay higher prices on the lesser rarities than they are regularly sold for at other auctions and also that relative rarity is in many cases peculiarly ignored. Note that in Kelton & Sloanes sale a copy of Barbados #59 brought $65. while a similar copy in Ferrari sale brought $117.00. Note also that a very, very poor copy of Barbados No. 22, a very scarce stamp, brought $1575.00 while the very fair Worthington copy has recently been offered in this country for $425.00 with no buyers. The greatest authority on Spain declared in his book on that country that the 2 real blue error of 1851 did not genuinely exist, but still the stamp fetched $11,700.00 at the Ferrari sale, while the rarest stamp of British Honduras, very fine on original cover and of which only four copies are known brought only $243.00. All of which goes to prove that it pays to advertise.)

POSTMASTERS WHIMS.

Though not common, every now and then some dealer or collector receives the pleasant thrill that goes with the discovery of a rarity, perchance worth a fabulous sum, when an old U. S. cover, like the one illustrated here, drifts into his hands. No great number fo these are known and while they have never been

(Turn to page 119.)

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
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EDITOR'S COLUMN

Remorseless Time!
Fierce spirit of the glass and scythe!—what power
Can stay him in his silent course, or melt
His iron heart to pity? On, still on,
He presses and forever.

Time!—an interval called a year, a period of good and bad, of happiness and sorrow, of Life and Death, has passed by. Philately has lost a number of its best; thousands of new collectors hase found its charm; a single stamp has been sold for $32,000.00 and stamps have been issued that could be purchased at the rate of a million for a dollar; Old stamp issuing countries have passed and many new ones formed; the greatest stamp collection of the world has been broken up and—well, it has been an eventful year, hasn't it? More stamps than ever before and on all sides we hear the cry, "It's impossible to keep up with all the new issues." But we did keep up and will probably continue to do so much as the collector did years ago and in the period when a Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps was popular. Mayhap it will lighten the burden to read the plaint in the Philatelic Record of 1885—"Looking at the multiplicity of new values, new emissions, and new stamp issuing States which confront us every year, is it not probable that many of us will shortly be obliged to content ourselves with collecting stamps of some particular country?" and in 1887 in "Colonial Stamps," Mr. Gilbert S. Lockyer says "Truly IT IS next to impossible nowadays to collect the world and do it thoroughly. It requires a Croesus of more than ordinary en-

thusiasm to attempt it, the new issues are so numerous, many of the old so scarce." Just as then we labor in our delight and delight in our labor, so here's to the New Year, Lots of stamps, new and old, for all and Lord pity the New Issue Editor.

During the year 1922 the Society increased its membership by 272 and this gain was achieved through the efforts of less than 170 members and the officers of the Society. Less than 10% of the membership proposed a new member, the balance voted to "Let George do it!"

The American Philatelic Society has laid out a big program for the next few years that will require the strongest possible organization; Nation wide publicity for Philately, A change in the Federal laws to permit the illustration of stamps and among other things, a still larger philatelic journal. The Society should have the support of every substantial and responsible collector in the United States and everyone knows that there are thousands of these still to be enrolled. At the present time there is no way of presenting the Society's merits and aims to these, their names are necessarily unknown to the Recruiting Committee and officers. Every member however knows, or knows of, one or more of these prospects and it is often only a lack of a way to go about it that prevents such member from suggesting membership in the Society. Are you one of these? Suppose we all start the New Year by giving just three minutes time for the good and advancement of the Society! Just write down the names of any collectors you know that do not belong to the A. P. S. and that would make good members in your opinion and mail the list to the Editor of this Journal. He will write them, mentioning your name or not, as you wish. Do this NOW! By doing so you will aid in making 1923 the banner year for the A. P. S.! Enclosed you will find a blank on which you can list the names of such collectors, with their addresses, that you believe might be interested in the Society and who would make good members. Will you give a few minutes of your time to help make 1923 the banner year of the Society? Go ahead, do it, DO IT NOW! Fill out the enclosed blank and mail it as soon as possible. Next month we will list the number of replies received. BLANK ON PAGE 143.—USE IT NOW!

Our spicy contemporary, the "Sudden Service Surcle," has started a "crusade" which should not want for a large following of knights. We hope to supply a catapult, a few large rocks and some hot oil ourselves and the prospect of treading on some very hot sands makes it all the more interesting. The "Surcle" is after the Infidel "Repaired Stamp" which it proposes to brand with the letter "R" so that all may know him. Crusades have a way of being popular with the general public and the crusaders, those that don't get battle axed, usually secure a nice reward,—meads of wine, garlands of flowers or popular acclaim,—any one of these ought to sound good to The American Stamp Dealers Association which we hope to find in this one. The "Surcle," being very progressive has more than one crusade going on at the same time, the other being a strong boost for the A. P. S. and that with commendable success. Mr. Alvin Good's letter of appreciation of this good work, reprinted in the last issue, should be thoughtfully read by every dealer who believes in being progressive. There's a "get together" spirit in the "Surcle" we like, perhaps if it is joined in and pursued we may someday find a full page ad in the Saturday Evening Post like the Laundrymen, Jewelers, Prune Growers and others have, but signed by the American Stamp Dealers!

The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

There has recently come upon the market two counterfeits that are of interest account the story of their use that goes with them. The stamps are of the 10pf. carmine and the 15pf. dark violet (lozenge watermarked) issue of Germany bearing the militant head of Germania, Scott's Nos. 83 and 98. It is alleged that these stamps were counterfeited by the British Government during the last years of the Great War to provide allied spies a means of sending messages out of Germany. The story goes that the German War department had established such a strict censorship on all outgoing messages that it became practically impossible for the allied spy system to send news through the neutral countries by letter and the ingenious plan was therefore adopted of preparing the counterfeit stamps on a special paper on which the secret messages could be written, then pasted on a letter bearing some harmless commercial data that would surely pass the censor. The confederates receiving the letters would cut out the stamps and forward them to the Allied Intelligence Service who would place the stamps in a proper solution to bring out the messages written on the back. The stamps now on the market are said to be part of a lot of the undestroyed remainders that were in the hands of a high Belgian official. To date we know of no official confirmation of this story but that it is probably true might be deduced from the fact that it would hardly pay to counterfeit these low value stamps on the expensive watermarked paper required for any other purpose. The outlay of money would hardly be justified solely to defraud the post as it would require an enormous sale to show any profit on these low values. The story is generally accepted by the Swiss and German Philatelic press of Europe but one leading French Journal ridicules it as a fake pure and simple. This paper says that there was no need for the allies to resort to counterfeiting stamps as the original, genuine stamps could have been used just as well. If the story be true it is not likely to have the support of an original cover as they were naturally destroyed but there should be many English officials acquainted with the facts and who may be free, now that the war is over, to tell the details to an interested philatelic world.

COUNTERFEITS GENUINE

The counterfeit stamps can be distinguished from the originals in a number of particulars the most apparent being the shade of the paper which is white in the counterfeits and very thin while the originals are on yellowish thick paper. The perforation is a bit off, being 14¾:14 instead of 14:14¼ as in the genuine and the letters T and H in DEUTCHES REICH have no serifs. There are a number of other fine differences apparent to the philatelic eye in the drawing of the head, particularly the eye and shape of throat line.

Mr. H. P. Atherton who delights in weird cancells sends us the illustrated skull and cross bones as a fit companion piece to the "Union Mills" cancell illustrated last month. This one hails from Poplar Grove, Arkansas and oddly enough the cover bearing it is postmarked on Christmas eve, 1883.

The stamp that bears this cancell is a 2c vermillion (Scott's #183) and the letter is addressed to Miss Retta Chapman, in care of Miss Sherrard, Principal Washington College, Washington, Pa. There must be some significance to these weird cancellations and as this one is not so very old it may be that one of our readers can supply the story.

BUY AT FIRST HAND !!!!!!

I Offer directly to the Collectors my MARVELOUS COLLECTIONS **"EXCELSIOR"** containing 5000 DIFFERENT STAMPS ALL COUNTRIES and including many rarities and complete sets good stamps. No fiscals, envelopes, cuts, etc. **My Price is a very reduced one** as I supply this **COLLECTION 5000 VARIETIES for $40.00** postfree and registered. Payment in advance by U. S. A. bank-notes or Bank Drafts on the U. S. A. (No Money Order). Money refunded if not satisfactory.

A Testimonial Amongst the Numerous We Receive Daily.

Mr. L. Bernard, Paris 9°, France. November 1, 1922.

Dear Sir—The collection of stamps which we ordered from you came through in good shape and I am very much pleased with the selection and condition of the stamps; so much so that I will gladly recommend your firm to any of the stamp collectors that we may come in contact with.

I want to feel that personally I appreciate the care in the selection of the stamps. These are being offered to us pretty freely now by various companies in Europe, but I feel that if I could get others from you that the care you have taken in this first collection merits our continued support. Sincerely yours, W. H. CATHCART, Vice President and Director, The Western Reserve Historical Society, 10700 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

L. BERNARD, 8, Rue Baudin, 8, PARIS IX°

Member: A.S.D.A. #224; A.P.S. #5612; I.P.A. #161; S.P.A. #3376.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

AFGHANISTAN. Scott's #215 has appeared in reduced size, 23x29 mm. Perforated 12.

20(2 ab.) red brown.

Scott's Monthly Journal.

ALBANIA. The 2 qua. orange, Scott #135 has been surcharged "Q 1" in rectangular frame.

Theo. Champion.

ANTIGUA. Script watermark.

1 Pound violet & black on red.

ARGENTINE. Current type. Wmk. R. A. in Sun.

½c. lilac.
12c. blue.

AUSTRALIA. Postage due, type 1909 issue, Wmk. Wide Crown and Narrow A.

6d. green and carmine.

AUSTRIA. The new air post set has appeared, the three low values represent a falcon, to the unitiated the bird looks more like a decorated clothes pin in a sea of barbed wire. They are surface printed and the two high values, with portrait of William Kress, an airplane inventor with whiskers, are engraved. Stamp Collecting says "very few were printed", we wonder why?

300 Kr. claret.
600 Kr. bistre.
900 Kr. brick red.

1200 Kr. sepia.
2400 Kr. slate.

AZERBAIJAN. An unchronicled stamp surcharged.

50,000 R. on 3000 R. brown & blue

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Circular.

AZOORES. Current type, change of color.

8c. blue green.
12c. green.

High values parcel post, Type of 1921, Perf. 12.

2 E. pale lilac.
3 E. olive.
4 E. ultramarine.
5 E. Gray.
10 E. chocolate.

Scott's Monthly Journal.

BAHAMAS. Script watermark.

2½d. bright blue.
6d. bistre brown.
2sh. black and blue.

BRAZIL. We note a third commemorative in addition to those chronicled last month. Bears date 1822-1922 and commemorates the Centenary of Brazilian Independence.

200 R. red.

Theo. Champion.

CAPE VERDE. Current issue, Ceres type, color changes and new values.

3c. orange.
4c. claret.
4½c. grey.
5c. blue.
6c. mauve.
7c. ultramarine.
12c. dark green.
15c. red brown.
30c. olive green.
40c. pale blue.
60c. dark blue.
80c. rose.
1 E. pale rose.
2 E. dark lilac.

CHINA. A set of Charity stamps inscribed "Famine Relief", Unwatermarked, perf. 14, 15. These stamps are not available for postage.

1c. brown.
20c. pink.
$1.00 yellow.
$10.00 green.

DALMATIA. Postage of Italy surcharged as 1921 issue.

50c. on 50c. mauve.
1 cor. on 1 L. brown and green.
5 cor. on 5 L. rose and blue.
10 cor. on 10 L. pale rose and sage green.

Postage due of Italy surcharged as above.

1 cor. on 1 L. blue and red.

DANZIG. Current crown and cross type. Honey comb watermark. Perf. 14.

5 M. greenish blue.
6 M. carmine.
10 M. orange.
20 M. brown.
100 M. red and green on buff.

Also postage due, current type.

20 M. purple.

DOMINICAN REP. Scott's type A23, lithographed. These and the 2c. chronicled two months ago are uni color.

1c. green.
5c. blue.

Postage due lithographed.

1c. olive.

DUTCH INDIES. A color change and two new values. Current Type.

12½c. red.
20c. blue.
32½c. violet and red.
40c. green.

EGYPT. The following three values of postage dues has received the Egyptian Kingdom surcharge.

2 mil. red.
4 mil. green.
10 mil. carmine.

Theodore Champion.

FRENCH OFFICE IN CHINA. Stamp of 1902-3 surcharge.

$2.00 on 5 Fr. blue and buff.

GEORGIA. Additional value to the Bolshevik imperf. set.

3 R. emerald. (St. George.)
5 R. dark blue. (St. George.)
50 R. blue green. (St. George.)
100 R. brown. (St. George.)

Perforated 11½.

1 R. orange. (St. George.)
50 R. blue green. (St. George.)
2000 R. indigo. (Arms.)
3000 R. brown. (Arms.)

Scott's Monthly Journal.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA. The 1c. black script watermark recently issued has appeared with a double surcharge, black and red.

Theodore Champion.

GERMANY. All the current values are appearing on the chicken wire paper, also, a new type.

100 M. lilac on buff.

GREAT BRITAIN, Offices in China. (China) Surcharged on stamps of Hong Kong, script watermark. As the British offices were closed November 30, 1922, these should be good stamps.

1c. brown.
2c. green.
4c. red.
6c. orange.
8c. gray.
10c. ultramarine.
20c. olive and violet.
25c. lilac and violet.
$1.00 ultramarine and violet on blue.
$2.00 black and red.

GREECE. Type of 25 Dr. 1911 issue. Lithographed. Very thick paper. Perf. 11½ used for both postage and currency.

10 lepta brown.

GRENADA. The following values on script watermark paper.

1d. brown.
1½d. carmine.
2sh. violet & ultramarine on blue.

GUATEMALA. We trust the recent outburst of 12½c. surcharges will be quieted by the appearance of the new, and let us hope, permament type. The design "Palace of the Centenary" perf. 14.

12½c. green.

GUINEA. The same set chronicled for Cape Verde in this issue has been issued for this colony with the addition of a 1c. yellow green.

ITALY. Two new high value parcel post in current type.

12 L. red brown.
20 L. lilac.

The current 85c. stamps has been surcharged "RODI" for use in the Aegean Islands.

ITALIAN LEVANT. A local surcharge done somewhere in the Levant on current Italian.

30pa. on 2c. brown red.
1½ Pi. on 20c. orange.

ITALIAN OFFICES IN TURKEY. New set, Turin print.

30pa. on 5c. green
1½ Pi. on 10c. claret.
3.75 Pi. on 40c. brown.

4.50 Pi. on 50c. violet.
7.50 Pi. on 60c. carmine.
15 Pi. on 85c. red brown.
18.75 Pi. on 1 L. brown & green.
45 Pi. on 5 L. blue and rose.
90 Pi. on 10 L. gray, green & rose.

Special Delivery.

15 Pi. on 120 L. on 30c. blue and rose.

IVORY COAST. 75c. surcharged "60" as chronicled for Dahomey last month.

JUGO SLAVIA. Postage due, permanent set.

20 Pa. violet.
5 D. orange.
10 D. lilac brown.
25 D. rose.
50 D. green.

KENYA AND UGANDA. New types, script watermark, perf. 14. The first nine values in small format, the high values in a large oblong shape.

1c. brown.
5c. purple.
10c. green.
12c. black.
15c. carmine.
20c. orange yellow.
30c. blue.
50c. gray.
75c. olive bistre.
1sh. green.
2sh. lilac.
3sh. gray black.
5sh. carmine rose.
10sh. ultramarine.
1 Pd. orange and black.
5 Pd. blue and black.
10 Pd. blue green and black.
25 Pd. carmine and black.
50 Pd. brown and black.

LEEWARD IS. Script watermark.

1d. violet.
1sh. purple.

LITHUANIA. Current type.

4 auk. yellow and dark blue.
8 auk. black and green.

Also new surcharge in centus.

3c. on 20s. ultramarine.
10c. on 20s. blue and red.
15c. on 4a. blue and yellow.
30c. on 8a. black and green.
50c. on 10a. black and blue.

Theodore Champion.

MADAGASCAR. 75c. surcharge "60" as chronicled for Dahomey last month.

MAURITANIA. 75c. surcharge "60" as chronicled for Dahomey last month.

MAURITIUS. King George type, script watermark.

12c. gray.

Arms type, script watermark.

6c. purple.
20c. ultramarine.

MEMEL. A new set of 14 surcharges as appeared running from 35pf. on 35c. to 50 M. on 2 Fr. The surcharge is similar to Scott's type A3. There has also been issued a new set of Air Mail stamps with "Flug-post" in small sans-serif letters.

Theodore Champion.

MONTSERRAT. Current type script watermark.

¼ D. brown.
1½d. orange.
2d. gray.
2½d. ultramarine.
4d. black and red on yellow. (Old Wmk.)
5d. lilac and sage green.
2sh. purple and blue on blue.
3sh. green and violet.
4sh. black and carmine.

MONACO. The following three new values of the Pictorial set.

30c. sage green.

60c. black brown.
10 Fr. carmine rose.

Also two surcharges:

20c. on 15c. green.
50c. on 1 Fr. black on yellow.

MOZAMBIQUE. Color changes. Current, Ceres type.

15c. red brown.
60c. dark blue.
80c. rose.
2 E. dark lilac.

NEW ZEALAND. The 8d. brown King George has been overprinted "Official."

"Stamp Collecting."

NIGER TERRITORY. 75c. surcharged "60" as for Dahomey.

NORTH W. PACIFIC. Color changes.

2d. scarlet.
4d. ultramarine.

PALESTINE. Color change.

3 mil. turquoise blue.

PARAGUAY. A long oblong Charity stamp. Provided also with inverted medallions at an advanced rate, of course.

50c.+1 peso rose red and blue.

POLAND. Scott's No. 155 A. in reduced size.

20 M. red brown.

PORTUGAL. Parcel post high values, Type of 1920-21.

4 E. ultramarine.
5 E. Gray.
10 E. chocolate.

Postage due current type.

½c. gray green.
10c. gray green.

ROUMANIA. The coronation series, issued Oct. 15th, appear to have afforded a neat graft for certain officials, very few of the stamps having been sold over the counters at the post offices. The first two days of sale complete sets were sold but only one to a buyer and after this the 25 bani, 3 and 6 Lei were "sold out." The Roumanian philatelic press has sharply criticized the manner of issuance and it may result in a further printing of the supposedly scarce values. The stamps were printed at Munich from engraved copper plates and on paper used for former Bavarian issues. The perforating was done at Bucharest. We give the number said to be issued of each value:

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of **Rare British Colonials.** My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. **Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.**

T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG-

5 bani black (New Cathedral in Alba Julia where coronation took place) 2,000,000.
25 bani chocolate (King Ferdinand in steel helmet.) 400,000.
50 bani green (New Coat of Arms) 4,000,000.
1 Leu dark green (Queen Mariesas Red Cross Nurse) 1,000,000.
2 Lei carmine (King Ferdinand & Michael the Brave) 2,000,000.
3 Lei blue (same as 25 bani), 200,000.
6 Lei violet (Queen Marie, in old Roumanian costume) 100,000.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS. Color change. The 1d. has been changed from red to purple.

The London Philatelist.

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE. The new set as chronicled for Guinea has been also issued for this colony.

SALVADOR. A new provisional.

26 cen. on 29 cen. black. (National Theatre.)

SENEGAL. 75c. surcharged "60" as for Dahomey.

SEYCHELLES. Color changes. Script watermark.

3c. from green to black.
6c. from rose to violet.
12c. from gray to carmine.
15c. from ultramarine to yellow.

SIERRA LEONE. Script watermark.

2d. gray.
3d. ultramarine.
9d. lilac and black.

TOGO. 75c. surcharged "60" as for Dahomey.

UPPER VOLTA. Same as above.

URUGUAY. Current type.

5c. brown.

Additional values of postage dues, reduced size.

1c. blue green.
3c. violet brown.
5c. blue.
10c. gray green.

The 1c. current postage, overprinted "T" in a triangle, is being used as a provisional postage due.

EARLY U. S.; BR. COL. & B. N. A.; FRANCE; HOLLAND; GERMAN STATES.

My Stock contains many Superb used examples of these popular Stamps. Prices according to condition and cost—very few rarities—but something of interest to the C. D. K. or the Specialist.

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PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

CONNECTICUT.

NORWICH, CONN.—Type described in Jan., 1922, A. P., on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11. 5 cent.

ILLINOIS.

MENDOTA, ILL.—Type (U. 18) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10. 1 cent.

MARYLAND.

FEDERALSBURG, MD.—Type II on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11. 1 cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ATTLEBORO, MASS.—Type I on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, double. 1 cent.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—(U. 18) on issue of 1918-20, perf. 11, offset print. 3 cent.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—Type IV (U. 1) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11. 5 cent.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Type described in Dec., 1921 A. P., on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11. 6 cent.

NEW YORK.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Horizontal inscription in two lines of sans-serif capitals 2 mm. high, between rules 10½ mm. apart and 1 mm. thick, on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10. 1 cent.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Same type as described in July, 1922, A. P. of Cincinnati, Ohio, on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10 horizontally. 1 cent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Type VIII (U. 18) on issue of 1918-20, perf. 11, surface print. 3 cent.

ONTARIO.

TORONTO, ONT.—Type A on issue of 1922. 1 cent, yellow.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CLEARFIELD, PA.—Type I (U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11. 2 cent.

SCRANTON, PA.—Type V (U. 1) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted. 6 cent.

TYRONE, PA.—Type III (U. 4) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10. 15 cent.

RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Type V (U. 16) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10. 1 cent.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Type described in Nov., 1921 A. P.—on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11. 1 cent.

VERMONT.

ORLEANS, VT.—(U. 2) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11. 1 cent.

(Continued from page 107.)

given catalogue status some are treasured as the rarest of U. S. postage, Postmaster's Provisionals. Mr. Luff in his book on the Postage Stamps of the United States lists a similar stamp which he says "is believed to have been issued by the Baltimore Postmaster about 1848" and goes on to say, though the cover on which it was found was apparently genuinely used, that it is possible that the stamp is an ornamental label affixed to the cover through a whim or to deceive. There is little doubt in my mind that all covers of this kind are the result of the former, that is, a whim, and generally that of a postmaster. The cover here illustrated was offered at a fairly good price to an enthusiastic Middle West dealer who was not content to refuse something he didn't know about and securing the right to have it examined sent it to a number of United States specialists, among them Mr. A. B. Slater. The town from which this cover was mailed, Adamsville, Rhode Island, not being very far from Mr. Slater's home, he decided to make a trip there to see if by chance he could locate a member of the Gifford family, the cover being addressed to a Mr. John Gifford, and through him learn something of the early postal history of the town. Adamsville is a village of but 500 inhabitants about 8 miles from Newport and though Mr. Slater found none of the Gifford family he had no difficulty in locating the "oldest inhabitant" who turned out to be a bright and rugged man of 86 years with a clear recollection of his boyhood days. Without suggestion or leading question on Mr. Slater's part, this hale old gentleman on being asked about the early post office, volunteered the information that as a boy he knew the local Postmaster "who kept the whole post-office in a box in his kitchen" and who was accustomed, having seen the penny blacks of England, to cut out the numerals from broken bank bills and even from newspapers and paste them on letters going to people with whom he was acquainted. This was a whim of the postmaster, to imitate the English stamps, and not to keep books or to indicate the prepayment of postage. It is doubtful if collectors will ever have a more authoritative explanation of these odd pieces than this and which probably covers all stmaps fo this kind. Mr. Slater also suggests that a great many of the postal clerks of the period were familiar with Brazilian "Bulls-Eyes" and as broken bank or "wild cat" bank bills were common in 1844-50 they were nautrally tempted to provide a handsome imitation of the Brazilian stamp by cutting out the numerals from the worthless bills. Covers of this kind are not without value, and should be preserved, as they do reflect an interesting and curious development in the use of stamps.

MAIL THAT BLANK NOW!

SOCIETY ITEMS

THE GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB, A. P. S. Branch #30.—November 2nd. Oldtimers' night and monthly business meeting. Twenty members who attended this meeting were entertained with interesting bits of Club History told by Oldtime members.

November 9th. Donation auction. Seventy odd lots were auctioned off by Mr. Whittaker for the benefit of the Club. The proceeds amounted to better than ninety dollars. Prices realized were very good.

November 16. Exhibition of Cancellations and covers, also discussion of coming events and Club business.

The Garfield Perry Stamp Story Contest Postponed.

November 26th. was the date set for the reading of such stories as had been submitted, but owing to the fact that only a few stories were in and the fact that others were on the way, or nearing completion, it was decided that in order to get the best results the contest must be postponed until early next year.

The Garfield Perry Stamp Club desires to put this contest over with a bang. Among the members of the A. P. S. there must be many who have the ability to write the kind of story wanted. The story is wanted for publicity purposes, hence you win two ways by copping the $25.00 prize and by broadcasting Philatelic Gospel in story form.

The Kind of Story wanted: Stamps must play a prominent part in the plot. It must be a story that will hold the interest of a non-collector from beginning to end. Start now to write that story.—W. J. ZINK, Sec'y.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Life Branch No. 1.—The 396th regular monthly meeting of the Society was held on November 15th with fifteen members and two visitors present.

Mrs. L. Aldrich Fogerty and Mr. H. D. Alston, both of San Francisco, were elected to regular membership. Mr. J. Selenger of San Mateo was elected to Junior membership.

The name of Mr. Chas. T. Klein of Oakland was presented by Mr. Doscher for regular membership.

President H. C. Marcus very kindly extended an invitation to members to hold the Annual Xmas Jinks at his residence the second week in January. Prizes nad presents will be distributed after refreshments have been partaken of and a large grab bag will be in evidence to add to the excitement.

The November meeting had all the aspects of a special exhibit evening, there were so many collections on display.

Mrs. Fogerty displayed another volume of her U. S.; Mr. Blackwell had with him one volume of his 19th Century General; Mr. Hackmeier showed some of his mint British Colonials; Mr. L. Lazarus exhibited various Europeans; Mr. Marcus part of his Danish West Indies; Dr. Fischer his specialized collection of U. S. Cut Squares, and Mr. Dillingham a volume of European Entires.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Sec'y.

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 4. **December 1, 1922.**

Applications Pending.

Botto, Pedro	Brown, Walter L.	Powers, Leland
Ernest, C. S.	Coops, Fred W.	Randall, Albert B.
Galvez, Manuel	Coppard, P. A.	Rogers, Robt. W.
Granie, L. J.	Deaver, Dr. G. G.	Seebeck, F.
Levin, Saml.	Ebert, Rev. H. H.	Serrano, Eduardo
Piva, Celestine	Hammelman, Henry	Sjoblad, E. J.
Sanchez, Heitos	Holderman, June F.	Solomon, Theo.
Zimmerman, Geo. A.	Moore, Chester J.	Straub, H.
Bachenheimer, L. J.	Munroe, Frank D.	Tucker, E. St. G.
Bergbom, Adolph R.	Nott, Edw. E.	Walker, Robt. S.
Bohm, Anton	Pade, A. E.	West, Clarence J.

Application for Reinstatement Pending.

5555 Hott, Henry J. 4126 Jacobs, A. S.

New Applications Posted.

Albrecht, Wm. C., 174 Bellevue Ave., Roslindale 31, Mass.; Age 21; Salesman; Reference: Boston Braid Mfg. Co., 58 Thayer St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by W. F. Van Malder.

Aubrey, A. B., 11 Colony St., Meriden, Conn.; Age 45; Lawyer; Reference: Irving G. Smith, Meriden, Conn.; Proposed by H. P. Atherton.

Babcock, Lyndon R., 245 E. Willis St., Detroit, Mich.; Age 22; Correspondent; Reference: Dime Savings Bank, Woodward & Willis Branch, Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Fred R. Schmalzriedt.

Baldanza, Jno. B., 93 Oakwood Ave., Bogota, N. J.; Age 38; Accountant; Reference: Thos. L. Walker, 680 Broadway, N. Y.; Proposed by Victor Margiunti.

Bolton, Dr. Jno. A., 12516 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; Age 43; Physician; Reference: C. A. Sullens, 5005 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by Walter M. Leonard, M. D.

Buck, A. A., Box 258, Marshfield, Ore.; Age 36; Veneer lathe Expert; Reference: A. M. McFadden, 1413 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Dart, Whitman, 4538 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Age 41; Architect; Reference: Chas. A. Smith, 602 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Proposed by E. H. Wilson.

Doyle, Theodore, 526 Boyd Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y.; Age 29; Clerk; Reference: Commercial Adjusting Co., 353 5th Ave., New York City; Proposed by Edmund S. Ward.

Edson, Albert R., 2006 Ellendale Place, Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 22; Bookkeeper; Reference: Chas. S. Thompson, 4112 Budlong Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by A. William Bloss.

Foster, J. W., 3846 W. 41st St., Cleveland, Ohio; Age 45; Newspaper Man; Reference: Cleveland Stamp Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by W. W. MacLaren.

Gruen, Geo. J., 3611 Middleton Ave., Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Age legal; Tres. Gruen Watch Co.; Reference: F. G. Huntington, 606 First Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Cincinnati, O.; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

Hamilton, L. Grant, 2906 W. Euclid Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Age 27; Adv. copy writer; Reference: Wayne Colorplate Co., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Karl Koslowski.

Hendershott, Norman R., Bank of Montreal, Newbury, Ont., Canada; Age legal; Bank Manager; Reference: W. F. Fratcher, 902 Michigan, Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Herrigel, R. W., 60 Sumerset St., Garfield, N. J.; Age 57; Chiropractor; Reference: G. W. Holliday, Lawyers Bldg., Passaic, N. J.; Proposed by John Van Ness.

Hidalgo, Manuel, Box 570, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Age 37; Commercial; Reference: S. P. A. 3801 (other reference asked for); Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Hodgson, Welles S., 925 N. Y. Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.; Age 36; Real Estate; Reference: G. O. Huy, 501 N. Y. Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.; Proposed by Harry S. Swensen.

Jones, J. Beatson, 4001 Garrison Ave., Baltimore, Md.; Age 42; Salesman; Reference: Walter Duvall, Merchants Trust & Deposit Co., Baltimore, Md.; Proposed by F. R. V. Williams.

Macdougall, Robert B., 29 Rover Road, Wellesley, Mass.; Age 22; Statistician; Reference: Walter E. Flagg, Domestic Electric Co., Wellesley, Mass.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Maraud, Joseph, 12203 Ashbury Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; Age 41; Chef; Reference: W. G. Whittaker, Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by Alvin Good.

Mason, Thos. W., 104 W. Fairmount Ave., State College, Pa.; Age 38; Associate Prof. of Analytic Chemistry; Reference: L. K. Metzger, State College, Pa.; Proposed by F. E. Hook.

de Mendonca, J. M., Jr., Box 340, Yokohama, Japan; Age 23; Bank Clerk; Reference: J. Park Gryabell, Box 591, Seattle, Wash.; Proposed by Ted. J. Tyrrell.

Morrison, E. E., 808 Main St., Houston, Tex.; Age 28; Banker; Reference: T. Rieber, Galena Signal Oil Co., Houston, Tex.; Proposed by A. H. Schumacher.

Nelson, Ben B., 708 4th Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Age 48; Atty. at Law; Reference: Heister & Huntington, 1st Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

Plant, Fredk. J., Suite 6, 1151 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.; Age 50; Master Mech. U. S. Govt.; Reference: H. F. Dunkhorst, 7th & N. Y. Aves., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Proposed by W. I. Plant.

Shearer, M. L. D., 1410 Hill St., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Age legal; Occupation, none; Reference: George Wahr, 105 N. Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Sinexon, Dr. Justus, 7107 Wayne Ave., Bywood, Delaware Co., Pa.; Age 58; Physician; Reference: Fred Liebeck, 1537 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by J. B. Witherby.

Sonnee, I., 675 Ivy St., St. Paul, Minn.; Age legal; Stamp Dealer; Reference: A. V. Dworak, Holton, Texas; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Spence, John M., Box 1092, Baltimore, Md.; Age 46; Manager Kingan Prov. Co.; Reference: S. V. Tschudi, Merchants Natl. Bank, Baltimore, Md.; Proposed by F. R. V. Williams.

Stern, Julius Long, Box 387, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Age 29; Merchant; Reference: Simon Long's Sons, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Proposed by W. C. Phillips.

Taylor, George R., Box 116, Beebe, Que., Canada; Age 29; Mechanic; Reference: C. D. Beerworth, Beebe, Que., Canada; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Truesdell, Winfred P., Champlain, N. Y.; Age 44; Ed. & Pub.; Reference: M. N. McLellan, 82 Beaver St., New York City; Proposed by H. R. Bristol.

Turpin, Frank B., 161a Strand, London, England; Age 52; Stamp Dealer; Reference: B. W. H. Poole, 412 Washington Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Applications for Reinstatement.

Brignardello, Chas. F., 2209 Scott St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age legal; Clerk; Former number 3669; Reference: John Sempey, 931 Fillmore St., San Francisco, Calif.; Recommended by J. E. Guest.

Church, B. C., 416 Lyceum Bldg., Duluth, Minn.; Age legal; Farm Lands; Reference: Dr. Homer Collins, Duluth, Minn.; Recommended by J. E. Guest.

New Stockholders.

6571 Anderson, B. W., 3 Peasenhall Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6572 Barber, T. D., Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.
6573 Bopp, L. E., Hawkeye, Ia.
6574 Cockrell, F. M., 4118 Burgundy St., New Orleans, La.
6575 Coffin, Jos. W., Cristobal, Canal Zone.
6576 Eid, L., 1305 Star Route, Pullman, Wash.
6577 Feldman, M. W., 1412 Vyse Ave., Bronx, New York City.
6578 Fitzgerald, Jas. A., 835 N. Clinton Ave., Dallas, Tex.
6579 Hiller, J. Edward, 223 S. 13th St., Harrisburg, Pa.
6580 Lindauer, Dr. Eugene, 2018 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
6581 May, Geo. E., 4250 Maffitt Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
6582 McCrillis, Edgar, 12 Lawn St., Providence, R. I.
6583 Miller, Henry, Box 292, Atascadero, Calif.
6584 Murphy, W. C., P. O. Box 1463, Providence, R. I.
6585 Palmer, Harold S., University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.
6586 Pathe, Karl, 521 Woodward Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
6587 Pollitz, O. F. F., 53 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
6588 Ringer, Dr. Paul H., Box 34, Asheville, N. C.
6589 Schlitz, Ludwig, Box 54, Delano, Calif.
6590 Seward, Wm. H., 48 Elizabeth St., Johnson City, N. Y.
6591 Souren, Y., 132 Nassau St., New York City.
6592 Stafford, Dana H., Guilford St., Brattleboro, Vt.
6593 Steeg, Adolph, 1048 Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y.

6594 Stoppelaar, L. P. de, 495 Heerengracht, Amsterdam, Holland.
6595 Tssakowitsch, Dr. Konstantin, 280 Broadway, New York City.
6596 Unthank, E. R., 705 S. Hall, Princton, Ind.
6597 Walsh, Rev. David J., St. Patricks Rectory, Johnstown, N. Y.
6598 Weaver, Carl C., 3029 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
6599 Weber, Elwood D., 812 South Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
6600 Weschke, E. J., 1060 Cherokee Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
6601 Abbott, Arthur T., U. S. Hospital #41, New Haven, Conn.
6602*Battey, R. T., Box 82, Urbana, Ill.
6603 Bjerke, John C., 5726 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.
6604 Bridgeford, J. B., Box 456, Sebastopol, Calif.
6605 Cassell, Alfred B., 331 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
6606*Ceder, Edward, 701 S. 13th St., Tacoma, Wash.
6607 Chalfant, Clinton L., 1328 Benton Ave., Springfield, Mo.
6608 Fulmer, D. Cady, 228 W. Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.
6609 Gesner, Rev. Anthon T., 18 Hewlett St., Waterbury, Conn.
6610 Goetz, Albert, 404 Davis Ave., Staten Island, N. Y.
6611 Harrigan, Wm., Box 9, Gardnerville, Nevada.
6612 Jungtend, John A., Box 144, Little Rock, Ark.
6613 Kinsey, J. Ingham, 507 Easton Trust Bldg., Easton, Pa.
6614*McLin, William Jr., Old Orchard, Me.
6615 Richards, Thos. G., 55 Doughty St., London W. C. 1, England.
6616 Sapp, H. N., 4420 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Tex.
6617 Wenz, Edw. L., Perrysburg, Ohio.
6618 Wood, Danna M., 22 Myrtle St., Belmont, Mass.
6619 Wynnee, C. B., Box 4, Fair Oaks, Pa.
6620*Yates, Joseph, 736 Pallister Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Reinstated.

3354 Devlin, Wm. H., Box 315, Sacramento, Calif.

Replaced on Roll.

4078 Alexander, F. W., 503 Riva Ave., Winnipeg, Canada.

Resignations Received.

3995 Benes, Edw. J., 3412 W. 84th St., Chicago, Ill.
5382 Berresford, Arthur B., Cascadilla School, Ithaca, N. Y.
5716 Bryan, E. W., 114 William St., Bath, N. Y.
5256 Moore, Guernsey, Swarthmore, Pa.
5810 Proessel, Fred P., 2341 Andrews Ave., New York City.

Resignations Accepted.

5752 Ahlhauser, Wm. C., Milwaukee, Wis.
5958 Bennett, B. L., Bath, N. Y.
5372 Bradbury, W. W., Santa Barabara, Calif.
2970 Brownell, Jas. S., Woodstock, Vt.
5817 Conzett, J. J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
5923 Cubbison, J. R., Sharon, Pa.
2656 Fisher, Chas. E., Brookline, Mass.
5423 Geery, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.

5585 Gilbert, E. H., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
4831 Lee, Waldemar E., San Juan, P. R.
2878 Mann, T. C., St. Louis, Mo.
5867 Mann, H. W., Auburn, Me.
5641 Mauer, Eugene J., Racine, Wis.
6064 Morkill, J. T., Sherbrooke, Que., Canada.
4785 Oakland, Dr. H. G., Milwaukee, Wis.
6073 Verry, I. F., Malden, Mass.

Expelled.

5973 Nelson, J. B., 225½ Main St., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

New Life Members.

182-6414 Parsons, William E., 1054 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass.
183-4826 Norona, Delf, Box 1026, Charleston, W. Va.
184-3219 Detroit Philatelic Society, Branch #25, Life Branch #4, A. C. Hutchinson, Secy., 1831 Clay Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Change of Address.

6454 Appleton, Col. H. from Dallas Hotel to Roccabella, Victoria, B. C., Canada.
3667 Batchelder, L. L. from Cleveland, Tenn. to 2515 Union Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.
6201 Binmore, T. V. from New York City to 21 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6425 Blatz, G. G. from 480 Woodstock Pl. to 115-17 Wisc. St., Milwaukee, Wis.
5418 Bowen, H. P. from 105 W. 4th St. to 210 Cheyenne St., Tulsa, Okla.
5399 Brainerd, E. L. from 1711 E. 29th St. to 1711 E. 39th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
6305 Calderari, Chas. E. from Westbrook, Conn. to 61 Corzon St., London W., England.
6306 Cannon, W. F. from 918 E. 10th St. to 1413 Carey Ave., Davenport, Ia.
2898 Chapman, L. B. from Ft. Mills to Ft. Miley, Calif.
6022 Coates, Wm. L. from 617 Kling St. to 970 Avon St., Akron, Ohio.
4318 Coleman, W. J. from 144 Hoyt St. to 111 N. Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
5669 Elst, R. O. from N. Y. City to Hotel Ogden, Minneapolis, Minn.
4763 Edwing, Howard from Box 346 to 2407 41st N., Seattle, Wash.
2990 Farnum, Fred E. from 550 Surf St. to 686 Irving Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
5723 Fischer, G. Adolph, from 3935 W. Sherman Pl. to 3935 Sherman Place, St. Louis, Mo.
2115 Gaerte, Fred E., from 4501 N. Ashland Ave. to 2511 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago, Ill.
5760 Guy, A. N. from 302 Fulton St. to 50 E. 42nd St., New York City.
5866 Hannock, Milton from Newark, N. J. to 38 S. Grove St., East Orange, N. J.
4867 Hutchinson, A. C. from Clay Ave. & G. T. R. R. to 1831 Clay Ave., Detroit, Mich.
4114 Jungwirth, J. A. from 5015 Helen Ave. to 4810 Baldwin Ave., Detroit, Mich.
5243 Klein, Solomon from 148 W. 24th St. to 130 W. 30th St., New York City.
5794 Lashaine, J. A. from 184 Perkins St. to Box 978, Lowell, Mass.
6549 Leonard, E. Prescott fro mGroton, Mass. to 7 E. 12th St., New York City.
3393 Lewis, J. A. from Republic Natl. Bnk. to 716 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.
3259 Louisville Branch #26, J. V. Porter, Secy. from 122 W. College St. to 4628 S. 1st St., Louisville, Ky.
5589 MacLean, H. M. from 33 Park St. to 47-49 Broad St., Brockville, Canada.

3202 Mann, Percy McG. from 1708 N. 18th St. to 720 Liberty Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
6551 McLouth, Louis, from 7653 Eosworth Ave. to Apt. 2, 1354 Estes Ave., Chicago, Ill.
6103 Metzger, Harold M. from Savannah, Ga. to 2301 7th Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
938 Michael, Harriet from 5125 Kimbark Ave. to 5231 Woodlawn Ave., Hyde Park, Ill.
3219 Detroit Philatelic Society Branch #25, A. C. Hutchinson, Secy., from Clay Ave. and G. T. R. R. to 1831 Clay Ave., Detroit, Mich.
5676 Munter, W. H. from Woods Hole, Mass. to Coast Guard Cutter "Apache", Box 162, Baltimore, Md.
2247 Porter, Jas. V. from 122 W. College St. to 4628 S. 1st St., Louisville, Ky.
6415 Radford, C. W. from 3 Dorchester Apts. to 120 Queenston St., Winnipeg, Canada.
6354 Robitaille, L. W. from Box 262 to Box 2217, Motor Route B, Sacramento, Calif.
6220 Rowland, M. T. from Watertown, Conn. to 42 Columbia Blvd., Waterbury, Conn.
6242 Sladovich, Geo. from 1026 Esplanade to 1437 Moss St., New Orleans, La.
6244 Smith, E. A. from 828 Fillmore St. to Box 83, Topeka, Kans.
531 Toccos, Michael from Box 54 to "Poste Restante", Athens, Greece.
5686 Tracy, Lt. Col. J. K. from Washington, D. C. to Box 455, Quantico, Va.
4100 Wallis, Grace C. from 3060 N. Della. to 3349 Park Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
5204 Wang, S. S. Chin Chai, from 17 Pei me tsuang to 17 Hsi kwen Hutung, Peking, China.
6171 Witty, Jos. W. from Miami, Fla. to 756 7th Ave. N., St. Petersburg, Fla.
6226 Zanoni, Edw. J. from West New York, N. J. to 129 Greenwich St., New York City.

Membership Summary.

Total Membership Nov. 1, 1922		2351
New Stockholders		50
Reinstated		1
Replaced on Roll		1
		2403
Resignations accepted	16	
Expelled by Board of Directors	1	17
Total Membership December 1, 1922		2386

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

In the December, 1921 number of the American Philatelist a notice was published stating information was received from the Secretary of the Jamaica Philatelic Society that one W. H. Robinson, 282 Queen St., Brisbane, Queensland, was advertising himself as a member of the A. P. S. It is now learned from the Secretary fo the Jamaica Philatelic Society that he was in error and had gotten the A. P. S. and S. P. A. mixed up in some manner. We are glad to give this notice the same publicity as the orignial in the December number.—The Secretary.

REPORT of the TREASURER

December 1st, 1922.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	$6277.66	
Receipts	7.00	$6284.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	$3520.00	
Receipts	140.00	$3660.00

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	$1227.08	
Receipts	335.29	
	$1562.37	
Disbursements	176.52	$1385.85

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	$2976.28	
Receipts	1.04	$2977.32

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ .60	
Receipts	.25	$ .85

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 11.70	
Receipts	9.50	
	$ 21.20	
Transfer to Am. Philatelist Account	.50	$ 20.70

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Transfer from Suspense Account		$ .50	
Receipts		330.71	
		$ 331.21	
Debit Balance	$ 93.96		
Disbursements	184.01	$ 277.97	$ 53.24

PUBLICITY FUND.

C. M. Tyler	$ 5.00	
A. D. Fennell	5.00	$ 10.00
		$14392.62

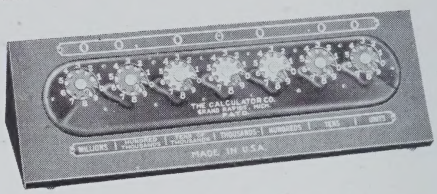
ASSETS.

Bonds	$8500.34
Cash	5892.28 $14392.62

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

WHAT IS YOUR BRAIN WORTH?

Most of us collect stamps for pleasure and relaxation, yet spend hundreds of hours and oodles of grey matter figuring what we owe the other fellow or he owes us.



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F. E. HOOK, A. P. S. 2413

4715 Lincoln Ave. **Detroit, Mich.**

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

1923

Vol. 36. JANUARY, 1922. No. 4.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

Foreword.

The writer has roughly mapped out his philatelic writing for the future as is here outlined, and if he lives long enough, he hopes to complete the following subjects in the manner the 1847 issue was treated in the "Philatelic Gazette", Volumes VI and VII (the May, 1916 to the January, 1917 numbers inclusive). First, to write up as fully as may be the 3c 1851-1857, then to treat the 1c 1851-1857 (including the Eagle and Franklin carriers) in the same fashion. After that, to consider the higher values, 5c, 10c, 12c, 24c, 30c and 90c, in the same general way. After each of these three divisions has appeared serially, I hope to issue a handbook of the revised material, and by the time these three are finished and again revised they may be published together in one volume. The 1847 history having already appeared as a serial, a handbook from a revised text may be expected sometime in the future. From time to time, as formerly, revised lists of railroad, steamboat, year-dated and other similar cancellations will appear, so that the final tables may be as nearly complete as possible.

It is logical to consider the 3c stamp before the others of the same series because it was by far the commonest value, and because practically all of the really numerous problems that presented themselves and had to be worked out by the firm of engravers and printers making their first postage stamps may here be studied to best advantage. This hard-won but necessary experience and skill came slowly and with difficulty, but the workmen stuck to their task and the issued stamps are on the whole a creditable achievement.

Unfortunately from the viewpoint of statistics, but perhaps adding interest for the investigator and student, the records (with but few exceptions) of the firm making these stamps were destroyed by fire; and the reports of the Postmaster General and the Post Office Department covering this period are remarkably meagre.

It is needless to say that the 3c 1851-1857 is the most popular of all United States stamps, and in the opinion of many, the most interesting. In a certain sense the subject is decidedly complicated and technical, especially from the standpoint of the advanced specialist, but the collecting of these stamps may be simplified to any desired degree. It will be noted that there are a very large number of "exceptions" in the article, and these "exceptions" are what make the

subject so complicated and difficult. For example, all stamps re-cut in a certain manner come from a certain plate, except one position on another plate; or all the stamps of a certain shade were printed during such and such a year, except a very small printing four years earlier.

As has been said, the history of these stamps will be printed in serial form. The co-operation of all collectors is asked in the correction of errors and in the way of additional information, so that when the article is finished it may be corrected and extended before it appears in handbook form.

The handbook (No. 1 of the American Philatelic Society's Series) that appeared on these stamps in 1909 was really hardly more than a monograph on the subject of plating the 3c 1851, while this article is an attempt to give as complete a history of these stamps as possible. Naturally, much new information has been gathered since 1909, and many statements made at that time will have to be omitted, altered or extended. Much yet remains to be worked out. Plating is still slowly going forward, and further progress toward the solution of many of the unsolved problems is anticipated. The imperforate and perforated stamps will be considered together, the perforating being merely one of the steps of the manufacture of the stamps, and to the writer hardly indicating a separate issue.

The subject will be taken up in the following manner, and this outline will give some idea of the size of the subject.

Preliminary. The Reason for the Issue. The Laws on the Subject. Contemporary Newspaper Comment, etc. The Firm Making. The Contract, including the Cost of the Stamps. Essays for the Stamps. The Essay for a 6c Value. Essays Made from the Stamps. The Original Drawing. The Original Die and the Die Block. Die Proofs. Designer and Engraver. The Subject of the Portrait and the Artist. The Design, How Made Up. The Official Description. Further Description Necessary. The Date of Issues. The Number Issued.

Plates and Plate Varieties. Number of Plates. Imprints. Plate Numbers. Transfer Rolls and Transfer Roll Relief Varieties. Make-up of the Plates. Guide Dots and Lines. Center Line and Arrows. Size of the Plates and Sheet Margins. Spacing and Alignment. Shifted Transfers. Cracked Plates. Other Plate Varieties. The Question of Plating. Types and Types from Each Plate. History of Each Plate. How to Tell from which Plate Given Copies Come.

Varieties of Paper, Including Watermarks.

Varieties of Color. The Ink and its Composition. The Question of Oxidation and Reduction. List of the Tints and Shades and the Order of their Issue and the Period of their Use. Reasons Why They Were Changed. Relative Rarity of the Various Tints and Shades.

Varieties of Impression.

Varieties of Gum.

Varieties of Perforations.

Single Copies, Pairs, Strips and Blocks. Comparative Value, Used and Unused.

Catalogue Quotations, Past and Present.

Demonitization.

Original Plate Proofs.

"Specimen" Copies and Special Printings.

Rates, Domestic and Foreign. Common Use of Each Value.

Bisects.

Reissues and Reprints.

Proofs of the Reissues and Reprints.

Counterfeits and Fakes.

Cancellations. The cancellations in general of the entire issue will be discussed here, except such cancellations as appear normally only on the other values —such as the carrier cancellations on the 1c stamps.

Check List.

Bibliography.

When possible, tables will be used to recapitulate and condense such information as is easily presented in this form. Study of the list given above makes it evident that an exhaustive history of these stamps is no small task.

Just as far as is possible all references in the text have been traced back to their original source. No one's say-so has been accepted when the statements made could be verified by further reference. The attmpt is made to give full credit for pioneer work to whom it may belong. Mr. John N. Luff's "The Postage Stamps of the United States" has been consulted freely, especially for statistics, and it is a pleasure once more to state how invaluable is this work. Further, the writer, whenever possible, has tried to give his reason for statements made, so that the reader may judge for himself as to their logic and correctness. A brief summary of the more noteworthy articles which have been written in the past will be given under the heading "Bibliography."

PRELIMINARY.

The Reason for the Issue. Briefly, the 1851 stamps were issued to cover the new rates of domestic postage authorized by law in an act of Congress of March 3rd, 1851, entitled "An Act to Reduce and Modify the Rates of Postage in the United States." Back of this was an effort which had been made for a number of years to obtain decidedly cheaper postal rates. This effort, though favored by the Postmaster General, had been strongly opposed in certain official quarters, but the insistent demand of the public finally won for the advocates of reasonable rates. This subject is touched on again under the heading "Contemporary Newspaper Comment."

Very briefly, the 1c stamp was meant to pay the postage on circulars, the drop letter fee, and the carrier fee, as well as, in conjunction with the 3c stamp, to pay some of the more unusual, higher rates, such, for example, as the 5c rate to France. The 3c stamp of course was to pay ordinary domestic letter postage for any distance less than 3,000 miles, and therefore throughout the entire country, excepting between the Pacific Coast and the East. The rate, until March 3, 1855, for letters traveling more than 3,000 miles was 6c, ordinarily paid by two 3c stamps. It is rather remarkable that no 6c adhesive stamp was issued, although, strangely enough, two different 6c stamped envelopes were a little later placed in use. An essay for a 6c stamp is known, which will be discussed under the heading of "Essays".

It may be noted in passing that this 6c rate was a fortunate thing for the collector of today interested in plating, as letters to and from the Pacific Coast during the first three years and nine months fo this issue were the great source of pairs of the 3c so necessary for reconstruction of the plates. The lack of a common 6c rate after March 3, 1855, is one of the reasons why plates 5 (late state), 6, 7 and 8, which came into use after this date, are so difficult to put together—pairs from them being comparatively scarce.

The 12c stamp was decided upon as a higher value to pay multiple domestic rates, and certain foreign charges, such, for example, as the 24c rate to Great Britain, exactly covered by two 12c stamps.

The reasons for the issue of the other denominations at a later period will be discussed when writing up these stamps.

The Laws on the Subject. The law governing the 1851 issue and the new laws and amendments which affected, directly or indirectly, the 3c value, passed while the issue was current, are as follows. Comment will be made, section by section, when this is necessary. The various contemporary newspaper comments on these laws will be given under the succeeding heading.

AN ACT OF MARCH 3, 1851, CHAPTER XX.

"An Act to reduce and modify the Rates of Postage in the United States, and for other Purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:—For every single letter or manuscript, or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places within the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles, when the postage upon such letter shall have been prepaid, three cents, and five cents when the postage thereon shall not have been prepaid; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, double those rates. For every single letter or paper when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance over twenty-five hundred miles, twenty cents, and for any distance under twenty-five hundred miles, ten cents, (excepting, however, all cases where such postages have been or shall be adjusted at different rates, by postal treaty or convention already concluded or hereafter to be made;) and for a double letter there shall be charged double the rates above specified; and for a treble letter, treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage. And all drop letters, or letters placed in any postoffice, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for, in any postoffice, shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are."

Little comment is necessary. The previous rates for domestic letter postage which this act reduced had been 5c for single letters under 300 miles, and 10c over that distance, except to and from the Pacific Coast, where 40c had been the rate, and between all places on the Pacific Coast, where 12½c had been charged. This was the first law providing for a lesser rate of postage when it was prepaid than when it was to be collected on delivery (3c and 5s respectively), and undoubtedly it was purposely thus framed to encourage prepayment.

"SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all newspapers not exceeding three ounces in weight, sent from the office of publication to actual and **bona fide** subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit:—All newspapers published weekly only, shall circulate in the mail free of postage within the county where published, and that the postage on the regular

numbers of a newspaper published weekly, for any distance not exceeding fifty miles out of the county where published, shall be five cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding fifty miles and not exceeding three hundred miles, ten cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding three hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand miles, fifteen cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding one thousand miles and not exceeding two thousand miles, twenty cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding two thousand miles and not exceeding four thousand miles, twenty-five cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding four thousand miles, thirty cents per quarter; and all newspapers published monthly, and sent to actual and **bona fide** subscribers, shall be charged with one fourth the foregoing rates, and on all such newspapers published semi-monthly shall be charged with one half the foregoing rates; and papers published semi-weekly shall be charged double those rates; tri-weekly, treble those rates, and oftener than tri-weekly, five times those rates. And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, and which it may be lawful to transmit through the mail, of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance not exceeding five hundred miles, one cent; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one cent; for any distance exceeding five hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand five hundred miles, double those rates; for any distance exceeding one thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding two thousand five hundred miles, treble those rates; for any distance exceeding two thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, four times those rates; for any distance exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, five times those rates. Subscribers to all periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter's postage in advance, and in all such cases the postage shall be one half the foregoing rates. Bound books, and parcels of printed matter not weighing over thirty-two ounces, shall be deemed mailable matter under the provisions of this section. And the postage on all printed matter other than newspapers and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding three months, and sent from the office of publication, to actual and **bona fide** subscribers, to be prepaid; and in ascertaining the rate of newspapers for the purpose of determining the amount of postage chargeable thereon, they shall be weighed when in a dry state. And whenever any printed matter on which the postage is required by this section to be prepaid, shall, through the inattention of postmasters or otherwise, be sent without prepayment, the same shall be charged with double the amount of postage which would have been chargeable thereon if the postage had been prepaid; but nothing in this act contained shall subject to postage any matter which is exempted from the payment of postage by existing law. And the postmaster-general, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States, shall be, and he hereby is, authorized to reduce or enlarge, from time to time, the rates of postage upon all letters and other mailable matter conveyed between the United States and any foreign country, for the purpose of making better postage arrangements with other governments, or counteracting any adverse measures affecting our postal intercourse with foreign countries; and postmasters at the office of delivery are hereby authorized, and it shall be their duty, to remove the wrappers and envelopes from all printed matter and pamphlets not charged with letter postage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with any such printed matter, or in such package,

any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon. And all publishers of pamphlets, periodicals, magazines and newspapers, which shall not exceed sixteen ounces in weight, shall we allowed to interchange their publications reciprocally, free of postage: **Provided,** That such interchange shall be confined to a single copy of such publication: **And provided,** also, that said publishers may enclose in their publications the bills for subscriptions thereto, without any additional charge for postage: **And provided, further,** that in all cases where newspapers shall not contain over three hundred square inches, they may be transmitted through the mails by the publishers to **bona fide** subscribers, at one fourth the rates fixed by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the postmaster-general to provide and furnish to all deputy postmasters, and to all other persons applying and paying therefor, suitable postage stamps, of the denominations of three cents, and of such other denominations as he may think expedient, to facilitate the prepayment of postage provided for in this act; and any person who shall forge or counterfeit any postage stamp provided or furnished under the provisions of this or any former act, whether the same are impressd or printed on, or attached to, envelopes or not, or any die, plate, or engraving therefor, or shall make or print or knowingly use or sell, or have in his possession with intent to use or sell, any such false, forged or counterfeited die, plate, engraving, or postage stamp, or who shall make or print, or authorize or procure to be made or printed, any postage stamps of the kind provided and furnished by the Pastmaster-General as aforesaid, without the especial authority and direction of the post-office department, or who, after such postage stamps have been printed, shall, with intent to defraud the revenues of the post-office department, deliver any postage stamps to any person or persons other than such as shall be authorized to receive the same by an instrument of writing, duly executed, under the hand of the postmaster-general and the seal of the post-office department, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the expenses of procuring and providing all such postage stamps and letter envelopes, as are provided for or authorized by this act, shall be paid, after being adjusted by the auditor of the post-office department, on the certificate of the Postmaster-General, out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues of the post-office department."

It will be noted that this section specifically instructs the Postmaster General to provide "suitable postage stamps, of the denomination of three cents, and of such other denominations as he may think expedient, to facilitate the prepayment of postages provided for in this act." This section further provides punishment for counterfeiting, etc.

"**Sec. 4.** And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every postmaster to cause to be defaced, in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall direct, all postage stamps attached to letters deposited in his office, for delivery, or to be sent by mail; and if any postmaster sending letters in the mail with postage stamps attached shall omit to deface the same, it shall be the duty of the postmaster, to whose office such letters shall be sent for delivery, to deface the stamps and report the delinquent postmaster to the postmaster-general. And if any person shall use, or attempt to use, in pre-

payment of postage, any postage stamp which shall have been before used for like purposes, such person shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for every such offense, to be recovered in the name of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction."

This has to do with cancellation of stamps by postmasters, and provides for the punishment of anyone re-using postage stamps which had already done duty.

As for the other sections of this act, Section 5 had to do with advertisement of uncalled-for letters, Section 6 with the pay of postmasters, Section 7 with the continuance of post offices in spite of any possible diminution of revenue arising from this act, Section 8 with the appropriation for government postage, Section 9 with appropriation for deficiencies, Section 10 with letter carriers, and Section 11 providing for a new coin of the value of three cents to be lawful after the passage of this act.

AN ACT OF AUGUST 31, 1852.

"**Sec. 8.** And be it further enacted, That the postmaster-general shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to provide and furnish to all postmasters and other persons applying and paying therefor, suitable letter envelopes, with such water-marks or other guards against counterfeits as he may deem expedient, and with one or more suitable postage-stamps, with such device and of such denominations and value as he may direct, printed or impressed thereon; which envelopes shall be sold at the cost of procuring and furnishing the same, as near as may be, with the addition of the value or denomination of the postage-stamps so printed or impressed thereon, or attached thereto, as aforesaid; and letters when enclosed in such envelopes, with postage-stamps printed or impressed thereon (the postage-stamps or stamps in every such case being of the value, denomination, or amount required to prepay the postage which would be chargeable on such letters and envelopes, if sent by mail to the place of their destination, under the provisions of the laws then in force, and such stamps and envelopes not having been used before,) shall pass in the mails as prepaid letters; and all letters enclosed in such envelopes as shall be provided and furnished by the Postmaster-General, as first in this section prescribed, and with postage-stamps thereon, as aforesaid, (and such postage-stamps on such envelopes being equal in value and amount to the rates of postage to which such letters would be liable, if sent by mail, and such postage stamps and envelopes not having been before used,) may be sent, conveyed, and delivered otherwise than by post or mail, notwithstanding any prohibition thereof, under any existing law: **Provided**, that said envelope shall be duly sealed, or otherwise firmly and securely closed, so that such letter cannot be taken therefrom without tearing or destroying such envelope, and the same duly directed and addressed; and the date of such letter, or of the receipt or transmission thereof, to be written or stamped, or otherwise appear on such envelope."

This is the first law authorizing stamped envelopes. These were first issued to the public in June of 1853, and to a certain extent reduced the demand for adhesive stamps, this reduction being of course in proportion to the number of stamped envelopes issued. However, I have been able to find no record as to this quantity.

The last part of this section in effect concerned the transmission of mail by express companies, and legalized their carrying of mail when the full letter postage had been prepaid by the use of stamped envelopes. This matter will be further discussed in considering express cancellations.

Sections 7 and 8 of an act of March 3, 1853, entitled, "An Act to Establish Certain Post Roads, and for Other Purposes," provided punishment for counterfeiting stamped envelopes or for fraudulently re-using them, as did Sections 3 and 4 of the Act of March 3, 1851, for adhesive stamps. Otherwise this law is, from our standpoint, not of great importance.

AN ACT OF MARCH 3, 1855.

"An Act further to amend an Act Entitled 'An Act to reduce and modify the rates of Postage in the United States, and for other Purposes,' passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:—

"For every single letter, manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents.

"And for a double letter there shall be charged double the rate above specified; and for a treble letter, treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage; and upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, excepting such as are to or from a foreign country, the postage as above specified shall be prepaid, except upon letters and packages addressed to officers of the government on official business, which shall be so marked on the envelope. And from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, the postmaster-general may require post-masters to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers.

"And all drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office not for transmission through the mails, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for, in any post-office, shall be charged with one cent each, in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are."

The first section of this act increased the rate of postage between the Pacific Coast and the East from 6c to 10c, and thus to a limited extent reduced the demand for 3c stamps in favor of the new 10c value which soon appeared. More important than this, it for the first time compelled prepayment of domestic postage excepting on letters on official business. Further, it authorized the Postmaster General, on and after January 1st, 1856, to compel all domestic postage to be prepaid by stamps, and this was done. The compulsory prepayment of domestic postage naturally resulted in a greatly increased demand for stamps of all denominations, and because of the much larger number of stamps requisitioned from the contractors, additional plates had to be made. Thus the lessened demand for 3c stamps, because of the new 10c rate, was a minor matter in comparison with the greatly increased demand caused by the compulsory prepayment of domestic letter postage.

The following extracts from the report of Postmaster General Campbell for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1853, makes it quite clear why the foregoing change in the law was necessary:—

After a statement that the deficiency in the revenue of the year amounted to $2,117,078.20, he continues as follows: "Having stated the deficiency in the revenue of the past year, it may be of use briefly to notice the financial results of the two years which have expired since the passage of the 'Act to Reduce and Modify the Rates of Postage in the United States, and For Other Purposes,' approved March 3, 1851, as compared with the two years which immediately followed the reduction of rates effected by the Act of 3d March, 1845.

"For the purposes of this comparison, I shall exclude the sums which accrued to the revenue for mail services rendered to the government in those years. as well as the balances resulting in favor of the London post office in the years 1851, 1852 and 1853, under the postal arrangement with Great Britain.

"Under the operation of the Act of 1845, the gross revenue from letter postage fell off in the year 1846, the first year of the reduction, $988,738.92, or 27 per cent.; but in the second year, ending June 30, 1847, the letter postage increased $363,959.45, or 13 3/5 per cent. over 1846.

"In the year ending June 30, 1852, the first after the reduction of 1851, the gross amount of revenue from letter postage was reduced $1,185,993.73, or 22⅓ per cent.; but in the following year, ending June 30, 1853, the increase of revenue from the same source was only $251,747.68, or 6 1/10 per cent., an increase very little beyond what is due to the yearly increase in the population of the country.

"The failure of the revenue from letter postage to recover during a period of almost unexampled prosperity and commercial activity, with the same rapidity under the act of 1851 as it did under the act of 1845, may be accounted for upon the supposition that the latter act had already stimulated the correspondence of the country nearly to the highest point of which it was capable, and that therefore the act of 1851 afforded but little further inducement to use the mails" * * *

"The act of 1851 does not seem thus far to have answered the expectations of its friends; but while such has been the effect upon the revenue, the expenditures of the Department, particularly for transportation, have been very much increased. * * * Great relief can be afforded to the offices by simplifying their operations and lessening the amount of labor they require. For instance, were prepayment of postage made absolute, how much time and labor would be saved in filling up the post-bill; and how much more in the business of collecting postage and keeping the accounts." * * *

'**Sec. 2.** And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any postmaster or other person to sell any postage stamp or stamped envelope for any larger sum than that indicated upon the face of such postage stamp or for a larger sum than that charged therefor by the Post-Office Department; and any person who shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten, nor more than five hundred dollars. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter after its passage. **Provided,** that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to alter the laws in relation to the franking privilege."

The object of this section evidently was to suppress the speculation in postage stamps on the Pacific Coast. Details of this are given in the following extract which appeared in an editorial in "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" for April 30th, 1910. Seemingly the law could not always be enforced.

> "In this connection we have uncovered information that is in the nature of commentary reading on the subject of these stamps. In 1855, an officer once attached to the post-office department said: 'On the Pacific coast, in California, Oregon and Washington Territories—I speak from direct knowledge obtained in the mail service in that region—a great deal of the letter carrying is done by express companies and runners, and they usually charge from a dime to a dollar a letter. By the operation of this law the express men will not only do a large share of the business, but they will tax the community very heavily for thier services. The direct consequence of this law has been that in many parts of California and Oregon and doubtless other regions, speculators have bought up stamps and sell them at a high price, because none can be had of the Postmaster. One man, a passenger, went in the mail steamer with me between Oregon and San Francisco, with the avowed purpose, as he told me, of purchasing several hundred dollars' worth of postage stamps, to carry up into the mines of California and Oregon and sell them to the miners at a large profit. True, Congress inserted a clause in the law making it a felony or a misdemeanor for any one to sell postage stamps at a higher price than the face of them; but who is to carry on a prosecution to punish a man off in the woods of California, and that too because he does the people a service? Besides, they can at once evade the law, and it is done, constantly, by sticking a postage stamp on a common envelope, and then selling the two together, the stamp for three cents and the envelope for two shillings! Stamps are sold every day in this way, in the very building occupied by the Post Office at San Francisco, and the Postmaster has no power to prevent it. If a Postmaster is instructed not to sell more than five dollars' worth of stamps to one individual, and he has two hundred dollars' worth on hand, how long will it take any shrewd speculator to send forty persons to him and buy out all his stock?' "

Another editorial from "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" of September 12, 1908, is as follows, and is self-explanatory:—

> **"No Philatelic Bearing**—Occasionally, it is pointed out by an investigator that there is a statue (sic) prohibiting the sale of U. S. stamps and stamped envelopes at more than face value. Usually this statement is made as a prelude to a recital of the consequences to philately if the law were enforced. Section two of the act of March, 1855, made it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine from $10 to $500, for any postmaster or other person to sell postage stamps, or stamped envelopes, for more than the sum indicated upon the face of the stamp. As, beginning with January 1st, 1856, the Postmaster-General might require postmasters to place postage stamps on all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers, it becomes apparent that the government's intent was to prevent any postmaster or other person from taking advantage of the necessity of a situation. There were a few tales in circulation in the early days that proved that the thrifty postmaster of those times was not above profiting through conditions that he was instrumental in creating. The legislation that was passed was aimed entirely at abuses of the kind; the philatelic equation did not enter into the question at this date, it is needless to say."

"**Sec. 3.** And be it further enacted, That for the greater security of valuable letters posted for transmission in the mails of the United States, the Postmaster-General be, and hereby is, authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters on application of parties posting the same, and to require the prepayment of the postage, as well as a registration fee of five cents on every letter or packet, to be accounted for by the postmasters receiving the same in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall direct: **Provided,** however, that such registration shall not be compulsory; and it shall not render the Post-Office Department or its revenue liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or contents thereof."

The other laws relative to postal matters passed while the 1851-1857 issue was current did not in particular affect the use of the 3c stamps.

Contemporary Newspaper Comment, Etc. I have examined carefully all the newspapers on file at the New York Public Library for the period from the passage of this act up to and beyond the date when the stamps were issued, and to me it seems surprising that newspaper comment is so meagre. The following extracts, printed about the time the bill was passed, comment on the successful attempt to obtain cheaper postage rates. They are as follows:—

Editorial in

NEW YORK EVENING POST, Tuesday, March 4, 1851.

"**Postage, Rivers and Harbors.** Congress has rendered the country another service in passing the Cheap Postage bill. The bill substituted on the motion of Mr. Rusk in the Senate, for the one which came from the House of Representatives, was taken as the basis of the measure. It was pruned of some of its principal defects; the ill-judged high rates on newspapers and periodicals were reduced, and the provision for a three cent silver coin restored. The country owes much to Mr. Potter of Ohio, who exerted himself to procure a report from his Committee, to bring them to agree upon a bill somewhat in corformity with the public expectation, and to get the subject before the House, in the midst of the hurry and confusion of the last days of the session.

"He has the satisfaction of seeing his efforts successful, and an essential improvement of the post office law adopted by both houses. Such further reduction of the rates as are required to make them conform to the views of the friends of the cheap system in this part of the country, will be made without difficulty, if the present alteration is followed by that increase in correspondence through the mails which it is natural to expect. We hope that in any future attempt to amend the postage laws, the abrogation of all those penalties which make the post office a monopoly, and which are a standing disgrace to our legislaiton, will be included."

(Remainder of editorial refers to Rivers and Harbors bill.)

(First page of the "Evening Post," New York, for Friday, March 7, 1851, publishes the new post office law entire.)

NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, Tuesday, March 4, 1851.

"Cheap Postage Triumphant"

"(Special despatch to the Tribune. Washington, Monday, March 3—11 P. M.) The Senate has just agreed to the House amendments to the Postage Reduction bill, and it is now a law. The amendments restore the provision for the Coinage of Three Cent pieces of Silver, and graduate the postage on monthly and semi-monthly periodicals by that of weekly papers. Otherwise the bill is Mr. Rusk's, as printed in the Tribune."

NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Wednesday, March 5, 1851.

(An editorial reviewing the accomplishments of the Thirty-first Congress and complimenting it on its works of special merit, adds, "The Cheap Postage Law is also a small feather in the cap of this Congress.")

THE NATIONAL ERA, Washington, D. C., March 20, 1851.

"A General Survey."

(Under this heading a review of the work of the Thirty-first Congress contained the following paragraph):

"Cheap Postage is another tribute to Popular Demands. Where is the country beside our own in which the correspondence of the People may be carried on over an area of near two millions of square miles at the rate of three cents a letter, and newspapers be conveyed to the door of every citizen, at the rate of little more than a cent a number for five hundred miles?"

The comments when the new law went into effect and the stamps were issued July 1st, 1851, are somewhat more extensive, but practically all of them have to do with the change in rates, the fact that for the first few days, at least, the supply of stamps was inadequate, and the unsatisfactory gum. I have found but two comments on the appearance of the stamps. These are given first, and the other extracts follow:—

Editorial in
BOSTON DAILY EVENING TRANSCRIPT, Saturday, June 28, 1851.

"**The New Postage Law** goes into operation on Tuesday next; the postage stamps will come in use at the same time. The five cent stamps are similar to the present ten cent stamps [evidently the 12c stamp was meant]; the three cent represent Washington in profile; the one cent have the bust of Franklin.

"The Providence Journal suggests that as the postage is lower on prepaid letters, persons who write on their own business, requiring an answer, should enclose a postage stamp in the letter. This will tend to make prepayment more general."

(To be continued.)

THE ENJOYMENT OF STAMP COLLECTING.

H. R. HABICHT, A. P. S. 5629.

One hears much of the educational and utilitarian value of stamp collecting, and new enthusiasts to philately are generally won over on the strength of arguments stressing the practical advantages of our hobby. But there is another fully as important side to it, a side heretofore stressed but little in this country, but recognized, emphasized, and very justly much discussed in Europe: the pleasure and enjoyment that can be derived from building up lovingly and with intelligence a stamp collection, be it a general or a highly specialized one, a large or a small one, one carried together casually at little or no expense, or one on which riches have been freely lavished. And there surely must be thousands and thousands of collectors in America who are devoted to their little scraps of paper more for the fun and delight thereof, than for any practical or material advantages that collecting may bring to them.

Who among philatelists has not been thrilled by the hunt for some rare or unusual specimen that he needed to complete a country or a set, and that he has after patient search and much labor at last, perhaps only after years, succeeded in locating? His was all the elation of a huntsman who has bagged his game after endless stalking. Little does it matter whether his prey is a priceless specimen of rare perfection, or merely a variety of a humbler member of the great stamp family, for the pursuit and its stimulation may mean much more than the object sought. Or perhaps he has discovered among his stock of duplicates a new variety, an invert watermark, an error, therefore unknown and uncatalogued; if he has the true collecting spirit, he will tingle and warm with pleasure.

If possession lacks the effervescent thrill of acquisition, it has many compensating delights of a substantial sort. Completeness of a country, of a group of countries, of a certain class of stamps, is a goal aspired to by so many, and actually reached by so few, even in a very limited field, that he who has achieved it may justifiably feel exalted. More markedly even is that true of the genuine specialist who has actually attained superiority or supremacy in his chosen field, to whom others look up as an authority, and whose work has added to the sum total of philatelic knowledge. His reward is rarely if ever material; he has only the happy feeling that comes to us after a task well done, done better than ever before, and done merely for its own sake without ulterior motive.

To the beginner and to him whose purse is not very amply lined, completeness even in a small field or the acquisition of even a limited number of rarities is impossible. His pleasure must be sought in condition and in arrangement,

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!

The rare U. S. Revenue stamps imperf.—such as 1c-3c Playing Cards, $1.30-1.60-1.90 Foreign Exchange, $2.00 and $5.00 Probate of Will, $2.50-3.50 Inland Exchange and all of the $10.00, 15.00, 20.00, $25.00, 50.00, $200.00. Also, all rare ones of the Second and Third issues, as well as the Proprietaries and all Inverts.

REMEMBER

I am always in the market for fine U. S. stamps, either used or unused. Send what you have at your own price. If not too high you will get your cash by return mail.

H. F. COLMAN,

2nd National Bank Bldg., WASHINGTON, D. C.

both readily feasible without derangement of his bank account. The common stamps which go to make up the bulk of the smaller and newer collections, are obtainable in such quantities that the collector can make a careful selection from the total number of stamps in his possession, discarding all those not in perfect condition, be they poorly centered, too heavily obliterated, bent, torn, or in any way unsightly, and including in his collection proper only those stamps that stand out at first glance because of their perfection. If he will then devote care and thought to arranging his stamps not only neatly and accurately, but in a way pleasing to the eye, endeavoring to make each page in his album as original and as attractive as possible, then his pride of possession, his satisfaction at having done a thing better than his fellowmen, need be no less than those of millionaire and specialist.

As little works of art, stamps should inherently be a source of pleasure to the possessor. Our own government has almost always shown remarkably good taste in the selection of stamp designs and in their careful and artistic execution. Other countries unfortunately have been frequent and notorious offenders of good taste, but the standard is constantly improving, and with the growing interest in stamp collecting, more and more pressure will be brought on governments throughout the world to select only artistic and pleasing designs for their postage stamps, thus contributing evermore to the delights of collecting.

With the aid of his stamps the collector can study the development of artistic tendencies during the last eighty years, from the severe and austere designs of the early British and British Colonial stamps through the period of neo classicism in the eighties to the present day movement towards ultramodern styles illustrated by many of the postwar issues in Europe. Portraits and landscapes, figures and maps, emblems and symbols, they all have been used individually or in thousandfold combinations in the designing of stamps. Stamp color vary from ugly blatant shades to lovely, soft and delicate tints. The early colors used were simple but permanent; they were made with great care in small quantities, largely by skilled artisans who took pride in turning out not only the very best and finest of work. With the tremendously increased demand for stamps the need arose to produce colors in large quantities; the great modern dye industry was called upon for aid, and what may have been lost in the change in durability and invariability has been more than gained in variety and perhaps even in beauty of color. There are countless splendid shades of all colors that are being used daily today that were unknown half a century ago. A modern collection thus offers infinite material for color studies. With the ever growing need for speedier, more efficient, and larger production of stamps the arts of designing, engraving, lithographing and printing stamps have progressed remarkably; it is a far step from the earliest expensively hand engraved issues of the forties and fifties to the most modern offset process developed at Washington which turns out thousands of stamps per hour at an astonishingly low cost considering the high grade of work done.

Good or at least fair condition counts much in bringing out the attractive points of stamps, and this fact is no doubt responsible for the stress laid on the preservation of all stamps. A well arranged collection of stamps in good condition whether large or small, highly specialized or a beginners general collection, is a veritable little art gallery, a thorough study of which should mean much esthetic and spiritual enjoyment to the fortunate possessor.

Every stamp has its tale to tell. It may be a brief and very commonplace one, and then again it may be an entire romance of human joy and suffering, of the strength and weakness of mankind, of the frailty of life and its eternal change. What message of happiness has yonder plebeian two cent stamp carried

from a son to his mother, from a lover to his beloved? Who knows what tales of a far off coffee plantation that blue Brazilian stamp would divulge if it had but a tongue to speak? This French Napoleon head witnessed the Commune in Paris, wandered with its new British owner to South Africa, where, an orphan after the Boer War, it was auctioned off for the fifth time in its lifetime to find final peace and rest in the Berlin Postal Museum. Tragedy and comedy, romance and realism, adventure and routine, joy and despair, love and hate, generosity and greed, trade and commerce, shipping and mnaufacturing, they are all interwoven with the lives of the millions of postage stamps used every day.

Many friendships have sprung up because of a common interest in stamps, and there are surely few among us who have not been delighted on discovering that an old friend was likewise a philatelist. The relationship at once grew more intimate; the new interest strengthened the old bonds. New friends among collectors are easily made, for the mutual interest in stamps establishes quickly and durably a common basis to build on. The dealer too becomes in many cases not merely a supplier of material things, but a friend, adviser, teacher and guide. This means an enhancement of purely human values, and a greater appreciation and enjoyment of life and all it has to give.

Anything that in our day and age of keen, fierce struggle for existence, of search for thrills that tickle the senses, of new excitement for our jaded nerves, helps us to find ourselves, to learn to appreciate more the inner significance and beauty of things, and to restore to us the lost equilibrium of life, is more than worth cultivating. Philately does just this for thousands of its followers, and should do it for all of them. Relaxation and inspiration for the tired business man, stimulation fo interest in art and beauty for the scholoboy, forgetfulness for the harrassed housewife, and in addition to all this and far more important, sheer delight and pure enjoyment, that is what philately spells.

WARREN H. COLSON

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Here, the collector, following almost any line of philatelic endeavor, will find many pieces that are not only beautiful but, as well, unusual, to delight and satisfy the philatelic craving.

Likewise Mr. Colson is a liberal buyer—at all times—of single rare stamps, rare stamps on letters, and collections. His activities, however, are limited to the field ante-dating 1900.

He is particularly interested in the Postmaster's Stamps of the United States; the issues of the Confederate States; Carrier Stamps and Locals, and offers quite the best avenue for the sale or purchase of any such in the world.

Offers of the old classic issues, such as early Mauritius, New South Wales (required for plating), British Guiana (all issues), Switzerland, Hawaii, Dominican Republic, type-set issues only, and so forth, are also cordially solicited.

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THE SNAKE.

By COL. L. LECTOR.

Years ago there was discovered in the pleasant field of Philately a small snake to which little heed was paid as it seemed more amusing than harmful. But as snakes will do when unmolested this one waxed fat and sleek and bore a wondrous progeny. Now formidable in size and in numbers, sporadic attempts were made to crush this evil growth, which effort but instilled a greater wiliness and cunning adaptivity. Realizing their impotence to destroy, the Wise Men, who profited greatly from the efforts of the workers in the philatelic field, and who now feared for their profits, counseled a deprecation of this evil thing and shrouded it with silence, saying, that it but unduly alarmed the workers in the field. And so it has come to pass, notwithstanding the courageous efforts of a few, that the snakes have become so numerous and bold that a great many that work and play in the field are affrightened and others that would enter its fertile confines hesitate to do so account the common talk of the slithering slimy things that quite brazenly show their heads in every byway and bower. On all sides one hears a call for help to rid Philatelia of its pest and the Wise Men are now not unwilling, for the boots of knowledge that amply protected them from bites are wearing thin. Who will supply a weapon to destroy this despoiler of content and happiness?

Let us drop our parable for the moment and, dear reader, discuss the subject of it.

We all know the Snake and its progeny,—the forger wiht his spawn of repairers, mounters, cancellation fakers and their ilk that are working incalculable harm to Philately. We all wish to be rid of him, do we not? Should we further continue the policy of ignoring him as beyond our reach or as harmless?

Over thirty years ago the Rev. R. B. Earee published the first edition of his monumental work "Album Weeds" in which he listed and carefully described thousands of forged stamps that had come to his notice. In the preface to the third edition of this work, published in 1905, the author says, "in the thirteen years which have elapsed, since my second edition was published, very many new forgeries have come to my notice and they will be found duly dissected." "The great increase in the size of this work, caused by the inclusion of all these new counterfeits, necessitates its division into two volumes."

Thirteen years have again elapsed since the publication of this valuable work and I doubt very much if even so indefatigable worker as the Rev. Earee would attempt to list the counterfeits that have appeared in that period.

Let us view this problem calmly and without exaggeration. There are many who will not like seeing this subject brought before those that are innocently and happily pursuing the even tenor of their way, these men are not forgers but good friends of philately who sincerely believe that the average collector is benefited best by having no wild alarums over the matter of forged stamps. To be fair to these let us review their argument. They say: "Where there is good there is evil, where money can be made by cunning and deceit there will always be some misguided mortals ready to attempt it. This they say presents the great unsolved problem of reforming mankind and why essay that! In addition they say it's not near so bad as it's painted! Further they mention the various means at hand for protection of the individual, such as expert committees and dealers guarantees. The substance of their stand is, It can't be stopped and why take all the joy out of life for Mr. Average Collector that isn't likely to be harmed at all!

Have I made their view clear? Sounds reasonable but is fallacious and if you don't think so try it out as applied to a crime like Murder.

One point however I entirely agree with, the average man does exaggerate the subject. It is not uncommon to find the chap that questions EVERY stamp as a probable counterfeit and is continually asking "is it good?" This is the same chap that calls every dealer a "crook, robber, etc." and every other collector a "piker, poor fish or boob" and I certainly do not wish to join in the cry of "Counterfeit," "Fake," indiscriminately and so desire to go on record as saying that IT IS NOT as bad as it is painted. I do know however, and you know, it is bad enough to demand the attention and serious thought of every lover of Philately.

Now let's see just how bad it is. The greatly enhanced commercial value of postage stamps for collections has provided in the last ten years something that existed only in a limited number of cases prior to that time. That is INCENTIVE to skilled workers! The avenues through which bad stamps can be marketed have greatly increased and even the cheaper stamps through volume of transactions have become worth while as the basis of grand larceny operations. In former days every dealer was a fair "expert" but in these days of rush and bustle and great numbers of new stamps, very few dealers pretend to know much about any stamps other than those of their own country and a few in which they have specialized. Take the stamp auctioneer for example, usually a high grade dealer, he takes for sale by auction a 30,000 variety collection, the stamps run from Afghanistan to Zanzibar and in a few weeks time he must re-mount, describe and catalogue the greater part of these stamps. Did you ever try to remount a large collection? If you did, how much time did you have for the minute study of each stamp? The auctioneer is skilled, many counterfeits can be detected by a glance of his expert eye but there are a great number that it takes intense study to detect and some can't be told at all. He does his best and guarantees every stamp but does that keep all counterfeits from getting into circulation? Obviously it does not for very few collectors have their stamps further expertized. And then alas, we still have with us a few, a very limited few, of those that don't care and worse, sometimes deliberately sell a counterfeit. This class of dealer guarantees his stamps also but if you find one and demand your money back you get it only after a long delay or wrangle and then what happens? You know! The stamp is sold over again.

I spoke of the incentive to skilled workers. Do you know how skilled they are? Modern methods, care and skill of a man like Bagnet will produce a counterfeit that not one in a thousand can distinguish. Fine counterfeits of the forgers favorite, the 3pf. Saxony have passed through the hands of some of the very best experts only to be labeled genuine and some of the most learned men in this work frankly refuse to pass on some stamps because they can't tell the counterfeit from the genuine! Austria, Scott's #1218 is a good example, supposedly 11 copies issued and many, many times that number reposing "genuine" in as many collections. Who can tell the genuine from the counterfeit? The old reliable guide, the watermark, has long since ceased to be a protection on any stamp

BRITISH COLONIALS.

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T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG-

and even fails one on British Colonials. Mr. W. Hadlow, who by the way is deserving of the highest commendation for his work in detecting counterfeits, has in recent issues of the "Stamp Collectors Fortnightly" brought to light no less than eight forgeries of high value British Colonials on GENUINE paper which the forgers secured by washing off the design on a cheap variety. We list these recent perpetrations as they may appear on the American market. They are:

Hong Kong, King Edward high values on single and Mult. C. A. paper.
British Central Africa, 1895 no wmk., 2/6, 5/ and 10 Pd. yellow and black of 1897.
Northern Nigeria, 25 Pound.
Southern Nigeria, 1 Pd. King Edward, green & violet.
Transvaal, 5 Pd. King Edward.

Each month the philatelic press records some forgery or other and were it not for the watchfulness of a few studious dealers a great many more successful coups would be carried off by the forger. On all sides we have proof of the forger and now we have a growing class of a like breed, the repairer, a skillful genius with a warped soul that adds margins, making imperfs with "sidewalks" all around, makes nice tete beche France, inverted U. S. 69's and Pan Americans, etc., etc., ad nauseum. It is the proud boast of many an amateur U. S. collector that "They can't forge good old U. S., that is why I collect them," but some of these have bought or will buy some nice split proofs, some beautiful kicking mules or "green" cancels before he finds out that all is not rosy even in his supposedly fool-proof field. But enough, there is no need of reciting here all the well-known iniquities of the iniquitous but let us give some consideration now to the problem of how to rid Philately of this nuisance.

First of all its plain that this is no one man's job, it's too big, too complex and international. This is a task for organized Philately and now that the Atlantic has narrowed down to an aeroplane or balloon flight it should not be difficult for collectors to get together on some effective plan.

Wherein lies the strength of the counterfeiter? Have you ever thought of that? Give it a moments thought and you will discern it faster than I can tell it. Of course, that's it! He can safely make his product knowing, that is as far as stamp collectors are concerned, that it will never be destroyed and if one finds him out he will get his spurious stamp back to sell over again to someone else. I know of nothing that bears so charmed a life as a counterfeit stamp. I have seen the same counterfeit of one peculiar item in four collections at different times and the best expert in the United States the other day told me of a rare U. S. counterfeited item that has reposed in one shop for 11 years, repeatedly turned down and still offered for sale in the hope of some day landing a big unwary fish. Therein lies the big evil in the present day method of handling the counterfeit. Mr. Buyer carefully sends his purchase to the expert committee of the A. P. S. and they carefully, by registered mail, return the stamp with the notation that it is counterfeit, he tells Mr. Dealer and finally gets his money back, then what

RARITIES
Are My Specialty.
T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

happens? Sometimes this Mr. Dealer is of the kind that will sell it to someone else and this time it sticks. Mr. Second Buyer dies and a dealer buys his stamps, with them the bogus one and not knowing it to be bogus he sells it to Mr. Third Buyer and again it has a home until Mr. Third Buyer breaks up his collection and so it goes until some day someone finds out he has been stung, perhaps once only, and immediately quits stamp collecting because of it. Is this an exaggerated tale? You know it is not.

Don't this suggest the easiest line of attack on the counterfeit as well as the repaired or other fake item? My suggestion is to brand them like we do cattle out West as soon as we know the breed. There is nothing new in this idea, it wouldn't be so good if there were, but organized Philately never had the power it has today nor was the problem so pressing. The plan that suggests itself to me is this: Let every collector pledge himself to purchase stamps only from collectors and dealers that are members of any of the great dealers or National organizations and let every one of these organizations pass a by-law to which every member agrees on admission that any stamp sold by him MAY BE BRANDED CFT in case it is declared to be such by any established recognized Expert Committee such as now exist in every one of the major organizations.

There you have the plan. Simple, isn't it, and one that will kill the counterfeit in short order. Lots of details and a few objections will present themselves but if the major organizations of France, England, Germany and the rest of Europe will take this up with A. P. S. and Canadian collectors at the great International Congress in London this coming May and sincerely make the effort, the biggest boon to philately in the last twenty years will be an accomplished fact. You Mr. Collector, if you believe in this should show your interest and lend your support in every way you can. Your letter approving of the idea with any suggestions you have, directed to the Editor this Journal or the Board of Vice Presidents the American Philatelic Society, will play no small part in the success of the scheme. And now to get back to the parable, it has a moral:

Small Snakes tolerated turn into intolerable Big Snakes.

REV. WILLIAM M. ZUMBRO.

This member of our Society passed away at Madura, India, October 17th, 1922, aged fifty-seven. He went to India as a teacher in the American High School in 1894 and by his energy and persistency built up the school from an institution of twelve students, with no grounds or buildings of its own, to a first grade American College with 460 students, a campus of forty acres and four large beautiful buildings. He was a councilor, nominated by the Madras Presidency, and on the Madura Municipal Council.

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

The Season of Fetes and Feasts just passed will long be pleasantly remembered by collectors for amid the general holiday celebration many local philatelic organizations arranged specialized feasts for Philatelists alone. The largest of these was that of the Collectors Club of New York City which held its 26th Annual dinner at the Cafe Boulevard on December 16th, 1922. Prominent collectors from all parts of the country attended and the speakers who responded to the call of Mr. John N. Luff, President of the Club and toastmaster of the evening, were of national as well as philatelic renown. Subscriptions were taken for the International Exhibition Fund and over $2500 was raised for America's contribution to the great stamp Congress to be held in London this coming May.

The Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh celebrated its 35th Birthday on December 5th, 1922 with a dinner and entertainment at the Press Club in that city. The printed program was a very attractive and novel booklet, each one bearing one fo the new 11c U. S. stamps with portrait of President Rutherford B. Hayes. The annual election of officers was held, Mr. Wm. J. Price being elected President. The retiring President, Mr. O. E. DeSio was given a great ovation, as were Mr. P. M. Young, Sunday Editor of the Pittsburgh Dispatch and Hon. J. L. McKirdy, who among others addressed the jolly banqueters.

Affairs such as these are a great credit to our hobby and emphasize a feature of it not often stressed upon as one of its charms, that is the social side, and we are pleased to note the growing tendency of "the get together" spirit all over the country. The real charm of Philately is never experienced by the isolated and secretive collector, he is playing solitaire while there is a good game going on and, alas, we can't help him because he doesn't read the Philatelist!

We are at loss to explain the seeming lack of interest in the "Publicity Campaign" launched by the Board of Vice Presidents. There have been many proponents for publicity among the membership in years past and we can hardly believe that there has been any change of heart in this matter. Perhaps the campaign was not timely launched and the hustle and bustle of Christmas shopping distracted the attention of those interested. Well it's not too late now to send in your contribution. Mr. Elliott, Treasurer of the Society, will be glad to swell the list of contributors and if you believe in spreading bread upon the waters, send in your check next mail.

The response to the plea in last month's Editorial for co-operation in securing new members has been very gratifying, over 50 names having been suggested within five days. The Editor wishes to thank all who have so readily shown their willingness to help make 1923 a banner year and will report further on the results of this New Year's effort.

REVIEWS.

STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUE, PART 1, "STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE," 1923 (Stanley Gibbons, 391 Strand, London, Eng., Publishers, Price $1.80 Post free). Collectors of Britain and her Colonies will doubtless agree with the Publisher's statement that this is the "best catalogue of British & Colonial stamps we have ever issued" for the numerous revisions have markedly improved this firm's super-excellent list. The major revisions are those of Great Britain, Canada, India, Tasmania and Victoria. That of India is especially fine with enlarged illustrations of the type and retouched varieties of the 1854 issues. Mr. R. B. Yardley, probably the best authority on the stamps of Victoria, has aided in the revision of the list of that country and while the new list is rather complicated it is undoubtedly thorough and sound. Throughout the work we find that the publishers have followed the practice initiated in this years "Green" Gibbons of pricing the uncommon items and rarities that obviously cannot be stocked. We note however one odd exception in that the 1856 One cent British Guiana is left unpriced, probably because the compiler felt that one auction figure does not complete the story. In general, the prices, compared with the market in this country, seem high, particularly those given for Tasmania. The recent colonial colored papers, which have been very carefully and intelligibly listed, are however probably in for quite a boost in the next edition. As in years past, for a complete, informative and detailed list of British stamps, there is nothing better than the "Red" Gibbons which serves as a handbook as well as a price list.

STANDARD CATALOGUE, 1923 (Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Publishers, Price $1.50). The many excellencies of the Scott Standard Catalogue are too well known in this country to require any extended review and as the style of the 1912 issue is the same as former issues, there is nothing new for critical comment except the annual revision of prices. These show a sound tendency to normalcy though marked by numerous increases in the early issues which seem to have reached their limit for the time being. The increases in U. S. are justified

by the continued strong demand but the market for foreign stamps, particularly for such "unpopular" countries as Shanghai, hardly warrants the increases made. With the former high standard of typography, illustration, paper, binding and pricing of the many heretofore unpriced rarities, "Scott's" still remains the favorite and indispensable guide of the American collector.

SCOTT'S SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF UNITED STATES STAMPS (Same Publishers, Price $2.00). Shortly following the advent of the 1326 paged "Standard", there came a slim brother in rich black leather covers yclept "Specialized United States". This newcomer, compiled by Mr. Eugene Costales, is in answer to the long continued plaint of those that collect "U. S. only" for a specialized list of the stamps of the United States. This list, in specialized form, was first attempted by Stanley Gibbons in their 1923 "Green" catalogue and the very fault of their list, that is, that it was not written by U. S. specialists, strengthened the demand for, in fact forced, the issuance of an American list, written and published in the United States. The preparation of a United States specialized list is an extremely difficult matter and Mr. Costales, laboring under several handicaps, has produced a very creditable work. While there is room for much improvement, the foundation has been laid for a substantial and authoritative work which merits the co-operation of all U. S. specialists.

One insuperable objection to an ideal list at this time is the matter of illustrations without which no clearly intelligible list can be made. The present list to our mind savors too much of a price list and is not sufficiently informative. It has not taken in consideration that the demand for such a catalogue comes from those that are in a sense beginners as well as from advanced specialists. For example a set of illustrations of the various standard early cancellations would assist many collectors to whom "Our prices for 'PAID' " cancellations are for the regular type and not for the common Boston " 'PAID' within a grid-iron" means very little and to whom "Express Mail" is probably Greek. We believe that a specialized catalogue of any one country should be clearly informative and the prices given be secondary, only as a guide to relative rarity. The spirit of "What is it worth?" and "How much can I get?" is over stressed these days and needs no special encouragement while on the other hand the academic study of stamps and postal history is being neglected owing to an old tendency of those in the know to be secretive. The prominent exceptions to this peculiar and narrow trait of many specialists should receive the broadest recognition and honor for their services to Philately and we regret that the compiler has failed to acknowledge his indebtedness to the studies and publications that have made his list possible.

Appreciating the difficulties of a catalogue of this kind and wishing to do everything in our power to encourage a reissue of it every year until it reaches a state of perfection, we attempt no critical analysis and hope that the few inconsistencies we call attention to will be clearly understood to be offered in a spirit of friendly helpfulness and here made, instead of by letter, with a view of securing the co-operation of the specialists in the stamps of the United States in giving the publishers the benefit of their knowledge and observation.

We note for example that the 24, 30 and 90 cent 1860, qualified by a note on page 5 of the Standard catalogue, the subject of an exhaustive article by Mr. Elliott Perry in Scott's Monthly Journal and also written up by Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook in these columns, are included in the specialized catalogue under 1851-56, without comment and even listed "on cover"; these so called "stamps" are surely nothing but proofs and the defence usually offered for their continued

listing is to protect those that have already purchased them at high prices but no thought is given to the possible future purchasers. At least the standard note should be included and the proper date given for their issuance. In this connection, we should like to see the date of issuance of each stamp given as far as known as this information will probably lead, if spread about in a work of this kind, to further discoveries of the first use of certain of the early issues.

In the pricing there are a number of obvious errors, for example, the magenta and orange gridiron cancells on the 5c 1847 are valued equally with the black gridiron when as a matter of fact these colors both in the grid and town cancells are many times scarcer than the black. The violet and ultramarine cancellations are scarcer than the green, and the pink, which is known to exist as a gridiron cancell we have never heard of as a town cancell. This same error applies to the 10c listing. The pricing of cancellations arbitrarily lends itself to far greater difficulties than the pricing of shades and varieties and no standard will be other than a rough estimate and we believe a table of relative occurrence would serve the purpose better. For example, a "Steam" cancellation might appear "eam" or "Ste", a "Way" cancell as "ay" or as it is often found, neatly centered and double. Both these cancells are valued at $75.00 on the 10c 1847 and if a 100 examples of either one were auctioned off before a large body of representative U. S. specialists, the chances are that the prices obtained would run all the way from $15.00 to $100.00 and whatever the resultant average it would be absolutely meaningless as applied to any one stamp. The prices given do not indicate relative rarity at all as no specialist will agree that a "PAID" is only twice as scarce as a blue grid or red town and if the prices do not fairly accurately represent values of average specimens we believe the other system, that is by indicator of relative rarity, to be far more informative and valuable. The listing of the one cent 51 and 57 is very good though we would differ on some of the prices which seem in a number of instances to be dictated by present popularity rather than relative rarity. For example, we would much rather buy a fine copy of 89 R. 2 at $30.00 than pay $200 for a 99 R. 2 and in the perforated Type 4 a real dark blue would seem a bargain alongside the ordinary blue at the same price.

In the 3c stamp (1851) a vertical half, used as a 1c is listed but no mention made of the use of a diagonal half of which almost as many examples are known. The listing of the 3c recuttings is odd in that the upper left triangle is selected for listing to the exclusion of the others as is also the listing of three varieties of the stamps from the "three rows" to the exclusion of the other two varieties equally important. The prices given for the cancellations on this stamp do not conform to relative rarity at all for the brown, magenta and ultramarine are all scarcer than the green and $3.50 for an express mail cancell on this stamp off cover is "cruel", 50 to 75c would be more like it. To the reverse of this note the 5c with stitch watermark at $50.00; who has one for sale at this price? And who has some Railroad cancells on a Type 5 one cent at $10.00 or say a "supplementary mail" on a Type 1, three cent 1857 at $10.00?—one of these on a type 2 brought $20.00 at auction. The same cancell on the 12c 57 listed at $15.00 would be a nice "find" at the price. The futility of pricing cancellations and the misinformation spread by doing so can be gathered from these examples. The list of cancellations given are not standard as note "Year Dates" given on the 3c 51 and on the 3c 57 Type 2 but not on the 3c Type one nor on the One cent 1851 and why not "Express Cancellations" instead of singling out only one form as "Wells Fargo"?

No standard has been adopted for even type listings as note the brief listing

of the 10c 51 as compared to that of the One cent and note for example that the Three cent 1857, Type 1 is listed with and without recut inner frame lines while the 3c 1851, printed from the same plates is not so distinguished.

Without going into the many other matters that might be well corrected the few peculiarities noted will serve to make one point, that is, that the writing of a specialized U. S. list is a very difficult task and one that calls for more than one mind. There are approximately ten men in the country today whose aid should be sought in perfecting both the price details and form of the catalogue and as the stamps of the United States yield to none in interest, variety and charm, the resultant work should excell any other specialized book of its kind. Mr. Costales has laid an excellent foundation and we hope the next edition will show the result of a hearty and friendly co-operation of the leading specialists of the country.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE by Sir James R. A. Clark, (Frank Godden, 359 Strand, London, Eng., Publisher, Price 5sh.). Collectors in English speaking countries, not familiar with the French lnaguage, have long desired a handbook covering the interesting psotal issues of France and notwithstanding the large number of specialists capable of writing such a book and the excelient French works subject to translation it remained for a comparative amateur to provide the first handbook of this country in English. The resultant neat booklet of 84 pages with 4 illustrative photo plates is frankly offered as a digest of what has appeared in the philatelic journals in years past in a fragmentary way and while it contains nothing new and does omit much of what is of special interest, for example the varied French cancellations, it is certain to be very helpful to those who cannot avail themselves of the various French works on the subject such as Maury. The writer is to be highly commended for his spirit and desire to share with others what he has learned and found of interest in the stamps of France and we hope his effort will encourage others, perhaps shame some, into a like helpfulness.

POOLE'S U. S. STAMP ALBUM (B. W. H. Poole, Los Angeles, Cal., Price $2.50). This album will excellently serve that growing class of collectors of U. S. only who in addition to "one of each" wish to preserve varieties and oddities that come their way. The Album, linen bound, spring back cover, has fifty pages, twenty-nine of which have printed spaces providing for all the major U. S. varieties, excepting only, and very wisely, those exceedingly rare stamps which the average collector seldom obtains, and the other twenty-one pages are blank except for a fine quadrille back ground to aid in neat alignment. These blank pages can be inserted wherever desired and are to carry varieties, blocks, etc. As this album is a clever combination of both the printed and blank page affair it serves both purposes and in view of the very modest price should find a heavy sale among U. S. collectors.

Early U. S., Br. Col., B. N. A., France, Holland, German States
My stock contains many superb used copies of these popular stamps. Very few Rarities—Priced according to condition and cost. Items of interest to the Specialist & C. D. K.

R. H. MOWER
Early Issues My Specialty.

12 Geary St. **San Francisco, Cal.**

AUCTION REVIEW.

BERTRAND L. DREW'S SALE, DECEMBER 8th, 1922.

U. S. Revenue Stamps, First Issue, Imperf.

One cent Express, fine used pair	$ 4.50
Two cent Bank Check, superb single, used	5.00
Three Cent Telegraph, very fine used copy	1.50
10c Bill of Lading, fine strip of three, used	3.70
10c Inland Exchange, very fine used copy	5.75
10c Power of Attorney, fine used copy	6.10
15c Inland Exchange, vertical pair, used, v. f.	4.40
25c Protest, very fine pair, used	2.90
25c Warehouse Receipt, v. f. used pair	2.30
30c Foreign exchange, fine unused copy	3.40
50c Conveyance, v. f. used pair	4.00
50c Foreign Exchange, v. f. used pair	4.25
50c Surety Bond, fine used copy	10.00
70c Foreign Exchange, superb used copy	5.50
$1. Life Insurance, superb copy, used	5.00
$1. Passage Ticket, fine used copy	5.10
$1. Probate of Will, superb used copy	2.50
$1.60 Foreign exchange, v. f. used copy	14.60
$2. Probate of Will, very fine used copy	55.00
$5. Probate of Will, very fine used copy	13.50
$10. Charter Party, very fine used	10.00
$20. Probate of Will, v. f. used copy	51.00

Second Issue.

$20. Blue & black, v. f. used copy	14.00
$200. Blue, black & red, well centered, fine	120.00

M. OHLMAN'S SALE, DECEMBER 9 & 13, 1922.

U. S. 5c 1847 on cover to Oyster Bay with Long Island R. R. postmark in red, very fine	$29.00
U. S. 12c 1857, hor. pair on cover to England, "PAID" cancellation	14.25
GERMAN EAST AFRICA, 1893, 2 pes. and 3 pes., hor. pair of each on cover to Chicago, superb	8.75
GT. BRITAIN, 1847, 1sh. green, three fine copies on cover to Mobile, can. "PAID—SHIP" on stamps	11.75
HAWAII, 1854-71, Four covers with 5 copies No. 31a	3.60
LEEWARD ISLANDS, 1897 Sexagenary, ½p to 1sh. on one cover, lightly canceled	17.00
GERMANY, Belgian Occupation, 1919, 1c to 10 Fr. overprinted Allemagne Duitchland, o. g., superb	4.25
FALKLAND ISLANDS, 1898, 2/6 No. 20, very fine, o. g.	7.60
GUATEMALA, 1881, 5c, No. 18d, Double surcharge, unused	2.90
MAURITIUS, 1860-2, 1sh. No. 29, fine, o. g.	8.50
TONGA, 1893, 8p. No. 104, very fine, o. g.	8.00

EUGENE KLEIN'S SALE, DECEMBER 15th, 1922.

Mississippi Packet Cancells on Cover.

"Packet Steamer Amanda" in blue, 3c. 1851 stamp ..... $ 3.25
"Steamer Bayou Bell. Capt. J. D. Walker" in red, 3c 1851 stamp 6.00
"Steamer D. S. Stacy" in red, 3c 1851 stamp cancelled "Way" 14.00
"Regular Ouachita Passenger Packet Steamer, Dr. Buffington" in black, 3c 1857 stamp 21.25
"Steamer Gipsey" in red, 3c 1851 stamp canc. "Steam" 16.25
"Packet Steamer New Latona" in red, 3c 1851 stamp 16.25

(Seventy two lots of covers as above were sold, the average price being about $4.50 per cover, some, as the foregoing items were of unusual character and brought higher prices).

BOSNIA, Charity, 1916, No. 237, unused, o. g. with double sur. 1.20
GERMANY, 1901, 3p. on half 5p. (#65h) on cover 51.00
RUANDA on Congo, 5c to 1 Fr. o. g. fine 3.80
KING EDWARD VII Land, 1908, 1d. strip of three on cover 3.00
NORTH BORNEO, 1916 Charity, 3c. vertical strip of 4 with overprint vermillion on top, carmine at bottom, only one sheet so overprinted.... 10.00
SIAM, 1918 Red Cross, 5b. vert. pair, one with inverted overprint, very fine, o. g. 7.50
SPANISH GUINEA, 1911, 1c to 10p. complete, unused, o. g. the set with oval overprint noted in Scott as "fraudulent" 10.25
TURKEY, 1915, 10p. on 100p., inverted, used on piece (#286) 4.00

J. M. BARTEL'S CO. SALE, DECEMBER 14-15th, 1922.

LUXEMBURG, 1852, 10c black, v. f. pair on cover $15.25
SWITZERLAND, 1850, 2½gr black and red, pair on cover 35.00
U. S. 5c 1851, very fine single, large margins 36.50
U. S. 1869, 6c, cancelled "Paid All", very fine 15.00
U. S. 1869, 90c, lightly cancelled, fair centering 24.00
U. S. 1895-98, Set of 13, 1c-$5.00, "SPECIMEN", v. f., o. g. 27.60
U. S. 1917, 2c wmk. B. plate, Block of six (429), o. g. v. f. 34.00
CANADA, 1859, No. 15a, 5c imperf, fine, o. g. 15.25
CANADA, 1859, No. 16a, 10c imperf, fine, o. g. 20.00
CANADA, 1859, No. 20a, 17c imperf, fine, o. g. 16.00

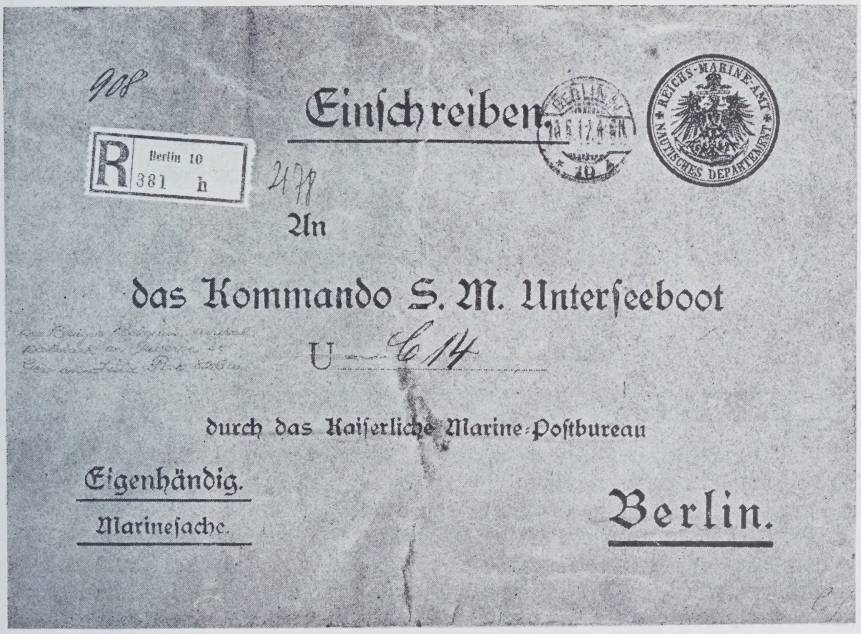
SPAIN. No. 1. WANTED.

A. D. FENNEL
807 Second Natl. Bk. Bldg.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

Mr. G. M. Mosler shows us the pictured official envelope which bears many cancells but no stamp except that of Infamy. The stamp can be distinguished only by those that can read German for it is concealed in the address. In the upper right hand corner will be found the official seal of the German Navy Department and the cover is addressed to "The Commander Submarine C.14". The date it left Berlin was December 5th, 1917 and on the back is the receiving cancell of the "German Feldpost, 825 a" which we believe was located at Bruges, Belgium.



These covers are not common and as they bore official orders this will be understood. Such as we have seen were always torn and we believe the small source of supply came through finds made in the waste paper of captured subs. While not exactly philatelic material an item of this kind makes a very interesting adjunct to any "War" collection and adds a bit of never to be forgotten history.

Mr. O. H. Sampson of Chicago has kindly sent us for inspection the most marked shift on any 20th century stamp we have seen. This appears on the U. S. 1918 $500.00 Documentary, #4247. The entire top of the design is doubled,

being most strongly noticeable in the figures of value, which appear almost as if doubly printed. Revenue collectors will find this a most interesting item to look for.

Mr. H. P. Atherton sends us a U. S. 3 cent 1861 cancelled piscatorily.

An eminent Boston naturalist states that it closely resembles a "Codfisch," the extra "c" being added to protect him from any possible imputation of libeling the "Sacred Cod." Perchance we have with us someone of scientific bent who can give us a more learned classification for this wall eyed "poor fish"?

Mr. C. W. Bowers of Bisbee, Arizona, doesn't like to tell tales out of school but he says if we have no shame in illustrating the results of a night out on dear old Ben Franklin's head he feels free to shatter another historical record. He submits, as illustrated, proof that George Washington did smoke cigarettes. Mr. Bowers of course don't claim to be able to support this statement with any other evidence but he does believe everything that Uncle Sam tells him and when he secured several current two cent envelopes with the medallion showing Father George smoking a pre-revolutionary "Fatemma" he accepted the pictured dicta as fact.

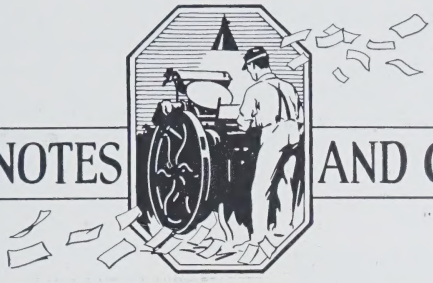
DEFENDS NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

W. Irving Glover, third assistant Postmaster-General, has replied to criticisms reported in some quarters to the changes in designs of postage stamps which the Postmaster-General has recently approved.

Mr. Glover, in a formal statement, said the impression seems to prevail that the new issue of stamps was proposed because of a desire of stamp collectors for new designs, when, on the contrary, changes were under consideration in the designs entirely because the best interests of the service warrant it.

"In response to appeals of the Postmaster-General for suggestions for the betterment of the postal service, thousands of letters suggesting a new issue of postage stamps have been received from employees of the postal service, who have pointed out the advisability of a more distinct variation in designs for postage stamps, as well as colors that do not possess striking similarity," he said.

"The department knows that thousands of dollars in revenue are lost yearly in the postal service because of striking similarity in stamps, as well as little deviation in color, which prevents postal employes from detecting short paid matter. This liability to error is increased by cancellation, which often obliterates the numeral on the stamps to such an extent that errors can not be detected promptly."—News Item.



NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ANGOLA. New colors, Ceres type.

40c turnquoise.
60c blue.
80c pink.
1 E. rose.
2 E. purple.

BRITISH GUIANA. Current type, Script Wmk.

6c ultramarine.

Phil. Jour. Gt. Britain.

BELGIUM. Mr. Henry Hooreman sends us five additional values to the new postage series. The first two are the homely typographed type, the three others line engraved Montenez type.

35c brown.
40c red.
75c vermilion.
2 Fr. dark green.
10 Fr. claret.

GIBRALTER. Script Wmk, Portrait of King George. Perf. 14.

1½d brown.

Stamp Collecting.

HONDURAS. The 2 centavos of 1919 (Scott's #185) has been surcharged "VALE SEIS CTS" in two lines, thin capitals in black.

6c on 2c carmine.

Stamp Collecting.

INDO CHINA. Stamp of 1911-14 surcharged new value.

2 pies on 3 pies blue.

Also a new value,

2½ A. yellow green.

Scott's Monthly Journal.

IRISH FREE STATE. The first value of the long promised definitive set appeared on sale December 6th, 1922. Design is a Map of Ireland. Paper watermarked Gaelic "se".

2d gray green.

JAMAICA. Mr. Leonard Whitely has kindly forwarded us copies of the hand-

some new type 6d. and the altered type of the 1d. Arawak which has had the words "Postage and Revenue" added in lower border. Both stamps are on Script watermark paper and were issued December 5th, 1922.

1d carmine.

6d blue and black.

MOZAMBIQUE. The 12c Ceres type formerly in pale brown has been issued in green.

12c green and black.

Stamp Collecting.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. Script Watermark.

3c green (formerly grey).
8c rose carmine.
35c orange & violet.
$5 red & green on emerald. (Old Wmk.)

Federated Malay States.

12c ultramarine. Script Wmk.
35c red on yellow. Old Wmk.

Theo. Champion.

SWEDEN. Crown & post horn type. New value. Perf. 9 vertically.

35 ore yellow.
45 ore black brown.

Also Portrait of King.

20 ore dark violet.

Theo. Champion.

SYRIE. Two new provisionals on stamps of France. Overprinted "O. M. F. Syrie" and value.

1.25 Piastre on 25c blue.
2 Piastres on 50c brown & lavender.

Stamp Collecting.

SWITZERLAND. An extra value to the "Societe des Nations" set.

20c lilac on buff.

As in former years the Swiss Government has again issued a "Pro Juventute" charity set, the stamps being sold at an advance of 5 centimes over face, the 40 centimes with an advance of 10 centimes. These stamps were on sale only during the month of December but are good for postage until April 1923 and are available for postage to all countries belonging to the postal union. We are indebted to Mr. A. Koechlin of Berne for the examples illustrated.

5c (5c) red, blue & black on buff. Arms of Canton of Zug.
10c (5c) green & black on buff. Arms of Canton of Friburg.
20c (5c) violet, blue & black on buff. Arms of Canton of Lucerne.
40c (10c) blue and red on buff. Arms of Switzerland in historical frame.

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport, Conn.—(U. 3) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.
Torrington, Conn.—Type II (U. 3) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 6 cent.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill.—Type described in May 1922 A. P. on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10 vertically, 4 cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Attleboro, Mass.—Type II (U. 22) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11: 1 cent; 2 cent; 3 cent; 3 cent, inverted; 4 cent; 5 cent; 6 cent; 7 cent; 8 cent; 8 cent, inverted; 9 cent; 9 cent, inverted; 10 cent; 10 cent, inverted; 11 cent; 12 cent; 13 cent; 15 cent; 30 cent. These were all precancelled for 1922 Christmas use, they are printed from rubber type and are printed from a block of 25 subjects, so that a quarter sheet of a 100 pane are precancelled at one operation. There may have been others than those mentioned inverted, but I have seen those mentioned.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Neb.—Type VI on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

NEW JERSEY.

Bound Brook, N. J.—Type I, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.
Newark, N. J.—Type IV, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 8 cent.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Type IV, (U. 3) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 8 cent, 20 cent.
Cincinnati, Ohio—Type IV, (U. 3) on issue of 1918-20, perf. 11, offset, 3 cent.

NEW YORK.

Rochester, N. Y.—Type described in Sep. 199, A. P. on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10 vertically, 2 cent.
Rochester, N. Y.—Type VIII (U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 11 cent.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, R. I.—Type III (U. 5) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 5 cent, 10 cent.

TEXAS.

Dallas, Tex.—J. T. Fincher reports having found a strip of four 20 cent, 1917-19, perf. 11, (no type named) with the bottom imprint twice as large as the imprint on the other three stamps.

INVENTORY BARGAIN SALE

*AUSTRIA 1922, 9 var. #250-258	$ .05
*AUSTRIA 1922 6 var. #269-274	.12
*AUSTRIA LATEST 1000 kronen	.10
*AUSTRIA LATEST 2000 kronen	.25
*AUSTRIA LATEST AIRMAIL 300, 600, 900, 1200, 2400 Kr.	.15
AUSTRIA 1922, 8 var. #402-409	.05
AUSTRIA Porto, 6 var. #970-871, 984-987	.06
AUSTRIA 1919, 9 var. #10144-1022	.05
AUSTRIA 1921, 6 var. #1023-1028	.05
AUSTRIA 1919, 12 var. #1002-1013	.10
AUSTRIA 1922, 9 var. #1030-1038	.06
*AZERBAIDJAN 1919, 10 var. #1-10	1.00
*AZERBAIJAN SAME REISSUE, 10 var. (beware: offered as 1st issue) the paper, the gum and work is poor	.30
*ARMENIA 1921, 5 var. #275-279 (see Scott Cat. ADDENDA)	1.20
*ARMENIA 1922, 11 var. #258-268	.15
BAVARIA 1919, 16 var. #176-191	.30
BAVARIA 1919, 12 var. #176-187	.10
BULGARIA 1882, 7 var. #12-18	.15
BULGARIA 1886-88, 3 var. #25-27	.65
BULGARIA 1889, 10 var. #28-37	.85
BULGARIA 1886, 2 var. #41-42	1.95
*BULGARIA 1901, 4 var. #53-56	.35
BULGARIA 1901-06, 12 var. #57-66, 68, 69	1.20
BULGARIA 1902, 3 var. #70-72	.20
BULGARIA 1907, 3 var. #74-76	.28
BULGARIA 1909, 8 var. #77-85	.28
BULGARIA 1910, 2 var. #87-88	.06
BULGARIA 1911, 12 var. #89-100	.53
*BULGARIA 1912, 3 var. #101-103	.30
BULGARIA 1913, 7 var. #104-111	.17
BULGARIA 1915-16, 7 var. #112, 114-119	.10
*BULGARIA 1917-18, 6 var. #122-127	.20
*BULGARIA 1918, 6 var. #128-133	.08
*BULGARIA 1920, 6 var. #147-152	.23
*BULGARIA 1921, 5 var. #153-157	.09
*BULGARIA 1920, 10 var. #251-260	.35
*BULGARIA 1902-14, 4 var. #372-375	.20
*BULGARIA 1915, 5 var. #377-381	.20
*BULGARIA 1922, LATEST ISSUE 8 var. 5 stotinki to 3 Leva comp.	.75
*BULGARIA OCCUPATION OF ROUMANIA, 4 var. #751-754	.15
*CENTRAL LITHUANIA, 1920, #1-12, 12 var.	.10
CENTRAL LITHUANIA, 1920, #13-22, 10 var. scarce	30.00
*CENTRAL LITHUANIA, 1920, #17a, b, 18a, b, 19a, b (6 errors)	85.00
*CENTRAL LITHUANIA, 1920, #23-34, 12 var.	.18
*CENTRAL LITHUANIA, 1920, #213-214 and 217-219, 5 var.	.13
*DANZIG #63-79, 17 var.	.48
*DANZIG #80-85, 6 var.	.14
*DANZIG #87-88, 2 var.	.35
*DANZIG LATEST 100 Mk. Type A13	.30
*DANZIG LATEST 6 Mk. Type A11	.05
*DANZIG LATEST 50 Mk. New type, blue and red	.20
*DANZIG LATEST 20 Mk. Type D1	.12
*DANZIG LATEST 1.50, 3, and 8mk Type A11	.05
*DANZIG Air Mail, #201-203, 3 var.	.10
*DANZIG Charity, #251-253, 3 var.	.05
*DANZIG New Provisional, 4 var.	.22

Y. SOUREN COMPANY

132 Nassau Street Department D. A. R. U. Vanderbilt Building, **New York City**

INVENTORY BARGAIN SALE—Continued.

*DANZIG 1921 OFFICIAL, #301-314, 14 var. ..... .16
*EASTERN SILESIA, #41-50, 10 var. ..... .23
*FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC, #38-41, 4 var. ..... .25
*FAR EASTERN REP. COMMEM. SET 4 var. (see Addenda #93-96) 5.00
*GEORGIA, 26-28, 3 var..... .75 *GEORGIA, 201-204, 4 var... 1.25
*GERMANY, 118, 119, 121-132, 13 var. ..... .18
*GERMANY 133-135, 4 var.. .16 *GERMANY 177-182, 6 var.. .13
*GERMANY 208-211, 4 var.. .05 GERMANY 318-322, 6 var.. .16
*GERMANY LATEST, 12mk (type A29), 50mk (Type A30), 200mk, 300, 400, and 500mk (the last 4 stamps all type A31)..... .75
*JUGO-SLAVIA, #25-42, 18 var. 1.72
LITHUANIA 30-39, 10 var.. .42 LITHUANIA 40-49, 10 var.. .38
LITHUANIA 50-60, 11 var.. .18 LITHUANIA 81-91, 11 var.. .35
*LITHUANIA #97-110, 14 var. ..... .48
*LITHUANIA #190-192, 3 var. ..... .22
*LITHUANIA #193-195, 3 var. ..... .07
*LITHUANIA de jure commemorative, 12 var. fine pictorial set 1.00
*LITHUANIA LATEST, Surch. 1 cent in black on #50, 51, 52, 53, 54; 2 cent in black on #55, 56, 57; 3 cent in black on #58, 59, 60 (11 var.) 1.20
*MEMEL, #43-49, 7 var. ..... .20
*MEMEL, #72-85, 10 var. Late issue 1.00
*MEMEL, #101-105, 107, 6 var. ..... .45
*MEMEL, LATEST AIR MAIL comp., 10 var. Sur. horiz. FLUGPOST 1.10
*MEMEL, LATEST, Just Received, AIR MAIL, 40pf-9mk sur. 11 var. .45
*POLAND, #154-162, 10 var. ..... .20
*POLAND, #163-165, 3 var. ..... .14
*RUSSIA #149-150, 2 var. ..... .05
*RUSSIA, #159 ..... 3.25
*RUSSIA #177-187, 11 var.. 1.25 *RUSSIA #188-190, 3 var.. .15
*RUSSIA #191-195, 5 var. ..... .65
*RUSSIA #200, cat. value 45c ..... .50
*RUSSIA #202, 203, 205 and 206, 4 var. ..... .35
*RUSSIA #311 CHARITY ON WHITE PAPER 5.00
*RUSSIA #315-317, 3 var... .40 *RUSSIA #319-324, 6 var... .50
*RUSSIA #114-138, 23 var.. 7.50 RUSSIA #88-104, 17 var... 1.00
RUSSIA, OFFICES IN CHINA, #21 ..... 2.05
RUSSIA, OFFICES IN CHINA, #45 ..... .29
RUSSIA, OFFICES IN CHINA, Same in block of 4, used 2.00
*RUSSIA, OFFICES IN CHINA, #20-23 unused, 4 var. 20.00
*RUSSIA, OFFICES IN CHINA, #50-67, unused, 18 var. 29.00
*SAAR, #21-30 and #32, 9 var. ..... .65
SAAR, #41-53, 12 var. ..... .32
SCHLESWIG, #1-14, 14 var. ..... .35
*SOUTH RUSSIA, #61-71, 11 var. 1.55
SWITZERLAND, 170-172, 3 var. ..... .10
*TURKEY, #446-545, 953-972, 1222-1225, 1473-1487, including all minor varieties or errors between Numbers mentioned, in all 143 stamps, catalogued over $350.00, scarce thus 140.00
*UPPER SILESIA, #1-6, 6 var. ..... .10
*UKRAINIA, 156-169, 14 var. (Nothing but labels) ..... .08
*WEST UKRAINIA, #85-93, 9 var. ..... .18
*WURTEMBERG, #232, 233, 254, 256, 4 var. ..... .13
*WURTEMBERG, #245-250, 6 var. ..... .12
*WURTEMBERG, #357-369, 13 var. ..... .17
*WURTEMBERG, #375-384, 10 var. ..... .20

Postage extra under $1.00 order. 5% Dis. allowed for purchases from $1.00 to $25.00; 10% from $25.00 to $100.00; 15% from $100.00 and up.

Y. SOUREN COMPANY

132 Nassau Street Department D. A. R. U. Vanderbilt Building, **New York City**

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 5. **January 1, 1923.**

Applications Pending.

Botto, Pedro	Bolton, Dr. J. A.	Maraud, Jos.
Ernest, C. S.	Buck, A. A.	Mason, Thos. W.
Galvez, Manuel	Dart, Whitman	Mendonca, J. M. de, Jr.
Granie, L. J.	Doyle, Theo.	Morrison, E. E.
Levin, Saml.	Edson, Albert R.	Nelson, Ben B.
Piva, Celestine	Foster, J. W.	Plant, Fredk. J.
Sanchez, Heitos	Gruen, Geo. J.	Shearer, M. L. D.
Seebeck, F.	Hamilton, L. Grant	Sinexon, Dr. Justus
Serrano, Eudardo	Hendershott, N. R.	Sonnee, I.
Zimmerman, Geo. A.	Herrigel, R. W.	Spence, Jno. M.
Albrecht, Am. C.	Hidalgo, Manuel	Stern, Julius L.
Aubrey, A. B.	Hodgson, W. S.	Taylor, Geo. R.
Babcock, L. R.	Jones, J. Beatson	Truesdell, W. P.
Baldanza, Jno. B.	Macdougall, Robt. B.	Turpin, Frank B.

Application for Reinstatement Pending.

3669 Brignardello, Chas. F. 5047 Church, B. C.

Applications Posted.

Anselme, L. E., 916 W. 10th St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 54; Watchmaker; Reference: Otto Jaescke, care Geo. Davidson & Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Armitage, G. W., 95 Portland St., Manchester, England; Age 44; Manufacturer; Reference: Nassau Stamp Co., 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Carroll Chase, M. D.

Berkey, James C., 1026 Cleveland Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Age 48; Retired; Reference: Chas. P. Keller, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Proposed by B. F. Kendall.

Boutilier, W. W., 1548 N. 9th St., Forest City, Iowa; Age 43; Fur Buyer; Reference: First Natl. Bank, Forest City, Ia.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Bridge, H. P., Jr., 7 W. Front St., Clearfield, Pa.; Age 21; Secretary; Reference: Rev. E. C. Reeve, Clearfield, Pa.; Proposed by W. W. Betts.

Buchanan, Bradie, Box 657, East Liverpool, Ohio; Age 29; Ticket Agt.; Reference: Rev. B. R. Johnson, East Liverpool, Ohio; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Carlton, R. H., 366 W. So. Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah; Age legal; Merchant; Reference: Wm. A. Stickney Cigar Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; Proposed by Alfred Rordame.

Coleman, Joe, Cleveland Rd., Ravenna, Ohio; Age 45; Bulb Grower; Reference: Second Natl. Bank, Ravenna, Ohio; Proposed by Jas. E. Crouch.

Davis, Archie MacA., Box 362, Williamsport, Pa.; Age 43; Dir., Secy., Treas., Pur. Agt., Elec. Lgt., H. & P. Co.; Reference: Northern Central Trust Co., Williamsport, Pa.; Proposed by W. W. Betts.

Delins, Max, 109 E. 39th St., New York City; Age 48; Private Secretary; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by J. M. Bartels.

Fernstrom, H., 723 Terminal Station, Norfolk, Va.; Age legal; Chief Enginere, Va. R'y. Co.; Reference: H. A. Stahl, Treas. Office, N. Y. Central, Grand Cent. Sta., New York City; Proposed by Monroe Nash.

Field, D., 44a Dover St., London, W. 1, England; Age 50; Philatelist; Reference: Ed. Stamp Collecting, 89 Farringdon St., London, Eng.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Filsinger, Geo. J., R. #10, Box 475, Toledo, Ohio; Age legal; Decorator; Reference: Robt. G. Freeman, Edgewater & Lakeview Dr., Toledo, Ohio; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Forster, H. W., 435 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 39; Insurance Broker; Reference: Philadelphia Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by John H. Locke.

Gage, Alec H., 110 S. Euclid Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Age 19; School Stamp Dealer; Guaranteed by Maud B. Drysdale, 110 S. Euclid Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Reference: Jacob Wigel, Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Hekker, P. J., Schermerstraat 6, Haarlem, Netherlands; Age 33; Stamp Dealer; Reference: W. F. Ferguson, 280 4th Ave., New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Henriksen, C. J., 38 Vejlegade, Nakskar, Denmark; Age 24; Clerk, Aug. Freuchen & Co.; Reference: Wm. J. Nansgamery, Fruit Disp. Co., New Orleans, La.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Hixson, Lewis D., 29th Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga.; Age 28; Officer U. S. Army; Reference: Loewenherz Bros., Columbus, Ga.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Kinsel, George, 24A Beacham St., Everett, Mass.; Age 25; Asst. Chief Chemist; Reference: A. Kinsel, Beacon Oil Co., Everett, Mass.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Koning, A. P. de, 136 W. 73rd St., New York City; Age 25; Merchant; Reference: Paller Mfg. Co., 149 Broadway, New York City; Proposed by W. Byron Rufe.

Koomanoff, Alex T., 737 Amsterdam Ave., New York City; Age 42; Reference: Jas. L. Thornton, 270 W. 126th St., New York City; Proposed by Julius Shack.

Lee, Harry A., 131 W. 5th St., Chester, Pa.; Age 35; Funeral Director; Reference: National Casket Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

Lowenheim, Fredk. A., 44 Bay View Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.; Age 13; Student; Guarantede by Fredk. Lowenheim, 44 Bay View Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Lupfer, T. M. R., Y. M. C. A., Fall River, Mass.; Age 35; Mechanical Engnr.; Reference: W. F. Slusser, Ft. Washington, Md.; Proposed by H. Preston Hoskins.

Meinhoff, Robert, 94 N. 16th St., Portland, Ore.; Age 42; Stamp & Coin Dealer; Reference: Henry Schollhorn, 144 Front St., Portland, Ore.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Mendonca, J. M. de, Jr., Box 340, Yokohoma, Japan; Age 23; Bank Clerk; Reference: Asked for; Propsoed by Ted J. Tyrrell.

Mitchell, Benjamin, 2001 Oak St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 31; P. O. Employee; Reference: H. A. Rayne, 2001 Oak St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Moore, Glenn C., 15 W. 3rd Ave., Clearfield, Pa.; Age 18; Student; Guaranteed by Louis C. Moore, 15 W. 3rd Ave., Clearfield, Pa.; Reference: Earl G. Boose, Deposit Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Dubois, Pa.; Proposed by W. W. Betts.

Muller, Leslie, Box 516, Shelton, Wash.; Age 52; Farmer, Civil Engineer; Reference: Mason County Abstract & Title Co., Shelton, Wash.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Neumann, Walter R., 36 18th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.; Age 40; Foreman; Refernece: John Trieruer, 868 Van Wert Ave., Bronx, N. Y.; Proposed by Jos. Gallant.

Neves, Elisa, Casilla 645, Montevideo, Uruguay; Age 30; Stamp Dealer; Reference: H. H. Brown, Natl. City Bank, Montevideo, Uruguay; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Nicol, Dr. A. G. R., 79 Main St., Chatham, N. J.; Age 54; Prysician; Reference: Emory N. Faulks, 81 Main St., Chatham, N. J.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Plomert, Robt. I., Jr., 1431 McCollum St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 18; Student; Guaranteed by Robert Plomert, Sr., 1431 McCollum St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Reference: Hillman Coml. Bank, 6th & Main, Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Randol, E. H., Kennett, Mo.; Age 22; Bookkeeper; Reference: R. Irl Jones, Kennett, Mo.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Richardson, Orrin J., Main St. Corner Church, Eden, N. Y.; Age 27; Manufacturer; Reference: D. A. Palmerton Co., Eden, N. Y.; Proposed by Harry E. Klotzbach.

Roberts, J. J., U. S. Veterans Hospital #50, Whipple Barracks, Arizona; Age 34; Disabled Ex-Soldier; Reference: Dr. Jos. H. Allen, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Salathe, Albert, Sweet Briar, Va.; Age 35; Chemistry Prof.; Reference: W. C. Arsem, 140 Waverly Pl., Schenectady, N. Y.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Tucker, Dr. Leslie S., Medical Arts Bldg., Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Age 36; Dentist; Reference: J. Ross McCullock, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Proposed by Walter A. Ruge.

Van Dyne, Sam, Westgate Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.; Age 15; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. Edna C. Van Dyne, West Gate Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.; Reference: Mrs. S. F. Wrape, 5616 Enwright Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by R. M. Singer, Jr.

Vavra, Joseph, 7th & Main, Huntington Beach, Calif.; Age 40; Prop. Huntington Beach Nurseries; Reference: R. G. Dun & Co.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Wilkinson, H. F., Hq. Panama Canal Dept., Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, C. Z.; Age 36; Cap. Q. M. Corps, U. S. Army; Reference: Caldwell-Sites Co., Roanoke, Va.; Proposed by J. W. Coffin.

Wilson, John, 1352A Gundry St., Long Beach, Calif.; Age 56; Salesman; Reference: Barkwell Paper Co., Winnipeg, Canada; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Wright, Robt. C., 219 S. Second St., Clearfield, Pa.; Age 21; Clerk; Reference: Rev. E. C. Reeve, Clearfield, Pa.; Proposed by W. W. Betts.

De Witt, Fred J., 5518 Kmibark Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 28; Student; Reference: Darling & Co., U. S. Yards, Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Macpherson, Jas. E., 909 North M. St., Tacoma, Wash.; Age 35; Newspaper Co. Treas. Tribune Pub. Co.; Reference: Chas. B. Staples, Treas. Turrell Bros., Tacoma, Wash.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Frohlich, Albert, 302 McCance Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Age 53; Watchmaker & Jeweler; Reference: S. Gallinger, 929 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Proposed by Justus M. Stahn.

Hancock, Marshall H., 537 5th Ave., New York City; Age 33; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Harry M. Lindsay, 7 W. 42nd St., New York City; Proposed by W. W. Betts.

McConnell, C. R., 2625 S. Union Ave., Alliance, Ohio; Age 40; Ins. & R. E.; Reference: A. L. Atkinson, First Natl. Bank, Alliance, Ohio; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Applications for Reinstatement.

2702 Angier, R. N., Box 72, Green Spring, W. Va.; Age 31; Chemical Engineer; Reference: E. E. Alexander, Timper Treating Plant, Green Spring, W. Va.; Proposed by H. F. Colman.

2812 Jackson, Stedman W., Box 709, Savannah, Ga.; Age 34; Mgr. Burroughs Adding Machine Branch; Reference: C. F. Heyerman, Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Fred R. Schmalzreidt.

4132 Krause, Maxwell, Box 345, Lebanon, Pa.; Age 33; Stamp Dealer; Reference: J. E. Guest, Dallas, Tex.; Proposed by W. W. Betts.

5334 Ladwig, A. R., 4903 N. 27th St., Omaha, Neb.; Age 30; Accountant; Reference: F. S. Poteet, 4535 Franklin St., Omaha, Neb.; Proposed by H. A. Whipple.

5325 Young, Frank C., 84 Minerva St., Derby, Conn.; Age legal; Printer; Reference: J. D. Hubel, 900 Hazelwood Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Daniel H. Bacon.

New Stockholders.

6621 Bachenheimer, L. J., 252 N. 76th St., New York City.
6622 Bergbom, Adolph R., 293 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6623 Bohm, Anton, 712 S. Logan St., Denver, Colo.
6624 Brown, Walter L., Route 1, Box 140, Anaheim, Calif.
6625 Coops, Fred W., 1180 S. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
6626 Deaver, Dr. G. G., 2237 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.
6627 Ebert, Rev. H. H., 1116 29th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
6628 Hammelman, Henry, 8 7th St. S. E., Washington, D. C.
6629 Holderman, June F., crae June Machine Co., Waco, Tex.
6630 Moore, Chester J., 106 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y.
6631 Munroe, Frank D., 98 S. Wyoming St., Hazleton, Pa.
6632 Nott, Edw. E., care P. Burns Co., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
6633 Pade, A. E., care Huth & Co., 30 Pine St., New York City.
6634 Powers, Leland, 101 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
6635 Randall, Albert B., 6 33rd St., Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.
6636 Rogers, Robert W., 3128 Ave. 0½, Galveston, Tex.
6637 Sjoblad, E. J., Lapptrask, Finland.
6638 Solomon, Theodore, 1455 Minford Place, New York City.
6639 Straub, H., 4173 Chase St., Denver, Colo.
6640 Tucker, Ernest St. G., 903 W. First St., Los Angeles, Calif.
6641 Walker, Robt. S., 16 Fiske St., Waterbury, Conn.
6642 Weso, Clarence J., 1701 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Reinstated.

3790 Coppard, P. A., 3970 Utah St., San Diego, Calif.
5555 Hitt, Henry C., Box 863, Bremerton, Wash.
4126 Jacobs, A. S., 122 3rd St., San Francisco, Calif.

Replaced on Roll.

4224 Cartwright, Bruce, Box 653, Honolulu, Hawaii.
4859 Hagenauer, N., 700 Florida Ave., Mt. Lebanon, S. Hills Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.
5365 Smyth, J. H., 50 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N. S. W.

Resignation Received.

6237 Pollak, Hans, Vienna, Austria.

Resignations Accepted.

3995 Benes, Edw. J., Chicago, Ill.
5382 Berresford, A. B., Ithaca, N. Y.
5716 Bryan, E. W., Bath, N. Y.
5256 Moore, Guernsey, Swarthmore, Pa.
5810 Proessel, Fred P., New York City.

Deceased.

4084 Tomes, Arthur L., 502 Classon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1922.
5287 Zumbro, Prof. Wm. M., Am. College, Madura, S. India, Oct. 17, 1922.

Expelled.

3202 Mann, Percy McGraw, 720 Liberty Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
5975 Nicol, R., Box 76, Quill Lake, Sask., Canada.

New Life Members.

185—4579 Dillingham, Matt C., 832 Folsom St., San Francisci, Calif.
186—6634 Powers, Leland, 101 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Corrections.

Page 80 November number: No. 180—5477 should be Thompson, Chas. S., 4112 Budlong Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Page 84 November number: No. 3894 Stevenson, Rev. Fred T., the address should be Dallas, Marion Co., Ia.

Change of Address.

2981 Bollman, August, from 1602a Menard Ave. to 1425 S. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.
4058 Slusser, W. F. from Ft. Washington, Md. to Fort Hancock, N. J.
6117 Balke, C. W. from 27 Linden Ave. to 514 Lincoln Place, Highland Park, Ill.
5312 Bellinger, H. S. from New York City to Plantsville, Conn.
5612 Bernard, L. from 13 Rue de Bellfont to 8 Rue Baudin, Paris IX, France.
4752 Cincinnati Philatelic Society, Claud D. Millar, Secy. from 2566 Observatory Ave. to 193 E. McMillan St., Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6022 Coates, Wm. L. from 617 Kling St. to 970 Avon St., Akron, Ohio.
6574 Cockrell, F. M. from 4118 Burgundy St. to 120 Bourbon St., New Orleans, La.
2531 Doyle, G. A. from Indianapolis, Ind. to Box 109, LaJunta, Colo.
4950 Ferry, Robt. P. from 358 Royal Place to Box 61, Milwaukee, Wis.
4532 Gross, E. Tudor from 118 University Ave. to 16 S. Angell St., Providence, R. I.
5518 Harvest, Henry W. from New York City to Box 82, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
5065 Heym, Wm. from Lakewood, Ohio to 360 Farwell St., Milwaukee, Wis.

6003 Kremers, G. R. from Indianapolis, Ind. to care Y. M. C. A., Bay City, Mich.
6568 Meyer, Charles from 722 E. Gaul St. to 1430 E. Palmer St., Phila., Pa.
6133 Minick, Don C., fro mMaster Mechanic Office, Pa. System to 430 Machen St., Toledo, Ohio.
4280 Nash, Monroe, from 20 N. Washington St. to 533 Elizabeth Pl., Portsmouth, Va.
5377 Osman, Chas. T. from 2919 to 3919 Drexel Dr., Toledo, Ohio.
6218 Rand, L. M. from 22 Levant St. to 68 Radcliffe St., Dorchester, Mass.
3113 Raymond, F. A. from Newark, N. J. to care Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Co., Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
2523 Smith, Elmer F. from Pontoosuc to 126 N. Adams St., Carthage, Ill.
2295 Suits, Mrs. May E., from Oconomowoc, to 951 New Hall St., Milwaukee, Wis.
6082 Suits, Fredk. W. from Oconomowoc, to 951 Newhall St., Milwaukee, Wis.
4096 Wallick, Walter from Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. to care Federal Printing Co., Des Moines, Ia.

Membership Summary.

Membership December 1, 1922		2386
New Stockholders		22
Reinstated		3
Replaced on Roll		3
		2414
Resignations accepted	5	
Deceased	2	
Expelled	2	9
Total Membership January 1, 1923		2405

Applications Pending, 94.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

THE R. KENNETH MILNE PRIZE.

R. Kenneth Milne #5592 again offers a five dollar gold piece to the Member securing the largest number of recruits for the fiscal year 1922-23. Officers of this Society and Dealers in Stamps are ineligible. A glance over our list of applications will show that 99 and 99/100% of recruits are secured by officers of the society and its fine corps of Dealer members. Mr. Milne's idea is to get our collector members working for the Society.

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REPORT *of the* TREASURER

January 1st, 1923.

STOCK FUND.			
Balance		$6284.66	
Receipts		50.00	$6334.66
LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.			
Balance		$3660.00	
Receipts		79.60	
Transfer from General Fund		.40	$3740.00
GENERAL FUND.			
Balance		$1385.85	
Receipts		334.23	
Transfer to Life Membership Fund	$ .40		
Disbursements	550.65	551.05	$1169.03
INSURANCE FUND.			
Balance		$2977.32	
Disbursements		7.44	$2969.88
EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.			
Balance		$ .85	
Receipts		.10	$ .95
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.			
Balance		$ 20.70	
Receipts		8.00	$ 28.70
AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.			
Balance		$ 53.24	
Receipts		277.77	
		331.01	
Disbursements		358.70	
Debit Balance			$ 27.69
PUBLICITY FUND.			
Balance		$ 10.00	
H. A. Ferguson		1.00	$ 11.00
			$14226.53

ASSETS.

Bonds	$8500.34	
Cash	5726.19	$14226.53

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of The American Philatelist, published Monthly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for Oct. 1, 1922.

State of Ohio } ss.
County of Hamilton }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the County aforesaid, personally appeared A. D. Fennel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The American Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 433, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colorado.
Editor, Adolph D. Fennel, 807 Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owners are: American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colo.

No stockholder owns more than one share of stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, holders and other security owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Oct. 1, 1922.

(Seal) FREDERICK J. WANDSTRAT,
Notary Public.

South and Central America, Hayti, Mexico.

If you are having trouble filling in your vacant spaces in any of these countries, send me your Want List, or better still, ask to see one of my Unexcelled Selections of the country in which you are interested. You will be surprised at the completeness of my line.

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APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

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Examiner of Soles Books—T. E. Flick, Galveston, Texas.
Editor American Philatelist—A. D. Fennel, 807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Librarian—John H. Leete, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Asst. Librarian—C. M. Tyler, 614 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Attorney—H. M. Lewy, 2 Rector St., New York City.
Official Expert—Eugene Klein, 1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMITTEES.

Expert Committee—John A. Klemann, J. C. Morgenthau, Percy Doane.
Philatelic Literature—W. R. Ricketts, H. E. Deats, W. R. King.
Philatelic Index—W. R. Ricketts, C. W. Kissinger, C. A. Howes.
Obituary—C. E. Severn, Oxford Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Gen. C. A. Coolidge.
Catalogue—S. B. Ashbrook, D. C. Hammatt, Dr. Carroll Chase.
Hand Book—B. K. Miller, S. B. Ashbrook, H. C. Needham.
Recruiting—C. Gordon Fennell, Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; H. A. Davis, Joseph Gallant, Justus M. Stahn.
Publicity—The Board of Vice Presidents, W. W. MacLaren, Chairman, Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio.

Other Committees and appointments to be announced later.

THE GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB, Life Branch #3.—On the night of December 7th, Mr. Weir of Elyria, Ohio, exhibited his collection of Oval Cancellations on the Stamps of the U. S., also Blue print charts showing over 1,000 var. oval cancellations. Mr. Weir read a paper on the cancellations to be found on the Stamps of the U. S., particularly the oval designs. The paper was a complete report of his findings to date. Every member present, whether a Cancellation collector or not, was deeply interested and acclaimed Mr. Weir's talk and exhibit the best educational feature of the year.

The regular monthly auction took place on the 14th, prices realized being fair to good.

A Christmas party held on the night of the twenty-first brought out the biggest attnedance of the year. Contests, prizes, presents, eats, smokes and near-beer all aided to make this night the play night of the year.

The annual meeting and election took place on December 28th, the Club electing the following men to serve as members fo the Board of Directors during

1923: Mr. O. F. Moses, President; Mr. MacLaren, Vice-President; Mr. W. J. Zink, Secretary; Mr. A. S. Hill, Treasurer; Messrs. Hanford, Harris, and Good making up the balance of the Board.—W. J. ZINK, Secretary.

THE RUBBER CITY STAMP CLUB, Branch No. 51.—At its regular monthly meeting of December 6, the members of the Rubber City Stamp Club of Akron, Ohio, elected the following new officers for the coming year: O. S. Hart, president; C. W. Stiles, vice-president; and J. F. Cherry, secretary-treasurer. Three directors were also chosen at this same time, Messrs. Delbert Gibson, J. E. Crouch and H. G. Ream being selected. The new president, Mr. Hart, will also serve as auctioneer.

At the same meeting, it was decided to have a club collection of stamps showing the postal growth of Akron. Should the Rubber City Stamp Club ever dissolve, this collection is to be presented to the Akron Public Library or some other stamp group.

The attendance at the meetings has been unusually good for some time back as there is generally twenty or more present each time. Four "fiends" were up from Ravenna, Ohio, just rceently, Messrs. E. B. Fuller, Harold Lyon, R. O. Whiteacre and Joe Coleman. Three of these guests made application for membership in Rubber City and one to the A. P. S. A group of nearly fifteen members of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club was also down to see us a few meetings ago.

The Akron papers have been very good to the extent of publishing articles of our club while we would recommend that all of the branches endeavor to have their local papers help along in this way. By so doing, an even greater interest is created in the club itself, while too, its activities are brought before many others who would not otherwise know of its existence.

In the early part of August, Harry G. Ream, vice-president in charge, lined up a program for the balance of the meetings of the year while it is planned to carry out this same idea for 1923. As Rubber City meets every Wednesday, this will mean a total of fifty-two topics which may be discussed upon by some member. Undoubtedly, such action will be of benefit to both club and members while Rubber City is pleased to make this suggestion to her associate branches.

At this same time, we would extend the best of New Year wishes to all as well as assure you that we will be MIGHTY glad to have you with us any Wednesday, at seven-thirty, in Room 600 of the Permanent Title Building, corner Mill and High Streets, Akron.—ERNEST ELWOOD THOMA, Director of Publicity.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH.—The Annual Meeting of the Society was held December 5 in its rooms at the Press Club. Officers for the coming year were elected and follow: President, W. J. Price; 1st Vice-Pres., Justus Stahn; 2nd Vice-Pres., Isaah Rudy; Secretary, Arno Keisling; Cor. Sec., W. W. D. Sones; Treasurer, H. A. Low.

The meeting was preceded by, or perhaps it would be better to say was a part of the annual bnaquet. Mr. Stahn engineered what was probably the best in the club's history. According to the program it was dedicated to one time President Hayes because of his appearance on the first stamp of the new series, but due to his absense, some forty odd of the membership made the most of a wonderful spread. Among the felicitations received was a cable from Athens from Mr. (Nick) Georgantas. Toasts were responded to by Messrs. Firth, Schaumann, DeSio, Price, and the writer, at the call of Toastmaster Stahn. An album with

hand illuminated title page was the parting shot of the club at its resiring president.—W. W. D. SONES, Cor. Sec.

THE CINCINNATI PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Branch 47, Cincinnati, Ohio.—The regular monthly meeting of the society was held in the Executive Committee Room of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, on December 13th.

Because of insufficient notice of meeting, the attendance was smaller than usual, however a very enjoyable evening was spent by those present.

Mr. F. G. Huntington gave an address on the stamps of New Europe. He explained the pleasure to be derived from collecting these stamps, and cited figures to show the possibility from an increase in value.

After this address the members indulged in a general discussion and various items of unusual interest were exhibited.—R. M. BYLAND, Sec'y.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Life Branch No. 1.—Seventeen members and visitors attended the 397th regular monthly meeting of the Society, which was held on December 20, 1922.

The application of Mr. Geo. Stephens, of San Francisco, for Junior membership, was submitted by Mr. Schiller.

Mr. H. W. Doscher, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, placed in nomination the following names:—

President, Chas. M. Hackmeier
1st Vice President, Herb. G. Walker
2nd Vice President, Wm. H. Crocker
Secretary and Treasurer, Matt C. Dillingham

A discussion took place regarding the advisability of holding a regular public stamp exhibit in San Francisco each year under the auspices of this Society. The suggestion met with approval and the first exhibit will probably be held at the time of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Society, which will be about a year from date.

The question of having a Sales Department in connection with the Society has been submitted to the vote of members several times and each time vetoed. Mr. H. C. Marcus has now kindly offered to inaugurate such a department as his own private venture and if, at the end of twelve months, it proves to be a success, will turn it over to the Society, if it so desires.

The Annual Xmas Jinks will be held at the residence of Mr. H. C. Marcus on January fith.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secy.

SYRACUSE STAMP CLUB, Branch No. 50.—At the December meeting, the following officers were elected for the year 1923:

Harry A. Dunsmoor, President
George H. Heindorf, Vice-President
R. C. Sabin, Secretary & Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were elected for the Board of Directors:

Mr. McClusky, Mr. Fryer, Mr. Fulmer, Mr. Leve, Mr. Cox.

The number of members in good standing is 45.

The average attendance of the 1922 meeting was 25. The meetings are held on the first and third Fridays of each month, at 311 Montgomery St., Syracuse, N. Y. We expect to enroll many new members at our annual banquet in February.—R. C. SABIN, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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A Catalog Comparison of the Stamps of Abyssinia.

By HAROLD K. FREDERICK.

A comparison of the catalog values of any country is made difficult now by the exchange rates and for this reason prices by Michel and Senf are, as a rule, left out and when given, are in Marks and pfennigs. In listing prices by Gibbons, Champion and Galvez all have been changed to United States currency at rate of exchange prevailing at time catalog was issued.

A comparison of the values of the stamps of Abyssinia is made further difficult by almost total lack of knowledge of the country's issues. In many cases supply is by no means as large as catalog quotations would lead us to believe and in the case of almost every issue I believe a knowledge of the actual amount of issue would cause a sharp increase. These figures are, however, not available so far as I have been able to find, except in one case—that of the 1908 issue (Scott's #80 to 86).

The quantities given on this issue are not lower than other issues but on the contrary are rather higher, in other words, the issue was one of the largest, probably the only issues produced in much larger quantities being those of 1894, 1909 and 1919. There are not a half dozen dealers in the United States carrying anything like a stock of these issues. Cataloguers, who practically set prices, are aware of low demand and list more or less accordingly and dealers, having little call, and less stock, sell at almost any price with the result that many scarce varieties for which one may search long and diligently, finally come to light in an obscure corner, to be bought at half catalog or so, when the actual value is probably nearer two or three times catalog. Noticeable in this class is the 1906 last issue, large type.

Used specimens are a hard proposition. Actually postally used would be worth more than double the unused but cancelling "to order" or "by favor" have been indulged in to quite an extent on many issues, the regular cancelling stamp being used, date and all, making it impossible, in most cases, to distinguish genuinely postally used. This makes a higher pricing of used copies out of the question as a rule. Covers, especially to other countries are extremely good property and about as common as Cape Triangles! The writer has several covers sent to an insurance concern in the United States which were obtained at a very moderate price but are very highly prized. Covers bearing full sets and addressed in Amharic or French to parties in another town in Abyssinia are, although postally used, very little different in value from cancelled to order specimens. These, however, are seldom met with except in the case of the 1912 provisionals. Blocks of early issues are good property and on cover lay around promiscuously like blocks of 1847 United States on cover!

A few issues bear unmistakable earmarks of speculation and several minor varieties, notably in the postage dues of 1913, appear to have been turned out with an eye to business. In spite of this though, the country is extremely interesting, especially for anyone who likes things which are out of the ordinary, and the specialist in this country is not following the footsteps of a thousand others, but is invading virgin territory and a wealth of interesting things await the newcomer; things which are practically unknown, and if the country should become popular, values would grow like mushrooms.

In the tables, "X" denotes that the stamp is listed but not priced.

1894—The first issue comprises seven varieties of only two designs, both of which were taken from coins prepared for the Abyssinian Government by the Paris mint. The first four varieties of the set (¼ guerche green, ½ G. red, 1 ½. blue and 2 G. dark brown) bear a profile portrait of Negus Menelik II to right, wearing the famous crown of Soloman, a massive golden affair inlaid with rows of precious jewels and surmounted by a cross, in all weighing nearly twenty pounds. The remaining three varieties (4 G. lilac brown, 8 G. violet and 16 G. black) bear the national arms, the "Lion of the Tribe of Juda," wearing a similar crown and bearing in the left fore-paw a pennant. These designs "bring to mind" as recently written in Scott's Monthly Journal, "the claim of the Abyssinian rulers to be directly descended from King Soloman and the Queen of Sheba." This is the commonest of all issues with the possible exception of the 1909 issue and must have been issued in considerable quantity, as "remainders" formed the foundation of 15 distinct issues covering a period of twelve years.

For a fairly common issue catalogs vary enormously and perhaps detailed tabulation would prove very interesting.

Cat. No.	Scott's		Gibbons		Champion		Galvez		Senf 1921		Michel 1920	
1	20	20	12	18	10	12	12	14	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.00
2	15	20	12	18	10	12	12	14	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.00
3	15	20	12	18	10	15	12	14	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.00
4	25	50	18	24	10	15	10	12	.75	.75	1.50	2.00
5	25	50	18	24	10	15	10	12	.75	.75	1.50	2.00
6	25	50	18	24	10	15	10	12	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.00
7	25	60	18	36	10	15	10	12	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.00

Senf and Michel prices are given (in Marks) merely to show difference between used and unused prices.

Michel makes no distinction at all and Champion very little while with the others, the wide variation allows no comparison and all we can do is register a certain degree of surprise and go back to Scott's. This enormous variation of values is due to nothing more or less than general complete lack of both knowledge of, and attention to, these issues and all in all 25 to 50% off Scott's is about as near as it is possible to set a definite value, though on the used, one need not hesitate to pay full catalog. All values are much more common unused, and the difficulty in obtaining a complete used set is surprising. Colored cancellations are very unusual and are good property.

1901. Large quantities of the 1894 issue were sold in Paris, at less than their actual face value, which, being necessarily valid in Abyssinia, brought about the necessity of a control overprint applied locally. Therefore the word "Ethiopie" was applied, and by an order of July 18, 1901, all unsurcharged values were declared unavailable for postage. Gibbons' Stamp Weekly of June 3, 1905 tells us that, "In 1901 two sets of provisionals on the original values were issued, one overprinted 'Ethiopie' in fancy letters and the other the same word in script type. The overprinting was done by means of a handstamp, and was applied in blue, violet, and black, but I am unable to say whether complete sets of the three colors were done or not." The only other mention of the black overprint I have ever seen is in Gibbons' catalog where only the ¼ g. is listed, and not priced. I have the 1g. blue and the 2g. brown, though I have never seen the ¼ g. They are a real rarity, and no definite value can be placed on them.

The entire set in any color is by no means common, this being, in fact, one of the hardest issues to complete. The blue is the most often seen, the violet being quite elusive as a rule. The only complete sets I have ever seen of the violet were offered entire by a well known auction firm. These were all stuck on a large sheet of paper and cancelled with the Harrar postoffice stamp. Being thus very evidently cancelled "to order" they sold low and perhaps deservedly so, though I consider the $8.00—at which I purchased one set—well spent.

According to Michel the violet overprint is 9¼ mm. x 2¼ mm. and the blue 8¼ mm. x 3mm. However I have specimens of the violet in both sizes, while all of the blue and black in my possession are the 9¼ mm. x 2¼ mm. The 8¼ mm. x 3mm. was issued to replace stamps of the first printing damaged or destroyed while current.

Gibbons now mentions the script overprint as follows: "Stamps * * * * with 'Ethiopie' in script type, formerly listed, are now omitted as the overprint is forged." Senf mentions them as "Schwindelerzeugnisse." I have never seen them.

Following are Scott's, Gibbons', Senf's, and Michel's prices, the last two being given merely to show the distinction made between the blue and violet. Used and unused list the same.

Cat. No.	Scotts (either color)	Gibbons blue	Gibbons violet	Senf blue 1921	Senf violet 1921	Michel blue 1920	Michel violet 1920
8	.50	.50	3.75	1.00	1.50	6.00	50.00
9	.50	.50	3.75	1.50	2.50	7.50	40.00
10	1.50	1.65	3.75	3.25	3.50	20.00	40.00
11	1.50	1.65	2.50	4.50	10.00	25.00	30.00
12	1.50	1.85	3.75	8.25	10.00	25.00	40.00
13	1.75	1.85	5.00	11.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
14	2.50	2.50	6.25	16.00	25.00	40.00	75.00

Scott's prices are very evidently based on the blue overprint and are very nearly right, while I believe Gibbons' prices on the violet to be a little strong. A strange state of affairs existing thruout all issues of this country, but especially noticeable in this and two or three other individual issues, is that certain varieties, almost unobtainable, may be sought among dealers the world over with no results, and when a copy is finally run to earth, it is likely as not to be priced at half catalog or even less! Here again are the unmistakable earmarks of al-

most total disregard of this country. I have the following errors which are all I have ever seen, although Gibbons and Senf list also the 4g. inverted and Senf lists the 4g. double, in violet.

¼ g. inverted (violet) 2 copies, purchased at .80 and 1.50 respectively.
½ g. double. One print in blue 9¼x2¼, the other in violet 8¼x3. Purchased at 1.75.

1902. A year passes and we have a complete set with a new overprint, this time the word, in Amharic characters, "Bokata" signifying "Post."

The overprint is handstamped as before and comes in two colors, black, and violet. Champion, Galvez, Senf, nor Michel make any distinction in price between the black and violet, but Gibbons lists the violet much higher. Scott does not mention the different colors at all. There is practically no variation among the five catalogs on the prices of the black varieties, while Gibbons lists the violet unused as follows. (Not priced used.)

¼ g.....$2.50	1g.....$2.50	4g.....$3.10
½ g..... 2.50	2g..... 2.50	8g..... 3.75
	16g..... 3.10	

There exists in this issue as well as in several others, a rather common violet-black shade, which should be classed as black, it being undoubtedly caused merely by a dirty hand stamp.

Another variety mentioned only by Senf, and then with no special pricing, is the overprint with instead of a final character of four dots, "::", two dots before and two after the overprint. The only specimens of this variety which I have ever seen, are four copies of the ¼ g., (two obtained at .25 each, one at .55 and the other at $2.00!) and the 4g.—all overprinted at, or very near, the bottom of the stamp, except one of the ¼ g., on which it is placed at angle across the upper left corner.

Senf lists the ¼, 1, and 16g., (Ordinary type) inverted, unpriced, and Scott lists the ½g., double. All are quite rare, and the only one I have been able to locate is the ¼ g. inverted. Another variety which I have never seen listed, and of which I have the 1 and 2g., is 13x4 mm. (in violet) instead of the normal 11x2½ mm.

1903. Another year and the set appears handstamped in Amharic, "Malekathe," signifying "Message." Perhaps I had better state here that this overprint as well as the foregoing (1902) and all the following Amharic up to and including the 1907 issue, are control marks, issued for the purpose outlined in connection with the "Ethiopie" overprint of 1901.

Scott and Gibbons list this issue in black only, while Champion, Galvez and Michel list it in "black or violet," none quoting a difference in price. Personally I have never seen a really violet specimen, though I have several in the violet-black shade mentioned before —proof that it does exist in violet.

Both Senf and Michel state that the overprint was issued in two sizes, 14½ mm. x 3½ mm. for Harrar, and 16x4½ mm. for Adis Ababa. All specimens that

I have ever seen measure 16x3½ mm. some being used in Harrar and others in Adis Ababa. I believe this to be an error in cataloguing, and these sizes to be intended for variations of the 1906 issue.

Prices on this issue do not vary to any considerable extent among the various catalogs, and all values are obtainable at about 25% off Scotts.

Senf, Gibbons and Melville's hand book each list the ¼ G. and 4 G. inverted while Scotts did list (1922) in addition to these, the ½ G. and 1 ½. Neither Senf, Gibbons nor Melville give prices on them, nor did Scott price the ½ G. though the other three were listed at $5.00 each. These varieties are omitted in 1923 edition. My specimens—2 of the ¼ G. (one unused and one used) and one each of the ½ G., 1 G. adn 4 G. were purchased at from 30c to $3.50 each probably representing very nearly their actual market value, though if supply were considered would probably be worth two or three times that. I also have the ¼ G. and 1 G. with overprint at bottom and worth somewhat less than the inverts. Gibbons lists the ¼ G. with both this overprint and the 1902 (Bokata) in the blue-black. Melville says, "several of the values can be found with the first character of the Amharic inscripiton entirely missing." None of these nor the combination mentioned by Gibbons has ever come to my notice. Nor has the ¼ G. double listed by Senf.

1904. This year the ¼ G. ushers in an issue with practically the same overprint in larger type and without the final character "::", issued in both violet and blue. "Practically the same" because this time the first character is ꝺ or "mo" instead of ꝺ or "ma"—just what the difference is seems to be unknown, the various authorities agree that the meaning is probably the same and that one may be an error in spelling.

Neither Champion, Galvez, Michel, Senf or Scott differentiate the prices of the two colors though the violet is much the scarcer. Melville lists the violet 20% to 50% higher, while Gibbons does not price at all the 2 G., 4 G. or 16 G. violet, while the ¼ G., ½ G., 1 G. and 8 G. are priced at about double the blue —probably about right. There is a little variation in prices on the blue though nothing of special note.

Scott lists them about the lowest and 25% off these prices, at which most of them may be obtained, is certainly cheap enough. The ¼ G. seems to be the scarcest while the set used is apparently a rarity. I have never seen a specimen in this condition. Not a single error or variation of overprint is listed and the only one which I have ever seen is either a freak or a fake! I can't decide which. This I have in both a pair and a single, the surcharge being not inverted, but actually reversed, "The-ka-le-mo" instead of "Mo-le-ka-the." Not unlikely the term "Phantasiewerk" may be applied to these though they are not "Pariser", all this hand stamping being done in Abyssinia for obvious reasons.

1905—Abyssinia not having joined the Universal Postal Union its issues were recognized for postal purposes only within the country itself, all outgoing mail requiring to be franked with the stamps of Djibouti (French Somali Coast), through which it necessarily passed, before continuing to its destination. To

avoid confusion of face values, the Abyssinian issues were this year overprinted with their face value equivalent in francs and centimes.

The work was done with a handstamp and an infinite variety of errors exist as well as various colors and shades of overprint. The entire set exists with overprint in both violet and blue, the latter color coming in various shades from pale greenish blue (or nearer bluish-green) to deep ultramarine. Probably the entire set comes with the overprint in black though all are very scarce thus except the 20 on 1 G. on which value the blue and violet are the rare varieties. The 1 G. is the only value to bear its overprint in pink and this is by far the commonest variety of this value.

Scott nor Michel list price variations on the different colors, basing their prices in each instance on the cheapest color.

All values exist with the surcharge both double and inverted and I have seen several doubles with one inverted, triples, triple inverts, triples with one or two inverted and even one value surcharged four times! Doubles and inverts we can easily account for but I have never been able to satisfy myself as to the character of the others. I have purchased none of them as I feared them speculative and they were always priced high. Be their status as it may, they are certainly not common and I am inclined to think that I shall invest in the next that come along, if priced anywhere near reasonable.

Following are all the varieties listed or contained in my collection together with prices given them by various catalogs and occasionally the price paid by me. "X" denotes listed but not priced. Senf also mentions the .05 on ¼ G. inverted as being known in pair with normal and the 20 on 1 G. in pair with stamp without surcharge.

Value and color of surcharge	Scott	Gib.	Champ.	Galvez	1920 Michel	1921 Senf	Price at which my specimens were obtained
.05 on ¼g. blue	.50	.75	.50	.55	M10.00	M1.50	.12 to .15
do inverted		10.00				X	1.88
do double							
do double, one inverted		12.50				X	
pair, one without surcharge		10.00					
.05 on ¼g. violet		.85					.09 to .15
do inverted							1.17 to 1.90
do double		12.50					1.00
.10 on ½g. blue	.50	.75	.50	.55	10.00	1.75	.18 to .20
do inverted							2.25
do double							
.10 on ½g. violet		.60					.15 to .20
do inverted							2.25
do double							
.20 on 1g. blue				2.00			.30
.20 on 1g. violet				2.00			
.20 on 1g. black		1.25	1.35	1.20			.20

do inverted							1.25
do double							1.25
.20 on 1g. pink	.50	.75	.60	.55	10.00	2.00	.25
do inverted	X	X				X	1.25
do double						X	1.25
.40 on 2g. blue	.75	1.00	1.00	.90	15.00	2.50	.30 to .40
do inverted							
do double							1.50
.40 on 2g. violet		1.25	1.50	1.50			.35
do inverted							2.25
do double							1.50
.80 on 4g. blue	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	20.00	5.00	.60
do inverted		15.00					2.25
do double							
.80 on 4g. violet		1.50					.50
do inverted							1.75
do double							
.80 on 4g. black		1.85	2.00	2.00			.65
do inverted							1.75
1.60 on 8g. blue	1.25	2.50					
do inverted		10.00					3.75
do double							
1.60 on 8g. violet		2.50	1.80	1.40	25.00	10.00	.60 to .75
do inverted		12.50	3.00	3.00		X	
do double							
1.60 on 8g. black		1.60	1.80	1.60			.60 to .80
do inverted							2.00
3.20 on 16g. blue	1.75	3.75	2.50	2.00	35.00	15.00	1.00 to 1.25
do inverted							
do double							
3.20 on 16g. violet		2.10		4.00			1.00
do inverted							2.50
3.20 on 16g. black		3.75	2.50	2.00			
do inverted							

This same surcharge in French currency was also applied to what were evidently remainders of the 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904 issues, and these varieties are the greatest rarities of this country, those values above the 05 on ¼g. being practically unobtainable. I have finally been able to procure all the 05 on ¼g. varieties, and the 10 on ½g. of the 1902 "Bokata" issue, but the others have never turned up.

The following are listed:

EARLY ISSUES: U. S. AND FOREIGN

My stock contains many superb copies of these popular stamps, priced reasonably according to condition and rarity. Glad to send these on approval as well as later issues. Please send want list or specify what countries desired.

R. H. MOWER

Early Issues My Specialty.

12 Geary St. **San Francisco, Cal.**

	Scott	Gibbons		Champ.	Galvez	Michel 1920	Senf 1921	Net cost to me
		.05 viol.	.05 blue					
.05 on ¼ g. 1901 "Ethiopie" violet 8¼ x3mm.	6.00	6.25				M80.00	M10.00	.30 (!)
.05 on ¼ g. 1901 "Ethiopie" blue 9¼ x2¼ mm.		6.25	5.00	5.50	5.50		10.00	.35 (!)
10 on ½ g. 1901 "Ethiopie" blue 9¼ x2½ mm.							5.00	
20 on 1g. 1901 "Ethiopie" blue 9¼ x2½ mm.							5.00	
		"Bokata" in:						
05 (blue) on ¼ g 1902	.75	blk. .75	viol. .80	.75	.75	12.50	10.00	.35— .65
05 (inverted) on ¼ g. 1902		7.50	X	1.50	1.15			1.90
05 (violet) on ¼ g. 1902		1.50						.55
10 (blue) on ½ g. 1902	20.00	X	X red	X	23.00	375.00	5.00	9.50
20 (pink) on 1g. 1902	X	1.85	2.50 viol.					
40 (blue) on 2g. 1902	X	5.00						
80 (blue) on 4g. 1902	X	X	X					
1.60 (blue) on 8g. 1902	X		X					
05 (blue) on ¼ g. 1903	.75		X	.75	.75		6.00	.10— .35
05 (inverted) on ¼ g. 1903								1.00—2.25
20 (pink) on 1g. 1903			X					
80 (blue) on 4g. 1903			X					
05 (violet) on ¼ g. 1904	3.00	2.50				12.50	X	2.10

There are also several varieties surcharged "5 c/m" or "5 centimes" instead of "05". Of these the "5 c/m" on diagonal bisects of the ½ g.—issued during shortage of the ¼ g.—is fairly common, and comes in four varieties; "5 c/m" in

upper right and lower left corners in blue, same positions in violet, also in upper left and lower right in blue, and in violet. These variations of position are unchronicled. This also comes in pair, one without surcharge. * means unused.

	Scott	Gibbons	Champ.	Galvez	Michel 1920	Senf 1921
"5 c/m" (blue) on diagonal		*.60	*.60	*.60	*M10.00	*M2.00
half of ½g. 1894		.50	.40	.40	6.00	2.00
	.60					
"5 c/m" (viol.) on diagonal		*2.60			*10.00	
half of ½g. 1894		1.85			6.00	
PAIR one without surch.	X	X				
"5 c/m" on ¼g. 1902	2.50	1.00				
"5 centimes" (blue) on 16g. 1902		7.50	UNUSED.....6.00	UNUSED.....5.00		
	5.00		USED.....7.00	USED.....6.00	85.00	45.00
"5 centimes" (violet) on 16g. 1902		7.50				
"5 centimes" (blue) on 16g. 1903		7.50				
	5.00				80.00	35.00
"5 centimes" (violet) on 16g. 1903		7.50				
"5 centimes" (blue) inverted on 16g. 1902		X				X

Neither Champion nor Galvez lists the "5 c/m" on ¼g. of 1902—Scott's #54B—and both Michel and Senf list a bisect of this value, the existence of which I doubt, except possibly as a forgery.

	Michel 1920	Senf 1921
"5 c/m" on ¼g. of 1902, right or left half, each	M30.00	M18.00

1906. The foregoing issue now appears with a control overprint in violet signifying "Menelik." This overprint comes in two sizes, 14½ mm. long and 16 mm. long, and, as before mentioned, it is for this issue that the variations in size mentioned by Michel and Senf as varieties of the 1903 issue, were probably intended. According to all listings, the 14½ mm. was for use in Harrar and the 16 mm. for Adis Ababa, but I have seen the entire set of the 14½ mm. cancelled Adis Ababa, and even though these may be cancelled "to order," such work was undoubtedly done in the office of issue. It seems more likely that one type was a later printing as in the "Ethiopie" issue of 1901. Neither Scott, Gibbons, Champion, nor Galvez mention the variation in size, and the smaller is the most often seen.

There is very little difference between catalogs on prices of this issue—none in fact worth mentioning. All are worth fully 75% of catalog unused, and probably about the same used. The varieties with value surcharge in black are worth probably three or four times catalog, with the exception of the 20 on 1 G.

Although the Amharic print comes in violet only, together with the two sizes of it, and the variations of color in the value surcharge, we are not lacking varieties. No doubt each different color of numeral overprint exists in combina-

tion with both different sizes of Amharic print, and with blue, violet, rose, and black numerals, we have fourteen varieties with the blue, fourteen with the violet, two with rose, and probably fourteen with black, a total of forty-four varieties exclusive of errors of any sort. Of course all varieties may not exist but it is very likely that at least the great majority of them do, the only ones of which I am at all in doubt being the ¼, ½, and 2g. with values in black.

Here again we are supplied with a world of errors; the Amharic and value overprints being applied separately, we find either or both, inverted or double. None of the errors are catalogued except the 16g. with Amharic overprint inverted, by Senf, and the 80 on 4g. with value double, by Gibbons. I have the following, all with the 14½ mm. Amharic print, purchased at the prices given:

05 on ¼g.	Both overprints inverted, "05" in violet	at	$1.00
do	"05" double, in blue	at	2.25
do	"Menelik" only inverted, "05" in blue	at	1.00
10 on ½g.	"10" in verted, in blue	at	.90
do	"10" double, in blue	at	2.25
do	"Menelik" only inverted, "10" in blue	at	1.25
20 on 1g.	Both overprints inverted, "20" in black	at	1.50
do	"20" inverted, in pink	at	1.25
do	"20" double, in black	at	1.50
do	"Menelik" only inverted, "20" in pink	at	(?)
40 on 2g.	Both overprints inverted, "40" in blue	at	1.25
do	"40" inverted, in violet	at	2.25
do	"40" inverted, in blue	at	2.25
80 on 4g.	"80" inverted, in blue	at	(?)
1.60 on 8g.	Both overprints inverted, "1.60" in blue	at	1.90
3.20 on 16g.	Both overprints inverted, "3.20" in blue	at	2.50

Michel lists the ¼g. of this issue with the value surcharge, "20" instead of "05", but I believe this to be an error in cataloging, and that this variety, (20 on ¼g.) exists only in the following issue, in which he does not list it at all.

1906. Another issue this same year was probably due to the stocks of the foregoing becoming exhausted, or nearly so. This time the same Amharic word was used, but in larger type, and with the addition of a final character, "::". In Amharic this character denotes the end of a sentence, while the character ":", is used to separate the words in a sentence. The control print and the value have now been applied at one operation, and in violet only. The type all around is larger than usual, making the issue very distinctive. Even if there were nothing else to distinguish it, it would still be famous for its freedom from errors, etc., there being only five known. This time Scott lists them all, though only two of them,—the 20 on ¼g., and the 1.60 on 8g. inverted—are generally chronicled; a third,—the 3.20 on 16g. double—being listed by only one other.

Again there is no pronounced variation of catalog values and the set lists about the same, on an average, as the previous issue. However this issue, as a **complete** issue, is one of the scarcest, if not THE scarcest, being comparable in this regard only to the first 1905 postage due issue. Years of buying, at home

and abroad, have failed to produce a complete set unused, and only the 05 on ¼g. and the 10 on ½g. have ever showed up used, both benig undoubtedly postally used, and cancelled in bluish green. If this issue is not worth fully double catalog, then I am sadly mistaken!

Known errors:

	Scott	Gibbons	Champion
20 on ¼g. (instead of "05")	2.00	X	2.00
do double	X		
20 on 1g. double	2.50		
1.60 on 8g. inverted	4.00	X	2.00
3.20 on 16g. double	5.00	X	

1907. Another year, another issue, this time with the Amharic word signifying "Dagemawi", said to mean "the second"; (perhaps "Menelik the second"), and values between stars. Here the values are "¼" to "16" (piastres) and probably a forerunner of the 1908 issue. Again we have a mad conglomeration of errors and minor varieties. To begin with the ¼ and ½ which come with five-pointed stars, exist both with stars close to figures and no period, and with stars farther away and period inserted after the value, these varieties being listed by all catalogs except Gibbons, though with no difference in price. The "1" to "16" do not come with five-pointed stars, but all have an eight-pointed star—really more of an asterisk—and all values have the period. Both Amharic and value imprint appear to have been applied together this time, and always in violet. However there are many varieties which would lead us to believe that the two parts of the overprint were applied separately. First there is the entire set with the Amharic inscription only; also the 2g. and 4g. surcharged "40" and "80" respectively, instead of "2" and "4". Gibbons is the only one not listing the set with the Amharic inscription only, and all list the errors in value. I have another specimen (unlisted) which would, at first thought, appear to be positive proof that the two parts were applied at different operations—the ½ on ½g. with the value in normal violet and the Amharic in a distinctly blue violet. The spacing of the two parts is constant however throughout the issue and the most reasonable conclusion is that the two parts were inserted in some sort of holder and applied at the same operation. Obviously this would allow either imprint to be inverted independently of the other, and would also allow the value to be omitted. By this method also, the insertion in the holder, of an Amharic stamp which had just been used with blue ink, would give us the two color overprint. (There are no postage stamps with this overprint in blue, but the handstamps may have been used for other purposes.) Scott lists the entire set inverted and is the only one to list other than the ¼, ½, 1, and 2g. in this condition, these four values being listed by Champion, Galvez, and Senf. The 40 on 2g. and 80 on 4g. also exist inverted, though not listed. Senf lists the 8 on 8g. with the Amharic print only inverted. No sensible conclusion however, seems to give a good standing to the ¼, ½, and 1g. with value double, listed by Senf.

I have also a copy of the ½ on ½g. on which the Amharic inscription is minus the final character, "::", and the ½g. and 16g. on which this character is

replaced by a single dot. Senf (alone) lists the ¼ and ½g. without stars. I have never seen them.

Catalog prices do not vary greatly on the normal varieties of this issue; Scott, Gibbons, and Galvez listing practically the same, while Champion runs about 25% higher on the three highest values. 25% to 50% off Scott's is about the price usually asked for them, and is certainly cheap enough. Although there is no difference in catalog prices between used and unused the used are very seldom seen and are probably worth a substantial advance over the unused. Even cancelling to order does not seem to crop out on this issue as extensively as on most others.

Prices on the errors vary greatly but this is not unusual. Galvez and Champion are the only ones to price the values with Amharic imprint only Galvez quoting $1.50 each and Champion $2.00 each. I have purchased them at prices varying all the way from 55c to $2.00 each. The two low values with different spacing of stars neither have nor deserve any distinction in price. Of the various other varieties I quote as follows:

	Scott	Gibbons	Champ.	Galvez	Net cost to me
% (pia.) on ¼ g. inverted	X	X	2.50	2.50	1.60
¼ (pia.) on ¼ g. double	2.50		3.00	2.40	
½ (pia.) on ½ g. inverted	X		2.50	2.50	1.25
½ (pia.) on ½ g. double	2.50		3.00	2.40	
1 (pia.) on 1g. inverted	X		3.00	3.00	2.25
2 (pia.) on 2g. inverted	X		3.00	3.00	
2 (pia.) on 2g. double	4.00		4.00	3.00	
40 (cent) on 2g.	2.50	3.75	2.00	1.50	2.45
40 (cent) on 2g. inverted					1.60
4 (pia.) on 4g. inverted	X				2.70
80 (cent) on 4g.	2.50	5.00	3.00	2.00	2.45
80 (cent) on 4g. inverted					1.90
8 (pia.) on 8g. inverted	X				2.00
8 (pia.) on 8g. Amharic only inverted					4.75

1908. The first value to put in its appearance surcharged in piastres was the "1 PIASTRE" on ½g. in pale blue, issued when the supply of the 1g. value was entirely exhausted. The amount of the issue was 7000, and included inverts, doubles, double inverts, figure omitted, and an occasional miss, giving us pairs, one without surcharge. The new value was also applied to a few remaining copies of the ½g. of the 1903 issue, and this variety is quite a rarity. Here is further proof of neglect of this country—issue only 7000, and probably not to exceed 100 or 200 of the variety on 1903 issue, and note catalog prices:

South and Central America, Hayti, Mexico.

If you are having trouble filling in your vacant spaces in any of these countries, send me your Want List, or better still, ask to see one of my Unexcelled Selections of the country in which you are interested. You will be surprised at the completeness of my line.

A. ROTERBERG, 3753 Wilton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

	Scott	Gibbons	Champ.	Galvez	Net cost to me
"1 PIASTRE" on ½g. of 1894	.35	.50	.25	.30	.17-.50
do inverted	3.00	X	2.00	2.00	1.50
do double	3.00	X	3.00	3.00	2.70
do figure omitted	3.00	X	3.00	3.00	2.70
do pair, one without surch.	3.00	X	3.00	3.00	1.75
do double inverted					2.70
do on ½g. of 1903	15.00		18.00	15.00	6.00
"7 PIASTRE" on ½g. 1894			5.00	4.00	

I very much doubt the existence of an actual "7 PIASTRE" as listed above, this being probably a variation of the figure "1" with a longer serif than usual. Gibbons, Michel, and Senf all list two types of the figure "1" (with and without serif), Gibbons giving no price at all on the type without serif, and Michel and Senf pricing both types the same. They are very hard to distinguish, as the printing is rather carelessly done, often blurred, and with parts of some letters missing altogether.

Following this value, came the entire set surcharged with equivalent face values in piastres, the piastre being the same as the guerche. For the first time the printing is done on a press instead of handstamped, and comes in black only. According to "The Postage Stamp" for February 6, 1909, the amount of issue was as follows:

¼ piastre on ¼g.....15,000 — 2 piastre on 2g.....15,000
½ piastre on ½g.....15,000 — 4 piastre on 4g..... 6,000
1 piastre on 1g.....15,000 — 8 piastre on 8g..... 6,000
16 piastre on 16g..... 6,000

I cannot vouch for the truth of these quantities, but as they were not made public until some little time after the date of issue, it is quite likely that they are correct, in which case the catalog prices are certainly on rock bottom. It is possible, though I would not say probable that there was a later printing. There is very little variation among catalogs on the prices of this issue, Scott, Gibbons, and Champion running almost exactly the same, while Galvez discounts some values a little. The average is about as follows, and all values are obtainable at 25% to 50% off:

¼ piastre on ¼g..... .12 — 2 piastre on 2g..... .40
½ piastre on ½g..... .14 — 4 piastre on 4g..... .60
1 piastre on ½g..... .15 — 8 piastre on 8g..... 1.00
16 piastre on 16g..... 2.00

Nothwithstanding the press printed surcharges, we are not lacking varieties. The entire set with the possible exception of the 16p. on 16g. exists with both double and inverted surcharge, in addition to which we have several such monstrosities as double, triple, and even quadruple imprints, with one, two, or three inverted! Gibbons and Senf merely mention that various specimens exist with surcharge inverted and double. Senf states that the 1p. on 1g. is known with the numeral omitted, also normal in pair with stamp without surcharge. The following are listed and priced:

	Scott	Champion	Galvez
¼p. on ¼g. inverted	2.00	2.00	2.00
do double inverted		1.20	1.20
½p. on ½g. inverted		3.00	2.40
do double		1.20	1.20
do double inverted		2.00	2.00
do double, one inverted		1.20	1.40
1p. on 1g. inverted	2.00	1.00	1.20
2p. on 2g. inverted	2.00		
do double		1.20	1.20
4p. on 8g. inverted	2.00	2.00	2.00
8p. on 8g. inverted	2.00	2.00	1.60

1909. Abyssinia entered the Postal Union November 1, 1908, and this issue was to have been ready then but did not appear until March, 1909. The new issue consists of three different designs, and comes more or less as a relief after no less than nine issues of surcharges. The three low values, ¼g. green, ½g. red, and 1g. green and orange, bear the arms of Ethiopia in an oval, around which appears "Postes Ethiopiennes" at the left and the same, or its equivalent, at the right in Amharic. At the top and bottom are ribbons curved toward and overlapping the central oval, and bearing the value in Amharic and European characters respectively. The next two varieties, 2g. blue and 4g. green and carmine, portray the Negus Menelik in native garb, and the last two, the 8g. vermilion and green and 16g. vermillion and carmine, show him in full regalia of his office. Inscriptions the same on all values.

Galvez lists the issue much higher than others, running about 60% over Scott's and Champion. The set was in use eight years, with the exception of one week in October, 1911, and is therefore fairly common, especially the first four values. All values are obtainable at 30% to 50% off Scott's.

1911. It seems that the Abyssinian post offices of Harrar and Dire Daoua never carried any more than meagre stocks of stamps, depending on weekly supplies by camel post from Adis Ababa. In October 1911 one mail was held up for several days by severe storms and just at a time when there was considerable important out-going mail during the construction of the railroad. In emergency the Postmaster at Dire Daoua drew from an old stock of the 1894 issue and overprinted them with a rubber stamp "Aff. Excep. Faute Timb." and wrote the value below with pen and ink. They were not sold over the counter but were placed on letters by the P. M. on payment of the amount. No doubt the issue was in every way bona fide but unfortunately the Abyssinian postmaster had too much of an eye for personal profit and probably put in his spare time overprinting the stamps and making up covers bearing full sets which were passed thru the post in the regular way. These covers came on the market in quantity recently and brought down the catalog price from a substantial $49.00 per set to a deservedly low $7.00 i. e.—1.00 each. Even in the face of this deplorable speculation, the set is a good buy at $5.00 which is as low as I know of its ever having been offered and

though it will probably never see its old catalog value again it will recover a little. The stock was practically all used and as a result the set unused is a rarity. Galvez is the only one to price it in this condition—at 70 pesetas per stamp or about $98.00 per set. He lists the used varieties at 20 pesetos per stamp or about $28.00 per set. The only set which ever come to my notice was offered me at $19.00. Needless to say, I took it.

1917.—In February this year two sets were issued, overprinted on the 1909 issue, to commemorate the coronation of Empress Waizeru Zauditu. The first series to appear bears a four-line overprint composed of three lines of Amharic and the date in English, "11-2-1917," all enclosed in a square frame and handstamped. The overprint on the ¼ G. and ½ G. differs from the other values, the first word being ታፋሪ: signifying "Thafari" and was applied in violet only, coming in two distinct shades—pale and dark. On the four higher values (the 1 G. was not overprinted) the first word is ዘውዲቱ: signifying "Zawutzithu" and the overprint was applied in black only. The Empress Zauditu ("Zawutzithu") and the Heir Presumptive, Ras Taffari ("Thafari") administered jointly and personally until the establishment of cabinet government in 1919.

As the issue was soon replaced by a type set overprint the series is not common, especially the two high values—8 G. and 16 G. There is quite a little variation in prices quoted by the various catalogs, Galvez listing about the highest with the six values at respectively (in United States currency) .80, .60, .80, $1.60, $3.20 and $5.00. These prices I believe to be a little high though the issue is probably worth full Scott's price (.60, .50, .75, $1.25, $2.00 and $3.50), and can now and then be picked up at 25 to 50%. The catalog lists no difference in price between the used and unused but the used is much the scarcer, cancelling to order not seeming to have been indulged in to any extent. Gibbons and Champion list the set a little lower—25 to 35% off Scott's.

The entire set comes inverted and double. All catalogs mention the inverted set, and it is priced by Champion and Galvez; Galvez at $2.00, $3.00, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00 and $10.00. Champion at $1.00, $1.00, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00, and $5.00, this being plenty high as I consider them more or less speculative. The double variety is mentioned only by Scott and not priced. They are about on a par with the inverts.

Later the issue was replaced with a set bearing the same overprint in three lines typeset, without frame. This time the 1 G. was included and the ¼ G., ½ G. and 1 G. and at first the 2 G. were overprinted with the "Thafari" print, the latter being in red. This was immediately changed however and this value received the "Zawutzithu" print in black. The 4 G., 8 G., and 16 G. received the same print in dark blue, the 4 G. being known in black. The 2 G. in red and the 4 G. in black are both scarce; the latter extremely so. The set normal is not scarce—really rather the opposite with the exception of the 16 G. Here again is considerable variation in catalog prices as follows:

	¼ G.	½ G.	1 G.	2 G. Red	2 G. Black	4 G. Blue	4 G. Black	8 G.	16 G.
Scott	.10	.12	.20	$2.50	.25	.75		$1.00	$2.00
Gibbons	.06	.08	.16	3.50	.30	.60	X	1.25	2.10
Galvez	.10	.12	.20	3.00	.30	.80	4.00	1.60	3.00
Champion	.04	.08	.15	2.50	.30	.50		.90	1.80

Galvez is just about right all the way through, though I don't know about the $4.00 on the 4 G. in Black. I have never seen a normal copy, though I have the invert. Champion does not mention at all the normal, though listing both double and inverted at $5.00 each. Gibbons lists all three though does not price them, while Galvez prices the invert and double at $7.00 each. The normal seems strangely enough to be the scarcest in spite of Galvez's price and any one of the three ought to be a good buy at $5.00.

Inverts and doubles are listed as follows: Galvez and Champion alone pricing them. Neither catalog lists the 2 G. in black here though both varieties exist:

	¼ G.	½ G.	1 G.	2 G. Red	2 G. Black	4 G. Blue	4 G. Black	8 G.	16 G.
Champion	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$4.00	Unlist-	$2.50	$5.00	$4.00	$4.00
Galvez	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	ed	2.00	7.00	3.50	4.00

With the exception of the 4 G. 50% off these prices is about as near as an actual value can be set.

The entire set I believe also exists double inverted, and double with one inverted. Senf alone mentions the former and offers no prices. Champion and Galvez list only the ¼ G., and 4 G. (blue) in the latter condition and price them at $4.00 each.

Presumably to cover a shortage of low values there were issued, of this set, "¼" on 8 G., "½" on 8 G., "1" on 16 G., and "2" on 16 G. in large type, handstamped. All exist with numerals inverted, and double and Scott mentions the 2 on 16 G. with Amharic overprint double.

	Scott	Gibbons	Champion	Galvez
¼ on 8	.40	.35	.30	.25
Inverted	X	X	4.00	3.00
½ on 8	.40	.25	.30	.25
Double	X	X	4.00	3.00
1 on 16	.50	.35	.40	.35
Inverted	X	X	4.00	3.00
2 on 16	.50	.50	.50	.45
Inverted	X	X	4.00	3.00
Double	X	X	4.00	3.00

The normal varieties are fair enough at 25% off Scott's at which all can be obtained, and as to the errors $2.00 to $3.00 each is good. Used copies are seldom seen and are worth about double, cancelled to order specimens as near as I can tell not having come to my notice. As before mentioned, cancellations thus applied are hard to distinguish for certainty but are usually clearly defined

whereas the actually used are more blurred as a rule, being struck carelessly. Then again when cancelling to order is practiced, it is generally more often seen than the uncancelled, in for instance such notably common cases as Liberia and No. Borneo where uncancelled are seldom seen.

1919.—A complete new set of 15 varieties apparently lithographed, now appears printed in Berne, Switzerland, instead of Paris, the reason for the change probably being that with the reduction of the French franc, the stamps were being sold to the public in large quantities at considerable under face value.

The new set contains nothing of particular note and can best be priced according to face at about .05 on the guerche—16 G. to the dollar. (The Abyssinian standard coin—Maria Theresa tolari, or dollar suffered no decrese during or since the war). Actual exchange—2¾c to the guerche or about 45c per Abyssinian tolari, or dollar.

(Editor's Note:—An article on the 1921 Provisional issue will appear later by Mr. Frederick.)

POSTAGE DUE

1896. Probably no issue of stamps caused more comment and heated argument at the time of appearance than the first of the Abyssinian postage dues, though their true status was eventually settled and their character cleared.

A Pariisian collector had purchased a set from M. Maury the European agent for sale of Abyssinian stamps and had written to a correspondent in Addis Ababa for further sets, receiving the reply that they were unknown there. He immediately took M. Maury to task and was assured that the stamps were genuine and were on sale in Abyssinia before being sold in Paris. The dispute was carried on for some months (correspondence was extremely slow between Europe and Abyssinia), M. Maury defending himself and the character of the stamps vigorously in the pages of Le Collectioneur de Timbres Post together with M. Marconnet of L'Echo de la Timbrologie, assailing both just as vigorously. All had been "pen-lashed" thoroughly when M. Maury finally produced a letter from M. Francois Deloncle, French Minister Plenipotentiary and representative of the Abyssinian Postmaster General, stating that the stamps were placed in use at Harrar and Addis Ababa in October 1896 with instructions for their use. The Abyssinian post office being practically on embryo organization, the stamps were considered inconvenient and soon fell into disuse, the fee being collected as in England and Germany. Even this seems to have failed to reinstate the stamps entirely and Kohl still refers to them as Pariser Phantasiewerk.

The issue consists of seven varieties of the 1894 Menelik head design in same colors as the adhesive issue overprinted with the word "Askafil" in Amharic characters signifying "to pay", the word being inscribed in a scroll shaped design and applied in black on the ¼, ½ and 4 and 8 G. and in red on the 1, 2, and 16 G. All being of one design, introduced three new printings; the 4 G., 8 G. and 16 G., these formerly being of the arms type. Large quantities of these were left unsurcharged and recently came on the market in blocks, strips and even in sheets, reducing the catalog price from .50 to .05 each, just about where they belong as they were no doubt in the possession of some speculator, possibly left unsurcharged for his particular benefit.

The surcharged varieties are catalogued at 15 each by Scott, 12 each by Gib-

bons, 10 to 12 by Champion and 20 by Galvez. Scott being the only one to price them used and he at the same price as unused. Cancelled copies are rarely met with and the price should be omitted. Unused are worth actually about 10 each or 75c per set.

1905. Postage due issues were not as prolific as the regular adhesives, which probably kept them busy stamping "Ethiopies" and "Bosatas," etc., etc., and nine years elapse before the second due set appears. This time the regular 1894 postage set, including the arms type, was handstamped with a large block type letter "T" (Taxe) in blue and violet. There are two types of the letter, with and without serifs at the bottom. This issue is at least ONE of the TWO scarcest issues of this country, its only rival for the honors being the 1906 postage series. Both types and both colors run about neck and neck for value and in my years of collecting I have never been able to accumulate a complete set, irrespective of type and color, the ¼ G. normal (I have two inverts) and the 2 G. never having put in their appearance in any of the four possible varieties.

Galvez is the only one to price them under Scott's, his prices running from .60 for the ¼ G. with a steady increase to $2.50 for the 16 G. or an average of about 15% less. Champion runs from 90c for the 14 G. with a strong increase to $3.00 for the 16 G. showing an average of 18% over Scott's while Gibbons runs from 75c steadily to $3.70 with an average of about 14% over Scott's. Thus there is no striking variation in prices and the set is a good buy at full catalog. Gibbons prices the set used only, with the exception of the ¼ G. and 16 G. type with serifs at bottom, which are priced the same both unused and used. He would lead us to believe that the issue was used up. No one else omits the price on the unused however so we may consider them the same. None used have ever come to my notice. No one lists or mentions inverts, though I have, as above mentioned, 2 copies of the ¼ G., in violet type with lower serifs. Gibbons, and Gibbons only, lists five values with the additional "Bokota" overprint of 1902 in blue,—black on four and in red on the other as follows:

1 G. Black	$2.50
1 G. Red	2.50
2 B. Black	3.10
8 G. Black	X
16 G. Black	X

These I have never seen.

1905. The foregoing issue was replaced the same year with a set of the same types overprinted,

TAXE
A
PERCEVOIR
T

meaning literally a "tax to be paid." This issue is much more common than its predecessor, more so than intimated in the catalogs, which run very close together on the set. All catalogs list both blue and violet printings at no difference in price, but though my sets of both used and unused are complete, in the violet, I have never seen but one specimen of the blue—the ¼ G. The violet are fairly common at 25% to 40% off Scotts.

The following errors are listed though the ¼ G. inverted violet is the only one I have seen.

	Scott	Gibbons	Champion
¼g. inverted	1.00	X	1.00
¼g. double	5.00	X	
1g. inverted	X		
2g. inverted	X		
4g. inverted	X		

Senf mentions also the ½g., 2g., 4g., and 8g. double, but gives no prices.

1907—The issue of 1905 this year received the additional value imprint between stars to correspond with the regular postal issue. This was not applied separately but at the same printing (handstamp) with the "Taxe a Percevoir T".

The same varieties exist here on the ¼ G. and ½ G. as in the regular issue —stars close to figures and no period, and stars farther apart and period after value. Four values, ½, 1, 2, 4 G. are listed by Scott, inverted though not priced, while both Champion and Galvez list the ¼ and ½ thus; Champion pricing them at $1.50 each unused and $1.80 used while Galvez lists both unused and used at $1.20 each. All printings are in violet. The three low values are scarcer than the same values of the previous set listing 25% to 100% higher in Scotts. Scott catalogs the balance of the issue the same as the 1905 but Gibbons, Champion and Galvez all show an advance of 10% to 80%. They all sell at 15 to % off Scotts' and are not especially scarce.

A few of this issue were used as ordinary postage stamps during a shortage of the regular issue. The number so used is unknown to me and if distinguishable from those used and dues, are very good property.

1901—Another set of seven values overprinted on the same original types, this time the Amharic word "Askafil" and letter "T" in a triangular frame, point to bottom of stamp. Usually applied (hand-stamped) in black though I have the 2 G. in violet and the 4 G. in blue-grey.

No appreciable difference in prices is noted between catalogs, Galvez being about .05 higher than Scotts per stamp, Champion about 30% higher on the three high values and Gibbons a little cheaper on the 4 low values and a little higher on the 4 G., 8 G. and 16 G. All are easily obtainable at 50% off Scotts.

The entire set exists inverted and in such condition is priced by Champion and Galvez:

	¼g	½g	1g	2g	4g	8g	16g
Champion	.40	.60	.70	.90	1.10	1.80	2.50
Galvez	.70	.60	.70	.90	1.00	1.50	2.40

Michel prices them "20% higher" than normal.

The set also exists double, Scott being the only one listing them, and he mentions only the ¼, ½, 1, and 4g., without prices. I believe these to be speculative.

Gibbons lists the overprint on the following old issues, none of which I have ever seen:

20 on 1g. 1905 .....at $1.25
80 on 4g. 1905 .....at X
05 on ¼g. 1905 on "Bokata" of 1902 .....at X
10 on ½g. 1905 on "Bokata" of 1902 .....at X
"1 PIASTRE" on ½g. 1908 .....at X

Some mixup!!

1913—The 1909 issue has been overprinted with the same triangular device as the previous issue. Again no particular variation of catalog prices is found, 50% off Scotts being the average market price. This issue requires only one particular mention. The whole set exists inverted, double, double inverted, and double with one inverted, such sets having been offered me complete stuck on sheets of white paper and cancelled very nicely. Use your own judgment!!

Mention of only one more issue is needed to complete this article. In the early part of 1907, there were used in the French offices at Harrar and Dire Daoua, three values of the French Levant issue of 1902-03, without the surcharge in piastres. These were the 25c, 50c, and 1fr., and list as follows:

		25c.	50c.	1fr.	25c. with blue cancellation
Scott		3.00	25.00	35.00	
Gibbons		3.10	21.25	30.00	
Champion	Unused	3.50	30.00	45.00	6.00
	Used	5.00	35.00	55.00	7.00
Galvez	Unused	4.00	40.00	60.00	7.00
	Used	5.00	50.00	70.00	8.00

The blue cancellation on the 25c listed by Champion and Galvez only, is a mystery to me. I can find no data on it, but suppose that it must have some sort of overprint applied like the moire overprint on the several varieties of British Honduras issued during the war. It apparently was not, strictly speaking, a cancellation, as it is listed thus, unused. Perhaps some student of French Levant, under which country these stamps are listed, can give the required information.

They were withdrawn upon protest from Menelik, and are very good property, especially in used condition. The 50c. and 1fr. are practically unobtainable at any price.

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!

The rare U. S. Revenue stamps imperf.—such as 1c-3c Playing Cards. $1.30-1.60-1.90 Foreign Exchange, $2.00 and $5.00 Probate of Will, $2.50-3.50 Inland Exchange and all of the $10.00, 15.00, 20.00, $25.00, 50.00, $200.00. Also, all rare ones of the Second and Third issues, as well as the Proprietaries and all Inverts.

REMEMBER

I am always in the market for fine U. S. stamps, either used or unused. Send what you have at your own price. If not too high you will get your cash by return mail.

H. F. COLMAN,

2nd National Bank Bldg., WASHINGTON, D. C.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

(Continued from January issue.)

Editorial in
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER, Tuesday, July 1, 1851.

"**Post-office Stamps.** The new stamps prepared by the department are handsomely executed. The three cent stamp has a profile bust of Washington. Mr. Maurice, publisher, in Chestnut Street, has a supply of them. We suppose that the post-office department will issue a number sufficient to accommodate the wants of the public."

Editorial in
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER, Tuesday, July 1, 1851.

"**The Cheap Postage Law** goes into effect today. This is one of the most important measures which the last Congress passed, and it cannot but be attended with the most salutory consequences to the people. Some fears are entertained that the rates are too low, and that the department will be found behind-hand at the end of the year, but as the Postmaster-General himself proposed the change it seems reasonable to suppose that it was based on calculations somewhat certain in their conclusions, and that the result will be found satisfactory on all sides. The consequences of a reduction of postage are not limited to the mere business of cheapening of a letter. Its effects are the increase of business, the increase of facilities by which social and commercial communication is effected. Hence it is one of the greatest reforms of the age. The steps to the present stage of postage reform have been, like all permanent meaures, gradual, though embraced in the last six years. Previous to the year 1845 there had been little or no change in the postage, except on one occasion, 1815, when it was **increased**, but the next year suffered a reduction to previous rates. In 1845, the rates which the present ones supersede were adopted. The change was instantaneously felt, the reduction being from 6¼, 10, 12½ and 25 cents for single letters, to 5 and 10 cents the half ounce, and letters which cost formerly 75 cts. and $1, were carried for 5 and 10 cents respectively. The number of letters increased to an unprecedented extent, correspondence became general over the whole country, having the happiest effects upon business and the social affections, and cementing the bonds by which the Union is maintained. The post office revenues increased so much that a still further reduction was proposed, which induced the adoption of the present rates, as follows:—" etc.

(Here follow rates as given in the bill).

Editorial in
NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, Tuesday, July 1, 1851.

"Cheap Postage!"

"Today the new Postage Law takes effect, and a paid letter from New

York to New Orleans is carried for three cents. The rates on newspapers are also considerably reduced. We publish this morning a variety of interesting particulars with regard to postage under this law. It may not be all that might be desired, but it is a great improvement nevertheless, and we congratulate the country on its inauguration."

("Particulars" referred to were merely details of the law.)

Editorial in
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER, Wednesday, July 2, 1851.

"Postage Stamps: Since the new postage law has gone into operation the demand for the new postage stamps has been very great, and the supply wholly inadequate. Persons were inquiring for them yesterday in all quarters, and unable to find where they could be accommodated. This is certainly a blunder in the department. A full supply should have been provided at the very commencement; as there has been ample time for doing so, and it is the interest of the department to facilitate and encourage the pre-paid system as much as it is the interest of the citizens universally to adopt it. The stamp is the most convenient form in which this can be done. Every individual should remember that by pre-paying a letter he saves forty per cent."

Editorial in
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER, Thursday, July 3, 1851.

"The New Postage Law.—We learn that the number of letters received at the post-office in this city on Tuesday, the first day of the operation of the new postage law, was double the average received daily under the late law, and amounted to about twenty thousand. The number of prepaid letters was about one-third the amount received, which is but little over the number of paid letters under the former law. This may be owing to the fact that stamps sufficient were not procurable, and the trouble of paying at the window in consequence of the crowd caused vexatious delay. Yesterday about one-half the number of letters received were prepaid. In New York, we see by a statement in the Courier, the number of prepaid letters on the first day, compared with the average number under the late law, was as five to one. The post offices in both cities were flooded with business circulars, which were kept back till the new law went into force. We learn that fifteen thousand stamps were sold at Harrisburg on Tuesday at the post-office."

Editorial in
NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Thursday, July 3, 1851.

"The New Postage Law.—We learn that there was yesterday a large increase of mail matter at the New York post office, resulting from the operation of the new postage law. The increase was almost wholly in pre-paid letters and in circulars,—the latter going any distance less than 500 miles for one cent an ounce.

"The labor in the newspaper department is considerably augmented by the necessity of weighing much matter that has heretofore been rated according to the number of pieces."

Editorial in
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER, Friday, July 4, 1851.

"Postage Stamps. The number of three cent postage stamps in New York is limited, and persons cannot buy more than 100 at a time. There have been 60,000 sold during the first two days of the operaiton of the new law, and had the supply been equal to the demand, probably 4,000,000 could have been sold. This is an inconvenience which should immediately be removed.

"The Republic of yesterday says the manufacturers at Philadelphia have been unable to furnish them equal to the wants of the department. About two million three hundred thousand have been received and promptly despatched to the most important points, and arrangements are in progress to supply speedily nearly two thousand post-offices of the country. Between three and four hundred thousand a day are manufactured. The department will find this, however, a slow business, and it will scarcely meet the requirements of the public. 350,000 a day will yield only $3,150,000, which is less than the annual receipts of the department any year since the postage was first reduced. If the receipts under the present law are expected to reach anything like the annual amount under the old law the number of stamps issued at the rate mentioned will not be anything like sufficient to supply the public demand, much less leave the department with any stock on hand. There seems ot be a general disposition on the part of the public, from the demand made for these stamps, to prepay their letters."

Editorial in
DAILY CINCINNATI GAZETTE, Monday, July 7, 1851.

"Reduced Postage. Business men will do well to bear in mind that the postage on a single letter for any distance not over 3,000 miles, is 3 cents, if pre-paid, while it is increased to 5 cents if not pre-paid. It is generally recommended that correspondents provide themselves with stamps, and prepay their postage. This will be much the fairest, cheapest and most convenient. Now is the time to make the change.

"About 2,300,000 stamps had been despatched to the most prominent points, last week, and arrangements were making by the manufacturers in Philadelphia to increase the quantity forwarded to satisfy the demands. They now forward about 400,000 a day."

Editorial in
BOSTON DAILY EVENING TRANSCRIPT, Tuesday, July 8, 1851.

"The New Postage Law. The operation of the new postage law, says the N. Y. Commercial, has had a very visible effect already. The postage on circulars being reduced to one cent for distances less than 500 miles, immense packages of them which have been accumulating for some time past in merchants' offices, awaiting the time appointed for the law to go into effect, have suddenly been thrown into the post office, greatly increasing the labors of the clerks. Most of the letters dropped are now prepaid. The demand for postage stamps is immense. Previous to the 4th 2,300,000 had

been received and despatched by the department from Washington. Between three and four hundred thousand are made every day, and the public will soon be supplied."

Editorial in
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER, Wednesday, July 9, 1851.

"The Want of Postage Stamps in sufficient quantities is still the complaint with the public. The New York Courier says that the department is obliged to refuse to sell more than fifty to an individual in one day. Some more rapid means of manufacture must evidently be resorted to, for when a stamp is used it is used up, and the need of every business man is as great today as it was yesterday; while with the community generally the demand must increase daily. The supply is far behind the wants of the community, at the rate which they are manufactured, and the department will, at the end of the year, unless the means of increase me multiplied, be as short of a sufficiency as it is now."

DAILY CINCINNATI GAZETTE, Thursday, July 10, 1851.

In Column Headed "CITY INTELLIGENCE."

" We learn from the Post Master of this city that the business of this office has increased full fifty per cent. under the new postal rates. This is the result of ten days' experience. There is a disposition among our business men to adopt the custom of pre-payment in all cases, and where an answer is expected, to enclose a stamp, so that the department will be secured against the immense losses heretofore accruing from dead letters."

Editorial in
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER, Wednesday, July 16, 1851.

"The Three Cents Postage Stamps are in many cases nearly useless for the want of sufficient gum to make them stick. Some of them will not adhere, and all of them cause an unnecessary consumption of time to make them do so. This is a matter of complaint with many of our men of business, and one which could easily be removed by the manufacturer."

Editorial in
BOSTON DAILY EVENING TRANSCRIPT, Thursday, July 17, 1851.

"Postage Stamps. The Philadelphia Ledger remarks, and our own experience confirms the fact, that 'the three cent postage stamps are in many cases nearly useless for the want of sufficient gum to make them stick. Some of them will not adhere, and all of them cause an unnecessary consumption of time to make them do so. This is a matter of complaint with many of our men of business, and one which could easily be removed by the manufacturer.' We now have in our possession stamps which not only peel off,

but were uncancelled by the Postmaster, so that they might be used again with perfect impunity. Indeed, we hear of instances through the press in which these stamps have been thus dishonorably used.

"On the subject of postage, the Providence Journal remarks (and we hope the advice will be heeded): 'Every one should pay postage in advance. The rate is so small that there is no excuse for lumbering the mails with unpaid letters. It is due to the great experiment of cheap postage, in the success of which the whole country has an interest, that it should be tried under the most favorable circumstances. The general prepayment of postage will enable the department to dispense with a great part of the labor which will otherwise be required. The government has done a handsome thing; let the people encourage it in well doing.'"

DAILY CINCINNATI GAZETTE, Friday, July 18, 1851.

"City Intelligence."

"The business of our City Post Office continues to show the effect of the new postal rates in a large increase of matter for transmission. The disposition to pre-payment will prove a material advantage to the revenue under the new plan, as large losses have annually fallen upon the department from the heavy dead letter list.

"The demand for postage stamps is so great that the government cannot supply it; at least it has not thus far been able to. Between three and four [hundred] thousand stamps per day are manufactured, and the cry is still for more. The cause for this extraordinary demand lies in the fact that sixty-six (sic) per cent. is saved under the new law by pre-paying your letters."

Editorial in
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER, Saturday, July 19, 1851.

"The Postage Stamps. The Boston Transcript confirms our statement, that many of the Postage Stamps will not stick, for want of sufficient gum. The Transcript says,—'We have now in our possession stamps which not only peel off, but were uncancelled by the Postmaster, so that they might be used again with perfect impunity. Indeed, we hear of instances through the press in which these stamps have been thus dishonorably used.'

"A correspondent, in a communication to this office, disputes our assertion, and says the reason why the stamps will not stick is that persons wipe off a portion of the gum in wetting them upon their tongue, when they should wet the letter and place the stamp upon the wet place. This may be so in some cases, but not in all. Some of them are found entirely destitute of adhesive qualities, try them whichever way they may be."

BOSTON DAILY EVENING TRANSCRIPT, Thursday, July 24, 1851.

"Postage to California. There has been doubt in regard to the rate of letter postage to California, as the mails pass through a foreign country. To remove this duobt, a circular has been issued, that the postage on a single

letter will be rated at **six cents** pre-paid, and ten cents unpaid. On newspapers, the domestic rates also apply,—the rates to Chagres and Panama (being foreign countries) are twenty cents from New York—the distance being over 2,500 miles, and ten cents from all southern ports."

Editorial in
BOSTON DAILY EVENING TRANSCRIPT, Thursday, July 24, 1851.

"New Rates of Letter Postage. A compiled statement of the new rates of letter postage—Foreign and Domestic—a valuable reference for the Merchant and Correspondent, neatly printed and embellished with an illustrated **fac simile** of the new postage stamp, has just been issued. It should find a place in every counting room. For sale at Thomas Groom's, 82 State St."

The last extract given is of particular interest. Has anyone seen, or can anyone show, a copy of this pamphlet? It would be especially interesting to see the "a fac simile of the new postage stamp."

As the law establishing the rates covered by this issue was the culminating point of the fight for cheaper letter postage, some comment on this long drawn-out effort is pertinent. It is an undoubted fact that the private posts which were so successful for a few years in the early '40s had much to do with the reduction in government rates. Anyone who is interested in this particular phase of the subject will find a most pertinent article by Mr. James W. Hale, proprietor of one of the largest local posts, which was written for the "American Odd Fellow" for February 1871, and which was reprinted entire in "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" for March 5th, 1921.

The following editorial which I have clipped from a back number of "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" but the date of which I neglected to note, speaks for itself:—

"Postal Reform Memorial—The following explanation is taken from a letter that came from Mr. C. W. Woodson, Rustburg, Virginia: 'Enclosed I send you a petition dated 1848 which seems to have been referred to Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. This petition deals with reduction of postage. It was found in the papers of Wm. L. Goggin, who at that time was a congressman from Virginia and chairman of, or a member of, Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. I have a number of his papers dealing with the question of postage and am sending this as an interesting item; and the fact that it contains the signatures of men such as Horace Greely and others should make the paper valuable.' On the back of the petition is the endorsement: 'Memorial of B. Bates and others, citizens of the U. S. in favor of the reduction of the present rates of postage on letters and newspapers and the free delivery of letters and newspapers, in the principal cities. May 10, 1848: Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads..' The petition is addressed to: 'The Honorable the Senate and House of Represnetatives in Congress Assembled', and is dated Washington, April 20th, 1848. As our correspondent says, the names of Horace Greely and other prominent men of that time are subscribed to the instrument which well repays reading. The petition covers both sides of three sheets of fool's-cap

paper, however, and at present, we may only summarize its statements. After a hope is expressed that the 'usefulness and prosperity' of the Post Office Department may be increased to the extent that its service will defy 'all competition', it is suggested that this end be accomplished by a reduction in postage rates. It is argued that a reduction of the kind is always followed by a volume of augmented business that turns a deficit into a profit. It is alleged that the millions of letters carried by 'private conveyances' would be entrusted to the U. S. Mails if the exorbitant rates were reduced. Free delivery of letters by carriers was recommended in cities of over twenty thousand population and reforms in the rates charged newspapers and periodicals were urged."

The same subject is touched on in two other editorials from this journal dated September 12th, 1908:—

"**An Early Reformer**—While it was true in 1850 that postage rates, both domestic and foreign, were very high in the light of later years, yet there were reformers actively working for a material reduction of postage, in those days; they were striving to confer the boon of cheap postage on the populace and legalize rates that would be considered cheap, even today. On the 21st of February, 1850, George Ashmun proposed as a representative from Massachusetts, in the House, the following amendment: 'From and after the first day of July next, the rate of letter postage shall be uniform throughout the United States, irrespective of distance; and all letters passing through the post-office shall be charged by weight. Each letter weighing not more than half an ounce, two cents; each letter weighing more than half an ounce and not more than one ounce, four cents; each letter weighing more than one ounce and not more than two ounces, eight cents; and four cents additional for every ounce or fraction of an ounce additional weight. And all letters not prepaid at the time of mailing shall be charged double postage. And the postmaster-general shall provide suitable stamps to be used in the prepayment of postage, and cause them to be kept for sale in each post-office in the United States.' This amendment was defeated in the House by a vote of 61 yeas and 62 nays."

* * *

"**An Example**—In 1850, when the impending reforms that crystallized in the act of March, 1851, were casting their shadows before, there were some interesting prohibitive laws incorporated in the post-office regulations. For instance,—'An person who shall dpeosit in the post-office, to go by mail, two or more letters, addressed to different persons, within the U. S., under one envelope (say, a letter of introduction to one man, enclosed in a business-letter to another), shall forfeit ten dollars, half to the informer.' "

The Firm Making the Stamps. The 1847 issue of stamps had been made by the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, of New York City. However, the contract for making the 1851 issue was obtained,—whether by competitive bidding or otherwise is not known,—by the firm of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company (Charles Toppan, Samuel H. Carpenter and John W. Casilear), bank note engravers, having their main office in Philadelphia, Pa., and branch offices in New York, Boston and Cincinnati.

The firm had been in existence for many years, and was among the leading

bank note engravers of the country. Careful search has been made to determine the various firm names of the predecessors and successors of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company, and the dates on which changes occurred, but it has been possible to do this with only approximate completeness.

In 1810 or 1811 the firm of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Company came into existence. The 1814 and 1816 directories give the same firm name. In 1819 and 1820 the firm name was Murray, Fairman & Company. In 1823 the name was Fairman, Draper & Company, and in 1828, 1829, 1830 and 1831 Draper, Underwood & Company. In 1833 it was Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer. Up to and including this date the address of the firm under all the names mentioned was 47 Sansom Street (Philadelphia, Pa.).

Prior to the formation of the firm of Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Company, which probably took place in 1834 or 1835, Toppan was in business for himself under the name of Charles Toppan & Company, though some of the imprints on bank notes, etc., read "C. Toppan & Company."

The directory for 1830 gives "Charles Toppan & Company, engravers, 28 Sansom Street", and the same is found in the 1831 and 1833 directories. So it seems certain that the new firm of Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Company was a combination of the two firms of Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer and Charles Toppan & Company.

In 1835, 1836, 1837 and 1839 the firm name was Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Company, with offices at 60 Walnut Street. In 1840, 1841 and 1842 the firm is given as Draper, Toppan & Company, with offices at 5 Bank Place, Chestnut Street. In 1843 and 1844 the same firm was located at 76½ Walnut Street. About 1845 the firm split, and for the years 1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848, Draper & Company, bank note engravers, was located at 60 Walnut Street, while Toppan, Carpenter & Company remained at 76½ Walnut Street. In 1849 the firm became Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company, and continued under the same name at 76½ Walnut Street until about 1855. Casilear is stated to have left the firm in October, 1854, although the 1855 directory still includes his name as in the firm. In 1857, 1858 and 1859, Toppan, Carpenter & Company are listed as being in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank Building, 425 Chestnut Street, and in 1860 and 1861 the address is given at 234 South 3d Street. In 1858 Toppan left the firm to accept the presidency of the newly formed American Bank Note Company in New York City, though it is evident that the firm continued business under the name of Toppan, Carpenter & Company at least as long as they printed postage stamps for the government. Late in 1861 or in 1862, at which time they obtained a contract for printing the United States Civil War revenue stamps, the firm became Butler & Carpenter, with offices at 242 and 244 Chestnut tSreet (the Jayne Building).

The following extract, while it does not entirely agree with the dates as above given, largely obtained from city directories, is interesting:—

From a Paper by Robert Noxon Toppan.

"1795-1895—A Hundred Years of Bank Note Engraving in the United States."

(Read before the Trustees of the American Bank Note Company in 1896.)

"From Robert Scott can be traced the direct descent of the main line to the American Bank Note Company. His pupil and assistant was John Draper, a Pennsylvanian by brith, who was also skillful as a letter engraver. In the latter part of 1810 or the early part of 1811, Mr. Draper helped to

found the firm of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Company, which was soon favorably known throughout the entire country. Mr. George Murray, the senior partner, was a Scotch engraver, who had come to Philadlephia a short time previously.

"Mr. Gideon Fairman, born in Connecticut, in 1774, was considered to have the greatest talent and taste of any of the vignette engravers in the country, and few equals in Europe. He copied Mr. Heath's vignette for the Bank of North America upon a steel die, which was used for that bank many years. Previous to his coming to Philadelphia in 1810, he had acquired considerable reputation in Albany by his excellent and artistic work done for some of the banks of New York and New Orleans. Mr. Charles Toppan, born in Newburyport in 1796, was, as has already been stated, a pupil of Mr. Fairman, who, upon the death of Mr. Murray and Mr. Fairman, became a partner, the firm name being Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co. Mr. J. B. Longacre, a native of Pennsylvania, and a pupil of Mr. Murray, was an engraver of considerable talent, who in 1844 succeeded Mr. Christian Gobrecht as engraver to the Mint. Upon the decease of Mr. Draper and the retirement of Mr. Longacre, the firm became Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., in 1849, and Toppan, Carpenter & Co. in 1854, when Mr. John W. Casilear, the well known artist, retired. In 1858 Mr. Toppan was elected unanimously to the presidency of the American Bank Note Company, then organized, whose principal seat is in New York, that City having become the commercial center of the country, with branches in other cities."

It seems certain, however, that the firm fo Butler & Carpenter was more definitely the successor of the firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Company than was the American Bank Note Company. At any rate, Butler & Carpenter inherited the transfer rolls and the dies belonging to Toppan, Carpenter & Company, for we know that they used parts of some of the 1851 postage stamp designs for certain of the Civil War revenue stamps.

Just a word about the members of the firm which printed the 1851-1857 stamps. Charles Toppan, born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1796, was a pupil of Gideon Fairman of the firm of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Company. From 1830 until the formation of the firm of Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Company in 1834 or 1835, he was the head of his own firm known as Charles Toppan & Company. He remained with the new firm and its successors until 1858, when he resigned to become president of the newly formed American Bank Note Company in New York City. Toppan was quite evidently an engraver of considerable skill.

Samuel H. Carpenter, in 1845, entered the firm which became known as Toppan, Carpenter & Company, the successors of Draper, Toppan & Company. Mr. Carpenter apparently stayed in the firm as long as it printed United States postage stamps. The Carpenter who was the member of the firm of Butler & Carpenter was Joseph R., probably a son of Samuel H. In 1864 the directory gives Samuel H. Carpenter as a bank note engraver at 3d and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia.

John W. Casilear was born in New York June 25th, 1811, and died August 17th, 1893. He studied line engraving under Peter Maverick and A. B. Durand, and in 1849 entered the firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Company, which then became known as Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company. He remained in this firm until October, 1854. He seemingly gave up engraving to become a painter in oil, and made quite a reputation as a landscape artist.

In 1860 the directory gives the partners in the firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Company as Charles Toppan, Joseph R. Carpenter, Henry Saulnier, Samuel H. and Samuel H. Carpenter, Jr. Thus it is evident that the Joseph R. Carpenter who entered into partnership with John M. Butler to form the firm of Butler & Carpenter had been a member of the firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Company.

To recapitulate:—(The firms in direct succession are in bold face type)

In 1810 or 1811 **Murray, Draper, Fairman & Company** was formed.

Between 1816 and 1819 it became **Murray, Fairman & Company.**

Between 1820 and 1823, **Fairman, Draper & Company.**

Between 1823 and 1828, **Draper, Underwood & Company.**

Between 1831 and 1833, **Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer.**

From 1830 to 1833, inclusive, **Charles Toppan & Company** was listed as in business at 28 Sansom Street.

In 1834 or 1835, **Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Company.**

In 1840 **Draper, Toppan & Company.**

In 1845 Draper left the firm and formed Draper & Company. At the same time **Toppan, Carpenter & Company** was formed.

In 1849, **Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company.**

In 1854 or 1855, **Toppan, Carpenter & Company** (for the second time.)

In 1858 Toppan left the firm to accept the presidency of the American Bank Note Company in New York, though the firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Company remained in existence at least as long as postage stamps were printed—until the middle of 1861.

Late in 1861 or in 1862 Joseph R. Carpenter and John M. Butler united as the firm of **Butler & Carpenter.**

About 1869 Butler left the firm, but Joseph R. Carpenter continued the business under the same firm name.

About 1872 the firm was seemingly dissolved, and **Joseph R. Carpenter** continued the business under his own name, being listed in the 1872 directory as at 242 Chestnut Street, which was the address of the Jayne Building, which burned March 4 of this year, at which time, according to Luff on page 73 of his work, the firm records were destroyed. It was promptly rebuilt, and still stands in the same site. I am indebted to Mr. A. F. Henkels of Philadelphia for the information that a picture of the building as it existed before the fire is found on the private proprietary stamps fo D. Jayne & Son,—1c blue, 2c black and 4c green, being Scott's Nos. 5419 to 5424 inclusive. However none of the postage stamps were printed in the Jayne Building, the firm being at 76½ Walnut Street in 1851, where they remained until 1856 or 1857, when they moved to the Farmers and Mechanics Bank Building, 425 Chestnut Street. They remained here until 1860, when they removed to 234 South 3d Street, where they stayed as long as they continued to print postage stamps.

I regret that more exact dates cannot be given, but this is the history of the firm in a general way.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Legislation.

New Bill Permitting Stamp Illustration Before House of Representatives.

Bill permitting the illustration of postage stamps in Philatelic journals amended to include United States under reasonable restrictions passed the House February 20th and seems certain to pass Senate.

A Government Error.

Many newspapers throughout the country carried an item informing the public that the portrait of Martha Washington, appearing on the new four cent stamp, was the first reproduction of a woman's face on a United States stamp. The source of this information was the Post Office Department and was given out in connection with several other erroneous items about the new stamps. Philatelists all over the country were prompt in advising Third Assistant Postmaster General Glover that Martha Washington's features appeared on the United States 1902 series and that other United States stamps such as the Columbian issue, bore female protraits. Mr. Glover immediately voiced his regret at the Department's error and as he has been responsible for the establishment of a Philatelic Bureau by the Post Office Department, he was quickly forgiven.

DECEASED.

Glen W. Perkins, age 36, of 1040 Parkwood Ave., Youngstown, Ohio, Secretary of The Photogemic Co., dropped dead Friday morning, February 2nd. Death was due to a blood clot in the heart due to the breaking of a blood vessel in the left leg.

He was born in Niles, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1886, son of Charles W. and Nettie McEwen Perkins. The family moved to Los Angeles, Calif. several years ago, Mr. Perkins returning to Youngstown in 1919. He was a member of the Christian Church in Los Angeles.

His widow, Mrs. Grace Moss Perkins, to whom he was married July 10, 1913, survives. He also leaves two sons, Willis and Edward, at home; his mother in Pasadena, Calif., and one brother, Earl G. Perkins of Youngstown.

U. S.

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Published by and in the Interest of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

The trials and tribulations of the philatelic publisher are sadly recalled by the long line of headstones over the remains of thousands of philatelic magazines that have, comet like, brightened the philatelic heavens. Few can bespeak of an age of ten years and in celebrating its thirty-third anniversary, our contemporary, "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News," shatters, we believe, the American old age record. Mr. Severn, Mr. Wylie and Mr. Jewett, the triumvirate who have safely guided "The Weekly" through the shoals and breakers into the safe harbor of Assured Success, have our sincere congratulations and best wishes for "Many Happy Returns of the Day," and we hope, as do all A. P. S. members who have attended the annual Conventions, that our good friend "Charlie" Severn will always continue, as in the past, to be among those present, readily and willingly, giving the Society the benefit of his wisdom and experience.

The members of the American Philatelic Society have voiced, in no uncertain manner, their vigorous approval of the suggestion made in our last number, that counterfeit stamps be permanently branded as such by the expert committee of the Society and that an effort be made to secure international co-operation along these lines. "The Snake" has no friends among reputable collectors and among the friends of Philately there is an unmistakable demand for immediate action to brand his wares. One collector says "tear them up," another says, "the suggestion made is both efficient and practicable," and another, one of the leading members of the American Bar says, "Brand them! Start now and if anyone doesn't like it, let him sue, his damages, if any, won't exceed six cents!"

The fight against the counterfeit will be continued in these columns until

won and as it is your fight, do your bit and join the first 280 members who have already endorsed the plan suggested. The first skirmish is with General Apathy and as he does not seem to command much of an Army in this War we hope to announce his surrender very soon. In the meantime we wish to here thank those that have so promptly aided the cause by their letters of encouragement and approval.

We numbered among our philatelic acquaintances years ago an old gentleman who affected a cynicism that his kindly nature belied. He would often make the remark "Playing with small bits of paper has a tendency to make a man small" and as we eagerly read Schopenhauer in our youth we were inclined to view the average stamp collector in that light. Maturing a bit we came to the very sound conclusion that the average stamp collector was just average human, a bit selfish and unselfish, kind and unkind, good and bad in the same proportion as the rest of the species, but now, perhaps its old age coming upon us, we are beginning to suspect that the stamp collector averages up somewhat better than all the rest. We have had some concrete examples of the unselfish spirit in the past few years that strongly influence us to this view but none more so than the generous act of a Cleveland collector, who, just because he was asked to, agreed to come to Cincinnati and exhibit his fine collection and give a talk for the entertainment and edification of the Cincinnati A. P. S. branch. When the time came his family was taken ill with the prevalent "flu," he felt he should not come but as he unaffectedly put it, "I couldn't disappoint the boys," and so he took a train, arrived in time for the meeting, gave his talk and took, within a half hour, another train back home. He gave a wonderful talk and exhibited a fine lot of U. S., to the great pleasure of the Cincinnati collectors, who secured an insight into another collecting viewpoint. It was a fine thing to do and it is mighty good to know that, that is the kind of man who serves as Chairman of the Board of Vice Presidents of the American Philatelic Society. He is Mr. W. W. MacLaren, and as he himself would have us say, there's more like him.

The Publicity campaign has had little encouragement and we understand that the Board fo Vice Presidents is considering holding further action in abeyance until the matter may again be discussed at the convention to be held in Washington. In the meantime, a new form of publicity has appeared in the form of "Radio" talks which in many aspects appears more likely to reach the desired audience than the newspapers. A talk has been given from W L A G, Minneapolis, and one is promised from Cleveland. Being a monthly publication we are not in position to give timely notices of these but we would appreciate hearing from such of the "radio fans" among the membership who have heard the talks over their sets. How times have changed! It's not improbable that the "Philatelist" be broadcast one of these days and what a simple way that would be to handle "New Issue Notes!"

REVIEWS.

RARE STAMPS, How to Recognize Them (by Fred J. Melvills: Melville Book Co., London, Eng., Publishers, Price 1sh.). Mr. Melville's latest effort to attract the non-colector into the field of Philately has the same romantic charm that characterizes all his philatelic writings. The experienced collector who feels more the need of an opportunity of making a "find" than instruction of "how to rec-

ognize" the rarities will in reading this booklet have revived that old craving to ransack an attic or a trunk of old correspondence. In addition to being delightfully readable this work gives in compact form a great deal of statistical information as to market values, numbers issued and other philatelic data that is of interest and value to every collector. The booklet is a fine companion to the "A. B. C. of Stamp Collecting" and we would like to see them made available to booksellers in this country as they would undoubtedly do much to attract favorable publicity to our hobby among the philistines.

AIR POST STAMPS (by Brig.-Genl. R. Ridgway, C. B.: "Stamp Collecting," London, Eng., Publishers, Price 2sh.6d.). This brochure, a "Stamp Collecting" Handbook, lists and illustrates practically all the known official, semi-official and private air post labels and official postmarks. The illustrations are very fine halftones that much enhance the attractiveness of this list and emphasize the artistic qualities of the stamps devoted to the aerial mail.

GREAT BRITAIN: The Line Engraved "Alphabets" (By H. S. Hodson & Dr. E. W. Floyd; Harris Publication, Ltd., London, Publishers, Price 2sh.6d.). A very welcome book by two recognized authorities in the early issues of Great Britain that will bring considerable further interest to their intensive study. The writers have simplified what has always been considered a very difficult study by giving an accurate set of illustrations of the four major types of punches used in forming the check letters and also of the confusing sub-types. In addition to a comprehensive treatment of this subject there is also an interesting "appendix" by Mr. J. H. Tite on "How to Plate the Two Pence, no lines." This book is a very valuable contribution to specialized philatelic literature.

THE STAMPS OF PAPUA (by W. T. Elliott, M. A.; Harris Publication, Ltd., Publishers, Price 1sh.). A specialized study of these interesting stamps, well illustrated and being moderately carried out is not boring to the non-specialist in this particular group. We have always had a leaning towards varieties that can be seen without the aid of a microscope and as these are common in the stamps of Papua they lend themselves to an interesting specialized study without too much eye strain. Mr. Elliott's work should attract quite a few more collectors to this popular country which still has a few unsolved problems for the student.

STAMPS OF THE FLYING POST (by W. E. Hughes; Harris Publications, Ltd., Publishers, Price 1sh.). "Nothing succeeds like success" can well be applied to that infant branch of Philately, Air-Mail Stamps, and the host of articles on the subject exemplifies the wide nature of the success this form of collecting is having. Mr. Hughes has not alone compiled a list of issues but has woven through it a bit of the romance that marks the azure trail of the flying mail and so has achieved the difficult trick of making statistical matter interesting reading.

THE RIVADAVIA STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, by W. J. Cochrane, F. R. P. S. L., (Plumridge & Co., 61 Chancery Lane, London, Eng., Publishers, Price 2 Pds., 2sh.). The first engraved issue of the Argentine Republic has always been a favorite of collectors, both general and specialist, because

they combine elusiveness and beauty of design with a remarkable variance in color and style of printing. Their rarity, which is real and not due to any fictitious circumstance, especially in unused condition, together with the complexity of shades has prevented and discouraged much serious specialized study and the literature on these stamps is largely limited to statistical and historical data. Mr. Cochrane, for many years a devoted student of this series, with the data made available through the valuable articles of the late Senor Jose Marco del Pont in the Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society, has in this book cleverly woven together a philatelic classic of inestimable value to all present and future specialists in these stamps. His allocation of the various shades to their plates and printings has been carefully worked out and while no infallibility is claimed we believe that as further progress is made that his deductions will be proven sound. It will be of no little interest to American collectors to know that the design for this issue is based on the U. S. 90c of 1861, a copy of which was submitted to the British contractors together with a portrait of Don Bernardino Rivadavia to indicate the form and style of stamp desired. Besides eight photographic plates, showing shifted transfers, re-entries and states of the plates there is a very valuable supplement by Mr. H. A. Spowart on the cancellations found on this issue, all illustrated, and the first list of its kind published. We commend this work to our readers as being worthy of the stamps it treats of and like them, a "classic" and "very fine."

AUCTION REVIEW.

M. Ohlman's Sale, Jan. 24th-27th.

U. S. Cover before stamps, "Railroad Car" cancell	$ 5.50
U. S. State Dep't. 1-90c complete "Specimen", v. f.	33.00
U. S. 90c 1857, #54, very fine, o. g. copy	16.50
U. S. 24c 1869, very fine used copy	6.10
U. S. 3c vermilion #213, v. f. o. g. block of four	3.25
U. S. 3c vermilion #213, Superb o. g. block of ten	10.75
U. S. 1898, $2.00, #293, very fine o. g.	6.50
CONFEDERATE ST. #208, TEN cent, fine, unused	13.75
ARGENTINE, #10, Fifteen cents, very fine used copy	50.00
AUSTRIA (Trieste) 3Kr. #1167, v. f. on piece cover	1.70
Same, 4Kr. #1168, v. f. on small piece of cover	1.90

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GREECE, 1900, #140c, double sur. in block of 4, very fine, o. g. 1.90
LEEWARD ISLANDS, 1897, #9-16 superb on cover 35.00
NEVIS 1882-3 1p. used as ½p. #22a, postal canc. v. f. 7.00
PERSIA (Bushire) 1915, 5c #1004, v. f. used copy 21.00

Kelton & Sloane's Sale, Jan. 25-26th.

U. S. 1c. 1851, cracked plate variety (#31) $18.75
CEYLON, 1857, 1p. blue #3, superb strip of five, light cancell 46.00
CEYLON, 1857, 2p. green, unused strip of three, o. g. #4a 97.50
CEYLON, 1857, 1sh. 9p. #12, superb o. g. copy 52.75
GT. BRITAIN, 1882, No. 93, "Belfast" canc. perfect copy 20.60
GT. BRITAIN, #93a, on bluish, surcharged "Specimen" 15.25
GUINEA, 1881, No. 1, 5r. black, very fine unused 41.00
HAWAII, 1859, #23, variety "A" of Island missing, unused 16.00
NEVIS, 1883, ½p. on 1p. #26 in strip of 4 on cover 22.50
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, Reprints of Nos. 1, 2, 3, very fine 10.25
NEW ZEALAND, 1862, strip of 3 of No. 19, light cancell 13.00
SO. AUSTRALIA, 1855, 1p. No. 1, horiz. pair, v. f. light canc. 51.50
URUGUAY, 1851-60, No. 16, hor. pair, one with "short rays," v. f. 13.00

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The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

Perhaps you have noticed this cancellation on letters arriving from Hayti, France, Curacao or Cuba and have wondered at its significance. We know of the use of the numerals 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 12 and we have been advised by Mr. E. M. Morgan, Postmaster of New York City, that this cancellation is that of the Foreign section of the General Post office at New York and used only to cancell stamps on letters and articles of foreign origin that have inadvertently been forwarded to this country uncancelled. Mr. Morgan also says that this cancell is applied to U. S. stamps that have been affixed to articles abroad and sent to this country unpaid or insufficiently paid and allowance is made for such stamps on arrival here.

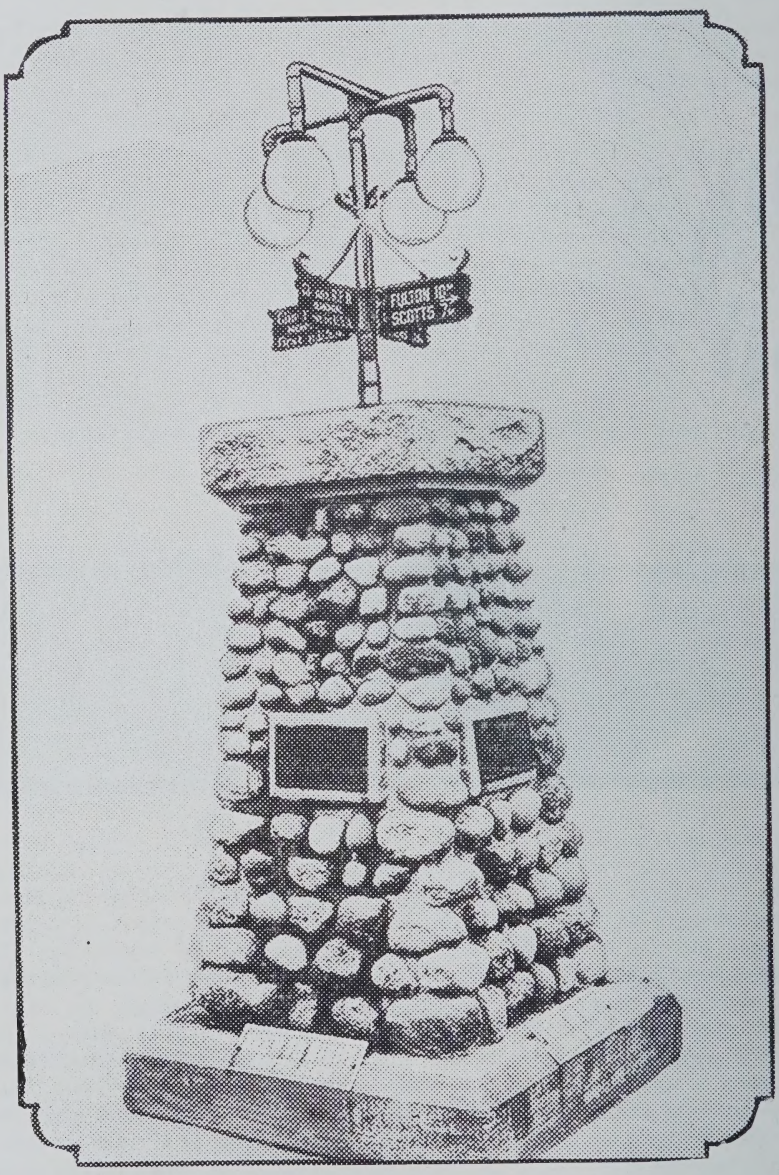
No. 1.

No. 2.

Not all curious varieties are to be found on early 19th. Century imperfs as some would have us believe and the stamps of Czecho-Slovakia have proven a fertile field for the specialist. Mr. F. S. Poteet sends for illustration (No. 1) two types of the 5 heller 1919-20 issue, in which there is a variation in the form of the numeral of value. The stamp at the left is the normal, the right hand stamp showing the figure "5" with shortened tail appears on the same plate with the normal, as it is found in pairs and blocks of both the perf. and imperf. sheets. This variety is not scarce as it comes on several positions of the plate. Mr. Poteet also submits as illustrated (No. 2) a variety known as "period after twenty" which though found on both the perf and imperf stamps is a much scarcer item. These are but two examples of the many plate flaws to be found on the stamps of this issue in addition to the type varieties, caused by recutting of the die, as listed in Scott's catalogue, and we hope to illustrate more of these in later issues.

BIRTHPLACE OF "R. F. D."

(Editor's Note: The following article is reprinted from "The Detroit News" of January 21st, with their courteous permission and loan of cut through the aid of Mr. Herman W. Boers of the Michigan Stamp Club.)



Piling stones for memorials is a custom older than civilization. Particularly has this been practiced by agricultural peoples. But it is doubtful if a stone-pile ever was erected of greater significance in connection with the progress of rural

folk than the monument of unhewn stone which stands at the principal street intersection of this village.

Here, in 1896, was established the first rural free delivery mail service in Michigan, and one of the first few of such routes provided in the United States by appropriation of Congress. The original appropriation was of $50,000 and was regarded as purely experimental. The purpose was stated to be to carry mail daily over fixed routes to people who would otherwise have to go a mile or more for their mail. It was required that the road must be kept in good condition, unobstructed by gates; that there must be no unbridged creeks or streams not fordable at all seasons, and that service should be given to 100 or more families along a route of at least 24 miles.

RURAL DELIVERY HISTORY.

The first carriers on the Climax routes were Lewis A. Clark and Willis L. Lawrence. They furnished their own means of locomotion and were paid $25 a month each. Mr. Clark bought a new bicycle and on this he carried mail more than 20,000 miles.

It is recounted that at that time the farmers were receiving so little mail that the carriers were able to take it in their coat pockets. A few letters and an occasional weekly newspaper or circular made up the daily batch of mail. The enormous loads now carried by the rural routes are a striking testimony of the worth of the service and its influence on rural life.

In the Spring of 1917 J. H. Brown, of Battle Creek, who had been influential in the establishing of rural mail service at Climax, conceived the plan of erecting the monument on the corner from which the mail carriers first started. The co-operation of the entire community was enlisted, and stones were brought in one each from 239 farmers served by the mail routes then in existence. These were built into the monument. The shaft stands more than 10 feet high, is 6 feet square at the base and 3 feet square at the top. It is surmounted by a United States flag, a cluster of electric lights, and markers indicating directions and distances to neighboring towns. On the western face the monument bears an inscription in bronze: "The First Congressional Appropriation to Try the Experiment of Delivering Mail to Farmers' Homes was Secured Through the Strenuous Efforts of the National and State Granges in 1896. The Amount was $40,000. This Tablet Erected by Michigan State Grange, 1917."

"PORK BARREL STONE."

The curious history of one of the stones used in the monument is that it was brought to Michigan from Maryland by William Harrison, son of Judge Bazel Harrison, who was the first white settler in Kalamazoo County, in 1830. "Uncle Billy," as he was affectionately known, built the first cabin in Climax and employed the historic stone to hold layers of pork brine in the family pork barrel. For this use the stone served continuously 87 years in this family, until it was dedicated in the monument as the contribution of the Harrison farm. It is pointed out by the residents of Climax as "The Pork Barrel Stone."

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

UNITED STATES. The 3c and $1.00 values of the new postage series were issued at Washington on February 12th. The Lincoln portrait on the 3c is very pleasing. **U. S. Offices in Shanghai.** The Nassau Stamp Co. has shown us the $2. on $1. with the Bureau overprint doubly surcharged and also a locally surcharged provisional of the same value made with rubber handstamp. We are informed that these items are very scarce, the latter having been made on the last days of the existence of this P. O. to be used on a shipment of silk to this country, although others say these are pure FAKES!

ALBANIA. Postage of 1920 surcharged "BESA" in a rectangle; 5q deep green; 10q red.

ARGENTINE. Current types, unwatermarked, perf. 13½, paper overprinted with R. A. and sun in grey: 2c brown; 5c red; 20c ultramarine.

ARMENIA. .In an effort to land the lightweight championship of the world for stamp issuing ability this energetic country has issued a new set running from 5r. to 10,000 roubles with the usual picturesque Soviet style designs. Some mean capitalist could ruin the country by ordering a billion or so of the 5r. value, cost $1.50, as the printers and paper bills would be ruinous.

ASCENSION. Type of 1912 St. Helena, script watermark, overprinted "ASCENSION." ½d. green and black; 1d. green; 1½d. carmine; 2d. grey & black; 3d. ultramarine; 8d. brown lilac & black; 2sh. ultr.a and black on blue; 3sh. violet & black; 1sh. black & green (old C. A. paper).

AUSTRIA. Two more high value postage dues: 400k. violet, 800k. violet; and two more postage, current type: 400k. deep green, 2000k. olive green on yellow.—Theo. Champion.

AZERBAIJAN. In the race with the decline of the rouble four more surcharges have appeared on 1922 issue: 10,000 R. on 1r. dull green; 15,000 R. on 5r. grey brown; 33,000 R. on 250r. violet and buff; 66,000 R. on 2000r. blue and black.—Scott's Monthly Journal.

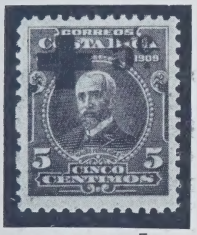
BELGIUM. A new postage due, current type: 30c carmine. Two new parcel post in current type: 10fr. yellow brown; 15fr. vermillion.

BELGIAN CONGO. Mr. Henry Hooreman shows us three new postage values as illustrated. These very handsome stamps are the work of the American Bank Note Co. and are unusually fine examples of modern engraving skill: 10c. yellow green; 15c. sepia; 25c. red brown.

BERMUDA. Script Watermark. Type 1910-19: ½d. yellow green.

BRAZIL. Type of 1920-21 issue, unwatermarked, perf. 13½x13: 50r. orange brown; 80r. blue green.

CAYMAN ISLANDS. Old C. A. watermark: 4d. red on yellow.



COSTA RICA. Mr. Eugene Klein shows us the illustrated red cross stamp, the surcharge being on 5c. orange of 1910.

DANZIG. Two stamps of arms type in small size: 50 Mark red and blue, grey burelage; 100 Mark red and olive, grey burelage.

DENMARK. A new provisional: 80 ore on 7 ore orange. Parcel Post: 10 ore green, surcharged "Postfaerge."

DUTCH INDIES. Some of the current postage values have been overprinted "3 de N. I. Saarbeuis" on the left side and "Bandoeing" on right. There were issued for a fair at the latter city and are worse, if possible, than the Malaya Borneo Exhibition stamps.

EGYPT. The 100 mill slate without surcharge, multiple watermark, has appeared, refuting the statement recently made that it did not exist thus.

FRANCE. Offices in China. The 50c blue has been surcharged 20c, large surcharge, completing the set for these offices which are said to have been closed since.

FRENCH GUIANA & FRENCH INDIA. The 15c value of the 1915 set of both these colonies has been surcharged with lower values: 0.01 on 15c violet; 0.02 on 15c violet; 0.04 on 15c violet; 0.05 on 15c violet.

FRENCH MOROCCO. Air post stamps, current type. Perf. 13½. 25c violet; 50c blue; 75c green.

GREECE. Lithographed type of 1911, Serrate roulette 13½. 10 D. blue.—Theo. Champion.

GUATEMALA. We illustrate the 12½ cent green permanent type chronicled in December.

HUNGARY. A commemorative set has been issued in honor of the poet "Petofi," watermarked double cross, perf. 10. This set was sold at double face. 10k. ultramarine (Petofi in Roman toga); 15k. blue (Petofi on Pegasus); 25k. sepia (portrait); 40k. purple (Petofi wounded on battlefield); 50k. purple (Petofi addressindg the people).—Stamp Collecting.

IRELAND. Five line overprint, (Gaelic), Provisional Gov't. of Ireland: 9d. olive green (Red surcharge). New three line overprint, (illustrated) reading "Free State of Ireland." Mr. Eugene Klein has shown us a complete set of these which promise to be a bit scarce as the permanent issue has now appeared. An interesting variety has been found in this new three line overprint, a missing accent over the second A which is said to occur twice in the sheet.

The new "Map" type was issued December 6th, white wove paper, watermarked S E in multiple. Perf. 14x14. 2d. grey green.

ITALY. Special Delivery, Type of 1903, Wmk. Crown, perf. 14, 60c rose. New value postage, Scott's Type A49, 30c yellow brown.

We also learn, and with regret, that this country is to issue another commemorative set, this one to be in honor of the tercentenary of "The propogation of the Faith" by Pope Gregory 15 in 1862. The central design is to be "Jesus Christ among his disciples" with a border of the arms of the Jesuits, Carmelites, Dominicans and Franciscans. We had hoped that the flood of commemoratives was over and it hardly appears to be good taste to use a religious motif for this purpose.

ITALIAN LEVANT. Another batch of postage dues and postage have been locally overprinted somewhere in the Levant. As they all appear the same we merely mention the fact.

JAPAN. The 3s. Offices in China, 1914-16 has received the "Military Service" overprint. Scott lists these under Japan though they would seem to belong under Offices in China.

JUGO SLAVIA. The 10pa. Charity of 1921 has been surcharged 1 Dinar.—Theo. Champion.

RARITIES
Are My Specialty.
T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

LITHUANIA. A small matter of 42 "centu" surcharges have appeared in addition to those chronicled in December. These are on obsolete and current stamps and we figure that as there is a possibility of over 300 more we refrain from trying to list them.

LUXEMBURG. A new 10 Franc value in light green has been issued and the first issue is being printed a stamp to the sheet. It is not known how many will make up the sheet when the main supply is printed. For the present it is a "Sheet of Stamp."

MARTINIQUE. The 15c surcharged with low values as for French Guiana.

MEMEL. Two new surcharges: 10 M. on 10pf. on 10c. green; 20 M. on 20pf. on 20c. brown viloet.—Theo. Champion.

MESOPOTAMIA. Script paper, Officials: 1a. on 20pa. red; 6a. on 2pi. green & black; 12a. on 5pi. purple; 2 rupees on 25pi. olive green.—London Philatelist.

MONACO. Two new values: 1 franc black on yellow; 2 franc red.

NETHERLANDS. Color change: 50c. deep blue.

NEW CALEDONIA. The 15c. value surcharged low values as for French Guiana.

NORWAY. Postage dues inscribed "a betale": 100 ore orange yellow; 200 ore violet.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of **Rare British Colonials.** My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. **Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.**

T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG-

NYASSA. We note that two sets exist of Scott's 81 to 93 that are very similar to each other. One si said to have been printed locally at Porto Aurelia and the other in London. Of the local set there is said to be 400 sets and 6000 sets of the London printing.

PERSIA. We are advised that all the 1911-13 portrait issue has been overprinted "controle 1922" and that the unsurcharged stamps were demonetized Nov. 4th, 1922.

POLAND. Two additional values to the set issued to commemorate the Union of Upper Silesia to Poland: 6 M. orange; 50 M. olive.—Theo. Champion.

ROUMANIA. The 1 L. Postage Due, black on white, current type, has been issued. We illustrate the low value to the Coronation set chronicled in December. It pictures the Cathedral of Alba Julia where the show was staged.

RUSSIA. A new big number surcharge. 100,000 R. on 250r. of 1921. There has also been issued a set of 5 stamps celebrating the great success of Bolshevism for the past five years. These are said to be issued for gold Roubles but we note them offered for ½ cent per rouble and we suppose the "gold" rouble is another pleasant fiction of patriot Trotsky, it equals 10,000 of the old roubles and is therefore by simple calculation equal to nothing. 5 R. black & yellow; 10 R. black & brown; 25 R. black & violet; 27 R. black & red; 35 R. Black and blue.

The last, the 45 rouble, appears in black and green also with a very cute red airplane surcharge.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS. The Tercentenary commemorative set has appeared in the following values. Script Wmk. paper: ½d. green and black; 1d. violet and black; 1½d. red and black; 2d. grey and black; 2½d. brown and black; 3d. blue and black; 6d. mauve and black; 1sh. green and black; 2sh. blue and black on blue; 2sh6d. red and black on blue; 10sh. red & black on emerald. Old watermark: 5sh. red and black on yellow; 1 Pound, purple and black on red.

SENEGAL. The 15c. value surcharged with low values as for French Guinea.

SIAM. Type of 1920, perf. 14: 5s. yellow green: 15s. carmine.

SOMALI COAST. The 15c. value surcharged with low values as for French Guinea.

SPAIN. New type. Portrait of King. Full face. Perf. 13½x12½: 10 cen. orange; 10 cen. green.—Theo. Champion.

SYRIE. We thought the French had sold out to the Turks but we find they are still printing stamps. Perhaps they held out the stamp issuing privileges for some village. We have before us a few of a new and very, very rare set that all look alike without a diagram or key and we cannot list them until

we sure this. Why the French want to grab the Ruhr with such a fine stamp business in the Far East without any overhead we cannot understand.

TUNIS. Toned paper, perf. 13x14: 10c. green; 30c. rose; 50c. blue.—Theo. Champion.

TURKEY. Six values of Kemalist permanent set, colors changed: 10pa. yellow green; 20pa. orange red; 1pi. yellow brown; 2pi. violet brown; 3pi. rose carmine; 5pi. violet.

UBANGI. Tchad has been detached from this country and two sets now grow where one blossomed before. Stamps of French Congo surcharged "OUBANGUI—CHARI" for one set and the other with the surcharge "TCHAD." In the near future we expect to see this great industrious land split three ways and the next surcharge to read "CHARI (ITY)".

UNION OF S. AFRICA. Another lithograph value, unwmkd. Appears to be rouletted: 1d. carmine and black. Also a color change, Postage, wmk. Springboks head: 3d. ultramarine.

UPPER VOLTA. The 15c. value surcharged with low values as for French Guinea.

WALLIS & FUTUNA. The 15c. value surcharged with low values as for French Guinea. We have seen #9 of this country, the 30c postage and #107, the 60c. postage due with doubl esurcharge.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER!

The Priced Stamp Catalogue of the Firm of

A. YAREMDJI

15, 16, 17, St. Pierre-Han., Constantinople, Turkey

will be sent, post paid, for thirty cents, which amount will be deducted from the first purchase made. The firm of **A. Yaremdji** is the oldest and most important stamp house in Turkey, founded in 1875. **The catalogue offered lists** 4000 stamps of Turkey, Turkish Levant of various countries, 31 other countries of the Orient and all are properly priced. All persons desiring to buy fine stamps of Turkey, unused or used, in perfect condition, fully guaranteed, no fakes or doubtful surcharges, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us. First class references are offered in every country, all large stamp dealers will testify that we are a substantial and first class firm and one that gives satisfaction to all buyers. **We invite collectors, dealers and investors** to give us a trial, we will demonstrate that it is to your advantage to buy Oriental stamps from us and that we can do so with reliance and the utmost confidence.

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15-16-17 St. Pierre-Han. Constantinople, Turkey.

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Other Committees and appointments to be announced later.

MICHIGAN STAMP CLUB, Detroit, Mich.: On January sixth, 1923 the club met in its new quarters in the G. A. R. Memorial Bldg. on Grand River & Cass avenues which is centrally located and much more desirable than the old rooms in Fraternity Hall. The meeting was well attended, over 40 members being present and it was nearly midnight before the last member left. The Sales Department, which has been somewhat neglected in the past, has been reorganized with Mr. Hamilton in charge, and as the membership now totals 70 it is expected that this department will now be a success. President Preston Hoskins welcomed the members to their new quarters and suggested plans for increasing the membership. Detroit now has 60 A. P. S. members and two Societies and is

gaining much philatelic publicity through the local press. Auction sales are a regular club feature and splendid prices have been obtained. Visiting philatelists are urgently invited to attend meetings when in Detroit.—HERMAN W. BOERS, Pub. Mgr.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH No. 1.—By special invitation, the combined Xmas Jinks and January meeting of the Society were held at the private residence of the President, Mr. Henry C. Marcus, on the fifth. The guests, numbering about sixty, which included the wives and husbands of members, were met at the door by "Hiawatha," a real Indian maid, dressed in native costume, whom we found to be highly educated and responsible for the noble spread which was later served.

The host and hostess were waiting to receive the guests in the large entrance hall and directed them on their way up the winding stairway to the dressing rooms above, where bright hued fancy caps and hats were laid out for selection. Upon entering the main reception room one was greeted by the lights of the large Xmas tree, radiating a flood of warmth and good cheer. Shortly after the guests had congregated, the grab bag made its appearance and was passed around. The horns, whistles and other noise makers contained within its folds were soon working overtime.

President Marcus suddenly made his appearance in the roll of Santa Claus and proceeded to distribute presents to all the guests. Each package bore the recipients's name on a slip of paper, which was pinned to the lapel or dress for identification and "get-acquainted-quick" purposes.

A momentary interruption in the noise making was caused by the presentation to Secretary Dillingham of a life membership in the American Philatelic Society, the inscription on the envelope reading "With real love and affection from the members of the Pacific Philatelic Society."

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with and the election of officers for the ensuing year being then in order, resulted as follows:

President, Chas. M. Hackmeier
1st Vice President, Herbert G. Walker
2nd Vice President, Wm. H. Crocker
Secretary and Treasurer, Matt C. Dillingham

Shortly after 10 o'clock the sliding doors leading into the dining room were thrown open and a buffet supper was served. Delicious was no name for it and many plates were passed back a second and third time for replenishing. Music was furnished during the evening by artists engaged for the occasion.

To the regret of the Trans-Bay commuters, midnight necessitated their rushing away to catch the last boat across and that broke up the party. By unanimous decision, the evening was voted a huge success.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

THE RUBBER CITY STAMP CLUB, Akron, Ohio, Branch 51 of the A. P. S.—Twenty or more members and guests at every meeting of the Rubber City Stamp Club of Akron continue to make all such gatherings interesting both from a philatelic and fraternal standpoint.

At the first meeting of 1923, held on January 3, there was a total attendance of twenty-four. At this time, O. S. Hart, new president, promised dire things to those of the members who failed to help out in every way during the new year.

Due to the inability of secretary-Treasurer elect J. F. Cherry to serve during 1923, a special election was held the same evening. Delbert Gibson, already a director, was chosen to take over Mr. Cherry's work or, as might more properly be said, that of Mr. James E. Crouch; the latter having served as secretary-treasurer for the past two years.

Quite a spirited auction was held at this meeting under the able direction of H. A. Kruse who, after he had sold all the stamps as offered, asked if anyone had an old pair of shoes to be auctioned off!

Miss K. Howe Bennett, the most active girl member Rubber City has ever had, was back at Christmas time to visit her philatelic associates. Miss Bennett is now in New York City.

Altho Rubber City cannot provide a band with which to meet out-of-town guests, she will, however, treat all such to a sundae! So, keep this in mind and whenever you feel in need of such a refreshment, stop in at Room 600 of the Permanent Title Building any Wednesday at seven-thirty.—ERNEST ELWOOD THOMA, Director of Publicity.

SPRINGFIELD STAMP CLUB, Springfield, Mass.: The annual meeting of the club was held January 5th, 1923 at the home of Mr. William C. Stone. Fifteen members attended and a very enjoyable evening was spent. An election of officers was had and Mr. E. E. Thompson was elected President; Mr. T. J. Champagne, Vice President; H. H. Hyde, Secretary and George W. Angers, Treasurer. During the past year several stamp contests were held and the prizes were awarded at this meeting, Mr. Robert C. Monroe winning first honors with Mr. Brewer Corcoran and John W. Prevost next in order. At this meeting a contest of a novel nature was provided, members being required to select some United States stamp and give a list of all the various items pictured thereon. While the ten cent Louisiana purchase stamp was most often selected because it gave the contestant a good start with 48 states the prize was won by Dr. Hugo Thompson who selected the new special delivery stamp and named 160 different items found thereon. Notwithstanding the heavy expense incurred through the entertainment of the A. P. S. Convention last summer the club treasury shows a substantial gain and the membership list now totals 34.—R. P. LABINE, Publicity Mgr.

CINCINNATI PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Cincinnati, Ohio.—At the meeting of the Society held January 30th, the members had the pleasure of being addressed by Mr. W. MacLaren of Cleveland, Ohio on the subject "Stamp Finds" with an exhibition of a part of Mr. MacLaren's collection which is made up almost entirely of items he has found in original sources and not bought in dealers shops. Though the weather was most inclement there was an attendance of 15 and it was voted that the meeting was the most enjoyable held this season. At the next meeting, to be held early in February, a large auction sale will be held.—ROBERT BYLAND, Secretary.

THE ST. LOUIS STAMP SOCIETY, Branch No. 4.—The annual meeting of the Society was held January 30th, at which time the members celebrated with their annual banquet. Thirty-five members were present and enjoyed an excellent chicken dinner and much verbal entertainment.—HENRY LACKS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN STAMP CLUB.—Saturday Eve, February 3rd, regular meeting of the Michigan Stamp Club was held at their new Club rooms at G. A. R. Memorial Hall. It was a cold winter night, yet about 40 members braved the weather, yes and NONE regretted it. The usual course of business was transacted, an Auction Sale of some 50 lots were disposed of,—some fairly good prices being realized.

Arrangements for the Annual Banquet were made. A Committee was appointed to take steps in securing a suitable place to hold same on March 17th and it is going to be a big thing this year. Six new applications for membership were received.

Mr. G. A. Martin, member of the Washington Philatelic Society, was a visitor and spoke on the preparations the Washington Boys were making for the 1923 A. P. S. Convention to be held in August, inviting the collectors down there to attend it. It is going to be a big time. No doubt Detroit will be well represented and incidently invite the boys to Detroit where the 1924 Convention is going to be held.

On Friday, February 2nd, W. Wesley Hibbard gave a Radio talk on stamp collecting through Detroit Free Press Broadcasting Station. This is the first one out of here,—in fact one of the first ones in the States. Those who were fortunate enough to hear it say it was very good.

The Juvenile Department of the Club was represented by about eight boys; some of them attend most every meeting. They seem to enjoy mingling with the older collectors and get many good pointers.—HERMAN W. BOERS, Department of Publicity Michigan Stamp Club.

WARREN H. COLSON

Offers one of the largest and most comprehensive stocks held by any professional in America, and he will be pleased to enter into correspondence with all

SERIOUS COLLECTORS

Thousands of varieties from a few dollars up to the very greatest rarities constantly on view; but throughout this stock—without exception the CHOICEST in America—there is but ONE quality—the very best.

Here, the collector, following almost any line of philatelic endeavor, will find many pieces that are not only beautiful but, as well, unusual, to delight and satisfy the philatelic craving.

Likewise Mr. Colson is a liberal buyer—at all times—of single rare stamps, rare stamps on letters, and collections. His activities, however, are limited to the field ante-dating 1900.

He is particularly interested in the Postmaster's Stamps of the United States; the issues of the Confederate States; Carrier Stamps and Locals, and offers quite the best avenue for the sale or purchase of any such in the world.

Offers of the old classic issues, such as early Mauritius, New South Wales (required for plating), British Guiana (all issues), Switzerland, Hawaii, and so forth, are also cordially solicited.

Postage Stamps for Advanced Collectors.

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REPORT of the TREASURER

February 1st, 1923.

STOCK FUND.		
Balance	$6334.66	
Receipts	22.00	$6356.66
LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.		
Balance	3740.00	
Receipts	100.00	$3840.00
GENERAL FUND.		
Balance	1169.03	
Receipts	223.86	
	1392.89	
Disbursements	162.25	$1230.64
INSURANCE FUND.		
Balance	2969.88	
Receipts	323.84	$3293.72
EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.		
Balance	.95	
Receipts	.10	$ 1.05
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.		
Balance	28.70	
Receipts	6.75	$ 35.45
AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.		
Debit Balance	27.69	
Disbursements	208.51	
	236.20	
Receipts	336.69	$ 100.49
PUBLICITY FUND.		
Balance		$ 11.00
		$14869.01
ASSETS.		
Bonds	$8500.34	
Cash	6368.67	$14869.01

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE SALES SUPERINTENDENT.

Dallas, Texas, Jan. 6th, 1923.

To the Board of Vice-Presidents:

I herewith tender my quarterly report for period from October 1st to December 31st, 1922.

Statement of book account for this period is as follows:

	Books	Net Value
On hand October 1st, 1922	5354	$156,114.04
Received during quarter	1306	38,324.55
Total	6660	$194,438.59
Retired during quarter	1193	$ 31,581.10
Leaving in circulation December 31st, 1922	5467	$162,857.49

Statement of Retired Books.

Sales		$31,581.10
Insurance to Treasurer	$ 323.84	
Commission	1229.03	
Postage returning books	51.02	
Fines for counterfeits etc.	18.54	
Remitted to owners	8112.18	
	$9734.61	$9734.61

It will probably be of interest for you to be informed that the sales for the year are running nearly 50% of same for similar periods last year. If this pace can be kept up when we meet in Washington in 1923 I will be able to show that I have accomplished my goal of $40,000 in sales.

There were retired this quarter and will be next a number of books whose catalog value has so much changed by the new catalog that while not "sold out" it was deemed to the best interests of both owners and buyer to return them for remounting and repricing.

The average net value of the books entered is increasing which shows that members are no longer afraid to enter desirable stamps in the department.

I regret to have to report that the "substitutors" still exist and occasionally have broken the faith and trust placed in them as members and resorted to substitution. However steps are taken to apprehend these men of low calibre and it is hoped shortly to "round them up" for your action.

The unprecedented demand for stamps of U. S. far exceeds the supply in the department.

Respectfully,

J. E. GUEST,

Sales Superintendent.

Guest Offers You

A TEN PER CENT INVESTMENT

for your funds.

On account of my connection with a Texas Corporation I am pleased to be able to offer my philatelic friends part of a bond issue of the corporation which will pay a return of

10% per annum

This is a non speculative issue and one that is well worthy of your consideration.

It is not a stamp firm but one engaged in a business on other lines.

Ten per cent. is not a high rate to pay for money in Texas but it **makes an attractive investment for you.**

Through this offer you can get this security at par and therefore get the full 10% return.

Bonds will be issued in the sum of $50.00 and multiples thereof so there is an equal opportunity for all.

As the placing of this issue among my friends will be a "feather in my hat" locally, I invite you to participate in same, if only to the extent of a $50.00 bond.

Further information gladly given on request.

ASK ABOUT IT?

J. EUSTACE GUEST, Attorney

(Sales Supt. A. P. S.)

Box 1042, Dallas, Texas

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 36. MARCH, 1923. No. 6.

The Spanish Error of 2 Reales Blue, 1851.

By HUGO GRIEBERT.

At last the vexed question, whether genuine specimens of the error of Spain, issue 1851, 2 Reales blue instead of orange, really exist, has again come to the foreground and although, when writing my book on the stamps of Spain, 1850-54, I threw much doubt upon its genuineness, I did not condemn it entirely, as some critics wrote at the time my work was published. I frankly admit that my scepticism was overstated and I am most happy to say that this error of 2 Reales blue really does exist in at least one genuine specimen se tenant with the ordinary 6 Reales variety of the same issue. My doubts about the authenticity were however not so unfounded as some of my critics would have it and to enable the readers of The American Philatelist to understand the whole controversy fully I must repeat what I wrote in my book regarding this famous error, which is now fully established to the premier rank of the greatest rarity of European stamps.

On page 74 of "The Postage Stamps of Spain, 1850-54" I wrote as follows:

"One of the most mysterious stamps of Spain is the so-called error of colour, 2 Reales blue, instead of orange. We find it mentioned in the "Catalogue of Spain" compiled by the Royal Philatelic Society. This was some forty years ago and since then it has been accepted by every cataloguer and described as an error of colour, and one of the rarest stamps in existence. M. Moens was the first to throw considerable doubt upon the genuineness of this error. In his "History of the Stamps of Spain" he relates that Mr. Westoby purchased this stamp from a dealer in Bath, who had received it with other stamps of Spain, and later on it passed into the collection of a well-known Paris collector.

This stamp is said to have been on a piece of the original letter and Mr. Westoby assures us that it is a genuine error and not an essay. M. Moens states that this so-called error can only owe its existence to a **cliche** of 2 Reales having been mixed with those of 6 Reales, or that entire sheets had been printed in blue instead of orange with the plate of 2 Reales. He further states that, as 10,860 stamps of 6 Reales were actually sold, there must have been 108 stamps of the 2 Reales blue. (As the original sheet contained 170 stamps and not 100, it reduces the number to 64 stamps only. —H. G.). He considers it out of question that this error was produced in entire sheets, and asserts that Mr. Westoby's stamp being used does not prove anything. Mr. Westoby in "The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe"

simply states: "There has also been another controversy over a specimen that has been found of the 2 Reales in the colour of 6 Reales, obliterated with the cancelling mark then in use. This we consider to have been an error of printing, while others, who can scarcely have compared it with the known essay of the 2 Reales in blue, and with the 6 Reales in blue, confidently assert that it is an essay that in some way or other has been obliterated."

First of all it should be known that only one used copy exists, and that is the one mentioned above. I possess two single stamps in blue and a pair in deep blue, unused, and they are FORGERIES. Every other copy, used or unused, that has been found, proved to be a forgery, and although M. Moens classes this error as an essay, I believe that Mr. Westoby's error is a forgery. Only recently I received a strip of three stamps, used on piece of original cover, one stamp being the mysterious error, the others were of the value of 6 Reales. It was said that these stamps were found in the archives of a lawyer at Valencia. **All three stamps were forgeries.**

Every other error that I had seen in Spain was forged, but nothing can be said with absolute certainty until a photograph can be obtained of the copy in the Paris collection. Until then we need not believe in the existence of this error."

The above will show the many contradictory statements that were published within the last fifty years. Even now, some writers mention the specimen which is said to have been discovered by Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co. of Bath in 1868 and which was proclaimed by Mr. Westoby as a genuine error. If one felt inclined to prolong the mystery one would be fully entitled to ask for the whereabouts of this error now. No one living has ever seen it and this again proves, how very difficult it was to say with absolute certainty that the error known to be in the Ferrarary collection was genuine or not and if I were again to write upon a similar subject about which so many erroneous statements have been made, I again would council philatelists to wait for the verdict, whether genuine or not, until one had had the opportunity of a personal inspection. There is no doubt whatever that the error recently sold in Paris in one of the Ferrary sales is genuine **in every respect.** It owes its existence to a cliche of the 2 Reales being inserted by mistake in the plate of the 6 Reales.

Another erroneous statement was recently made that this pair consisting of the error **se-tenant** with a 6 Reales had been discovered in Barcelona. This however is not a fact. I think it would interest my readers to know the full truth of the discovery of this rarity and trust that the veil which surrounded it for so many years has now been lifted for ever. Two Spanish papers publish the following account of the find:

The late Sr. D. Francisco Miftsut discovered in archives of the province of Toledo a used block of 19 stamps of 6 Reales 1851. After offering it at least to one other dealer he showed it to the late Sr. D. Antonio Vives, a well known dealer at Madrid, who promptly acquired it by paying 40 Pesetas per stamp for it, without however noticing that one of the stamps in the block was a 2 Reales instead of 6 Reales. Very few collectors went in for large blocks 25 years ago and the good Vives always cut into the block whenever he wanted a 6 Reales stamp. One day a girl assistant pointed out to him that one of the stamps read "DOS REALES" in the remaining block and this is how the discovery of this famous rarity was made. It was soon after offered to M. P. Mahe, the custodian of the collection of M. La Renotiere von Ferrary, who promptly purchased it for the price of, I believe, 25,000 Francs or 5000 Dollars approximately.

In one of the reports it was stated that I purchased this rarity for "the famous Yankee collector M. Burrus," which of course is, like so many other statements, absolutely wrong, as Mr. Arthur Hind of Utica, the proud possessor of the British Guiana 1856 One Cent, the two Post Office Mauritius and many other philatelic treasures is to be congratulated on having acquired it at about a quarter its present value, the purchase price being Francs 152,750.

Many prominent Spanish philatelists, collectors and dealers alike, are astounded that they allowed the opportunity to pass to "repatriate" the rarest Spanish stamp, especially as the price paid was insufficient.

In conclusion collectors will gather from some of the **forgeries** herewith illus-

trated, that one can easily be deceived by accepting these forgeries as authentic errors. Number 1 to 3 were manufactured in the early 'Nineties by Sr. Segui of Barcelona, who is said to have offered them as forgeries (!!) to collectors. They have a very good appearance, but the connoisseur will on a close inspection notice several discrepancies, one of the principal being the "O" of "DOS" which in the forgeries is much too round, the genuine "O" being more oval. The colour in the forgeries is rather good and very much like the genuine, while the colour of Number 4 is steel blue and quite different to one of the originals. There are of course other marks of distinguishing the good from the bad, but I think the test of the "O" is the best and easiest to remember.

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The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

(Continued from February Issue.)

The Contract, Including the Cost of the Stamps. Unfortunately, practically nothing is known of this. The following is copied from page 75 of Luff's work on United States stamps:—

(Extract from Letters Addressed to Commissioner of Internal Revenue.)

"Having been requested by Messrs. Butler & Carpenter to state such facts as might be within my knowledge in reference to a fair price to be charged for engraving stamp plates, I beg leave to say that, as the business partner of my firm (Toppan, Carpenter & Co.,) I negotiated all the contracts in reference to Postage Stamps which were made with the Government from 1851 to 1861 (10 years) and, therefore, I have personal knowledge of what I shall state.

"In 1857 the Postmaster General determined to introduce the perforation of Postage Stamps. In order to do this it became necessary for us to make 3 new plates of 1 cent, 6 plates of 3c, 1 plate of 5c, 1 plate of 10c, 1 plate of 12c and 1 plate of 24c, in all, 13 plates, besides a large outlay to procure the necessary machinery for perforating the stamps, and, in view of the fact that our first contract with the Government would expire in about 4 months from that time and might not be renewed, we felt it to be necessary to protect ourselves against loss by asking that, in case the contract for furnishing Postage Stamps should not be renewed with us at the end of our term, that in that case the Government should indemnify us from loss by paying us $500 for the engraving of each of the 13 plates, or $6,500 for the whole of the plates, and a further sum of $3,000 for the perforating machine with the necessary machinery. This was promptly agreed to by the Postmaster General and a contract to that effect was made and executed on the 6 Feb. 1857. The plates and perforating machinery were, of course, to become the property of the Government, in the contingency of our losing the contract and the Government paying for the plates and machinery.

"I have given the above facts not only from my own recollection of them but from the contract with the P. O. Department, which is before me."

(Signed) S. H. Carpenter,
of the late firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Co.

Philadelphia, April 2nd, 1863.

This makes it evident that Mr. Samuel H. Carpenter, of the firm of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., negotiated at least some of the contracts for his firm with the Government, and further, that the cost of the plates in 1857, at any rate, was $500 each.

The Report of the Postmaster General dated Nov. 29th, 1851, includes the following paragraphs on page 430 and 431 in Vol. II of "Executive Documents Printed by Order of the Senate of the United States during the First Session of the Thirty-Second Congress, 1851-2":—

"A contract has been made for the supply of postage stamps authorized by the act of March 1st. These stamps are believed to be of a superior quality, and are furnished at a less price than was formerly paid. Some of those furnished soon after the execution of the contract were found to be deficient in adhesive qualities, but it is believed that there will be no ground for future complaint.

"Directions for the destruction of the dies and plates employed in the manufacture of the postage stamps formerly used has been given, and for counting and burning such of the stamps as have not been issued to postmasters or have been returned.

"The streets, avenues, roads, and public highways of the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans have been established as post routes under the 10th section of the postage act of March 3, 1851, and letter-carriers appointed for the service thereon. If it is the intention of Congress to transfer the whole despatch business of the cities to the letter-carriers of the department, further legislation for that purpose is desirable."

Thus we at least know that the stamps cost the Government less than did the 1847 issue.

Another hint as to the possible cost of the stamps is given in an editorial in "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News," for June 29th, 1912, which states that the 1869 set was contracted for at the rate of 25c a thousand, and that a new contract made June 10th, 1868, with the National Bank Note Company was at the rate of 25½c a thousand.

The following quotation is taken from Luff as having appeared in the Report of the Postmaster General dated December 2d, 1861:—"The contract for the manufacture of postage stamps having expired on the 10th of June, 1861, a new one was entered into with the National Bank Note Company of New York upon terms very advantageous to the Department, from which there will result an annual saving of more than 30 per cent. in the cost of the stamps."

It is reasonable to suppose that this contract likely called for stamps to cost about the same as they did in 1868. If so, the previous contract may have been for something like thirty-three cents per thousand.

One other method of arriving at the cost of the stamps has been tried. Though certain reports of the Postmaster General give little or no information, the one for 1854, under "Expenditures of the Department," states that postage stamps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, cost $13,664.57. A similar report for 1858 states that for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1858, $37,814.48 was spent for postage stamps. It seems impossible to tell accurately the number of stamps for which these sums were paid, but taking the year 1854 and dividing the sum mentioned by the number of thousands of stamps furnished to the department that same fiscal year, the result is about 24¼ cents per thousand, whereas the same mathematical process for 1858 works out to 21½c per thousand. In view of what is known to have been paid for some of the later issues I feel that these fifures are very probably too small. If anyone has the good fortune to find any of the contracts which were made I trust that I may be allowed to see them. I regret that more definite information cannot be given.

The following is a list of the Postmasters General who held office while the 1851-1857 issue was current, so contracts made during their various tenures of office were negotiated for the government by these men. This is taken from an article written by Mr. R. McP. Cabeen which appeared in "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" June 23, 1917:—

"NATHAN KELSEY HALL of New York became Postmaster General on July 20, 1850, holding the post until about the middle of 1852, resigning to become the United States District Judge. He had studied law in the office of Millard Fillmore and was appointed by him.

SAMUEL DICKINSON HUBBARD of Connecticut was appointed Postmaster General by Fillmore on August 31, 1852. (Note. His biographers give the date as February 15, 1852.)

JAMES CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania was appointed Postmaster General on March 7, 1853, by Pierce. He retired on March 4, 1857.

AARON VAIL BROWN of Tennessee was appointed Postmaster General by Buchanan on March 6, 1857, the Senate confirming the appointment on the same day. He established the routes over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from Memphis and St. Louis to San Francisco and another overland route by way of Salt Lake City. He died in office March 8, 1859, at 9.30 A. M.

HORATIO KING, 1st Assistant Postmaster General, was appointed acting Postmaster General on March 9, 1859, serving until March 14, 1859.

JOSEPH HOLT of Kentucky was appointed Postmaster General on March 14, 1859; at the time of his appointment he was Commissioner of Patents. He served as Postmaster General until December, 1860, retiring to become Secretary of War.

HORATIO KING of Maine, 1st Assistant Postmaster General, was appointed General ad interim on January 1, 1861, serving in this capacity until February 12, on which date he was appointed Postmaster General. He became connected with the Department in 1839. In 1850, he was with the foreign mail service; in 1854, he became first assistant Postmaster General. He served in the position of Postmaster General until Lincoln was inaugurated March 7, 1861. He instituted the "penalty" envelope.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR of the District of Columbia was appointed Postmaster General by Lincoln on March 7, 1861; he resigned from this office on September 23, 1864. Blair instituted free delivery in large cities, money order system, the assorting and distribution of mail matter on railroad cars. His orders excluding disloyal papers from the mails caused bitter feeling among sympathizers with the South."

Essays for the Stamps. Practically nothing has been written regarding essays for the 3c 1851. However, five are known, three showing a complete design. As far as I know but three of these five have ever been listed, two of these being Types 3 and 4 in Mason's "Essays for United States Postage Stamps", published by the Handbook Committee of the American Philatelic Society in 1911. The reprints of the third Type are listed by Mr. Mason as his Type 99, the date of which is given as 1876.

The five types of which I know may be described as follows. The first type (see design in Figure 1) is Mason's Type 3, for which he gives the following description:—

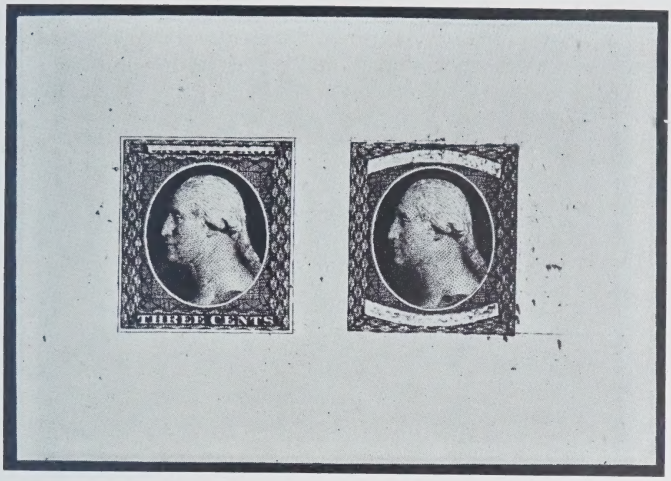

Figure 1.

"Resembles closely the three-cent 1851 issue, but stamp is nearly square; labels are shorter, rosettes are omitted, locks of hair about ears are differently arranged; the oval is 14x16½ mm. instead of 15x17½ mm.

"Engraved on steel, die impression 20½x22½ mm. in color on

(a) India paper; black."

It is rectangular, 20½ mm. wide, 22½ mm. high. It consists of a head of Washington after the Houdon statue, facing the left, on an oval background and, surrounding this, three panels of tessellated work the outer of which was made from the same working transfer roll used for the tessellated work on the accepted design. This tessellated work has been cut out at the top and at the bottom of the design so that "U. S. Postage" might be engraved above and "Three Cents" below. The entire design is surrounded by a single frame line.

My second type is Mason's Type 4, which he describes as follows:—

"Same head and oval as in last essay; the straight labels have been removed and in place there are curved labels, left blank for the inscriptions.

"Engraved on steel, die impression 20½x22½ mm. in color, on same piece of paper as last essay, making a horizontal pair.

(a) India paper; black."

This is the same design as my first type, without the outer frame line, and apparently was printed with the design intact, that is, with the unaltered tessellated work showing on all four sides of the medallion. After it was printed someone took a sharp knife and cut out the design so as to leave two blank curved labels, one above and one below (see the design at the right in Figure 1.) This same design is shown at the left in Figure 2). These first two types appear side by side on the same die, and are 6½ mm. apart.

The designs being identical except for the label and outer frame line, it is evident that they were rocked on this die block with a transfer roll taken from a die previously engraved. More about this later.

My third type is another variation of this same design, differing from my

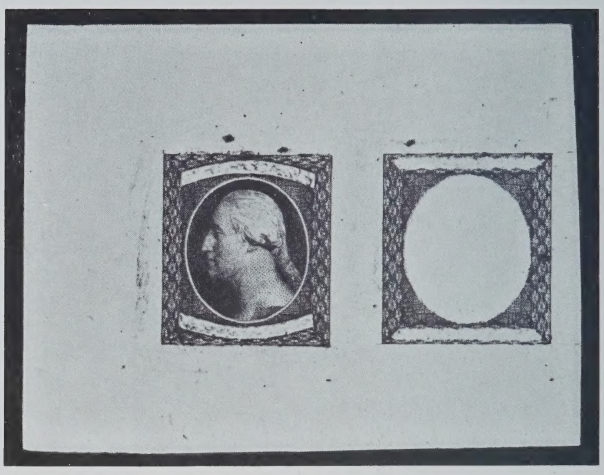

Figure 2.

second type in that the medallion has been cut out by hand as well as have two labels, one above and one below, but these labels are straight instead of curved, as in my second type. This, the third type, appears on another die to the right of another example of my second type, and is 6¼ mm. away from it (see the right-hand design in Figure 2).

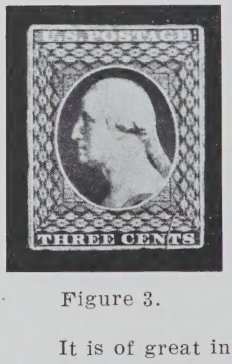

Figure 3.

My fourth type, (see Figure 3) another variation of this same design, was apparently made in the following manner: the rectangular design of my first type unaltered, —that is, without any labels,—was rocked on another die block, and then the new design was completed by adding a label above and below it, and by drawing a single frame line all around the rectangle. These labels reach the entire length of the stamp, and read as before, "U. S. POSTAGE" above, and "THREE CENTS" below. A small ornament appears at each end of the upper label. The measurements of the design, including the frame lines, are 20½ mm. wide by 25¾ mm. high.

It is of great interest to note that this die became cracked, the crack starting in the lower margin and running up into the design between the "N" and "T" of "CENTS", curving slightly to the right, crossing the corner of the second panel of tessellated work, and leaving the design about the middle of the right side, and probably from there continuing to the edge of the die, although neither of my copies shows more than a tiny margin to the right of the design. The term "cracked die" is often enough used incorrectly in describing a stamp from a cracked plate, but here are proofs from a real cracked die, and incidentally the only ones I ever saw. My first three types exist only in black on India paper, and all that I have seen were mounted on the original cardboard backing. My fourth type also exists in black on India, as well as in pale carmine, which might almost be termed a deep pink, on India.

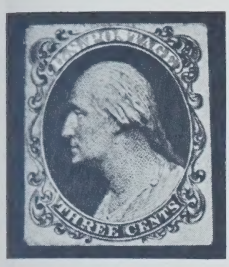

Figure 4.

My fifth type of essay consists of a much larger head of Washington after the Houdon statue, and facing to the left (see Figure 4). This is strongly suggestive of the head on the issued stamps, but is larger. A curved label directly above contains "U. S. POSTAGE", while a similar one below contains "THREE CENTS". The design is completed by arabesques, and is somewhat suggestive of the 1c stamp of this set as issued. This is listed by Mason as his Type 99, and is incorrecvtly assigned to the 1876 period.

His description is as follows:—

"Three Cents. Head of Washington, type 1 as above described, in oval 12½x20½ mm. U. S. POSTAGE above, THREE CENTS below, in colorless capitals on horizontally lined bands, following the line of the oval; scroll work at sides outside of oval, extending round the corners but not meeting at top or bottom of oval. Reminds of the one cent stamp of 1851.

"Impression 21½x25 mm."

The only original copy of this which I have seen is on India paper, and printed in the same pale carmine (an odd color not easily confused with any other) used for one of my fourth type essays. Reprints of this last essay made only a few years ago are common, and will be discussed more fully further on in describing certain fraudulent so-called "essays" of the 1851-1857 series made at the same time. Of these reprints Mason lists fifteen colors on India, and three colors on tinted cardboard. These are as follows:—red-brown, lilac, violet, yellow, orange, brown, steel-blue, blue, black, rose, carmine (two shades), gray-brown, light-green, dark-green; on colored cardboard, orange, black and brown. I have a copy on cardboard in deep indigo blue, which Mason may have mistaken for black. It should be mentioned that the two carmine shades listed as on India by Mr. Mason are entirely different as to color from the original copy which I have in pale carmine.

Various other 3c essays have been assigned by Mason, Tiffany and others to the 1851 period, but I have never seen any proof whatever that they were really essays for the 3c 1851 stamps.

My proof of the fact that the five types of essays listed above were really essays for the 3c 1851 is as follows. The tessellated work on the first four types is exactly the same as that used for the 3c 1851 as issued, as well as for the 12c 1851 and the Franklin carrier stamp. This tessellated work was made with what is known as a Rose engine, and it is an undoubted fact that such lathe work cannot be copied successfully. Mr. J. B. Bacon of the firm of Perkins, Bacon & Company, engravers of the first postage stamps of Great Britain, the background of which is made up of Rose engine work, stated they would rather make a thousand fresh designs than to attempt to reproduce this tessellated work unless they had kept all the calculations and divisions upon all the wheels of the Rose engine. Further, I have in my possession a large card giving samples of engraving done by C. Toppan & Company, one of the predecessors of the firm engraving the stamps. Several of the designs on this card include a bit of this same tessellated work (see the central band in figure 5.)

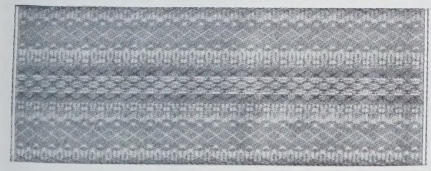

Figure 5.

Still further, this tessellated work was used again, as was the rosette on the 12c stamp and the Franklin carrier, in making up the design for the 25c, 30c and 40c first issue Civil War Revenue stamps, as well as for the 2c, 3c, 4c and 6c values of Helmbold's private proprietary stamps (Scott's Nos. 5381-5384, inclusive.) All of these seven stamps were made by Butler & Carpenter, successors of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company. Again, the head used on my first four types of essay was used on the following four private proprietary stamps: Powell's Telegraph Matches, 1c (Scott's No. 5247), F. Brown's 2c black Medicine stamp (Scott's No. 5315), and on Fleming Bros. 1c black and 1c blue (Scott's Nos. 5363-5365, inclusive.) I take pleasure in giving credit to Mr. Elliot Perry for having discovered the facts stated regarding the private proprietary stamps, and for having assisted me on this subject.

As for my fifth type of essay, reprints of it appeared with the set of so-called "essays" printed but a few years ago, made from transfer rolls on dies of the essays with numerals, described later, as made FROM the 1851-1857 stamps.

If still further proof is desired, it may be found in three letters written in June, 1860, which passed between Toppan, Carpenter & Company and A. N. Zevely, Third Assistant Postmaster General. These read as follows:—

June 21, 1860.

Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter & Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Can you furnish me with a few specimens of each kind of postage stamp that you ever made, either for circulation or as mere patterns—NOT including those now in circulation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. ZEVELY.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1860.

A. N. Zevely, Esq.,
Third Asst. P. M. General, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

Upon further consideration of your favor of the 21st inst. we deem it possible that your inquiry has reference, perhaps, to specimens of **stamps of the same rates as those now used.** Of these there are several which bear more or less resemblance to the designs adopted by the Department, but they were never taken up and transferred to plates. The original bed pieces, in a more or less finished condition, have been carefully packed away in our private vault, but we will, of course, be happy to furnish you with a few proofs of them taken as soon as possible.

We have now the honor to submit inclosed a proof impression of the finished new Thirty Cents stamp, of which an imperfect dry impression was sent you yesterday. It is certainly much handsomer and superior to any known to us, and we trust the Department will recognize therein our earnest desire and perfect ability to preserve the good opinion which it has been our happiness to obtain in the past.

Very respectfully,

TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO.

Philadelphia, June 28, 1860.

A. N. Zevely, Esq.,
Third Asst. P. M. General, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 27th inst. is duly received and we are very happy to learn that the Postmaster General approves of the new Thirty Cents stamp. We are now transferring a plate of this denomination and hope to submit a proof impression for examination on the 2d prox. The Postmaster General can then decide upon our recommendation that the stamp be printed in black.

Inclosed we have the honor to send you four impressions of designs originally made for the Three-Cent plate, but laid aside for that now in circulation. We think the large head of Washington very fine and striking. The whole size of the engraving is larger than the size adopted; but the oval wherein the head is engraved is of the same dimensions as that inclosing the Franklin head of the One-Cent rate. The other head, with the three different frames, was objected to, if we remember rightly, on the score of its smallness. You will understand that no plates are transferred of these designs; nor are these impressions as perfect as first proofs. They may serve your purpose, however, as expressed in your favor of the 21st inst. In this hope we remain

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO.

Acknowledgement is made to Mr. Joseph A. Steinmetz, who first published these letters in a pamphlet entitled "Steinmetz Miscellany", which appeared at the time of the 1913 International Exhibition in New York City.

The last paragraph of the third letter I think without much doubt refers to the essays which have been described, and incidentally gives the reason as to why the smaller designs were not accepted.

I think the facts stated above go to make up very positive proof that the five designs mentioned were really essays for the 3c 1851 stamps. If anyone can furnish evidence anywhere nearly as convincing that other designs, such as those assigned by Mason to this period, were in reality essays for this stamp they will be listed with pleasure.

With the exception of the reprints of my fifth type of essay, all of these are of the greatest rarity. Of my first and second types I have seen but two examples, and of my other types but one each, excepting that my fourth type exists in two colors, one copy of each color being in my collection.

The Essay for a 6c Value. This has been well known for many years. It is given by both Tiffany and Mason in their respective lists as Type 2. Mr. Mason lists it as follows:

"(Tiffany, T. 2) 1851. The design of the one cent 1851 issue, head of Franklin, etc., but value changed to SIX CENTS. Size, etc., as in the original.
(a) India paper; black. Copy seen was cut close and damaged.
(b) Ordinary white paper; black. Copy seen was cut rather close."

I am a bit doubtful as to whether any copy on "ordinary white paper" exists. I think this was probably an India paper copy mounted on somewhat thicker paper. Regarding the color, I am inclined to think it is a very dark brown and not black, as all the copies which I have seen give this impression. The design

Figure 6.

(Figure 6) was made probably in the following manner: a transfer roll was made from the 1c die, and the lower label containing the inscription "ONE CENT" was cut out on this roll. The roll was then rocked on a new die block and the new lower label bearing the words "SIX CENTS" was engraved by hand. While this essay is rare, it does not compare in scarcity with the 3c essays which have been described. I should estimate that I had seen eight or ten copies of it, all of which were for some reason trimmed close to the design.

It is rather remarkable that no 6c adhesive stamps were issued, because the rate between the Pacific Coast and the East was 6c from the time the 1851 issue appeared, July 1st of that year, to March 3d, 1855. However, this lack of 6c adhesive stamps was partly offset by the 6c stamped envelopes, which exist in two colors, red and green, and on both white and buff paper. These were first issued in the year 1853.

Essays Made from the Stamps. Nothing official is known regarding these, but it is evident that some consideration was given to adding the value, expressed in numerals, to each of the stamps of the 1851-1857 issue, sometime very late in their period of use, because the 90c, which was not issued until August 13, 1860, is included. All the values were thus altered, excepting the 10c and 30c, which,

Figure 7.

in their original state, already bore numerals, though on the 10c stamp they consisted only of the Roman "X", in each upper corner. Perhaps the fact that the outbreak of the Civil War compelled a complete change in design, and hence the new issue, prevented their adoption. Only the 3c value of these essays will be described here. This complete essay with numerals is listed by Mason as his Type 18 (j), under the date 1861. His description is as follows:—

"Three Cents. The full type is like the 1851 issue, but instead of the rosettes are figures 3 in pearled circles in each corner.

(j) Completed stamp with figure 3 in each corner; India paper; red."

The finished design (Figure 7) was evidently thus made. A transfer roll was taken up from the original 3c die and the rosettes in each of the four corners, with the exception of the extreme outside circle of dots, were cut out on the roll, and at the same time the tessellated work, which showed on the die in the white margin around the medallion, was also trimmed out. This roll was then rocked on a new die block 75 mm. wide by 77 mm. high. Engraving was then done in each of these four blank spaces so that the "3" is left colorless on a solid background.

As far as I know the originals exist only on India paper in black, cut close and gummed, and in three further colors,—red, carmine and deep carmine (the carmine being the one Mason indicates as "red"). Regarding the impression in black; this is one of a set in black of all the values known of the essays with numerals, and which also included a die proof of the unaltered 10c stamp in the same color. This set was in the Crawford collection and is believed to be unique. Partial confirmation of my statement as to how these essays were made is found in the partly finished die proofs described as follows. These proofs (see Figure

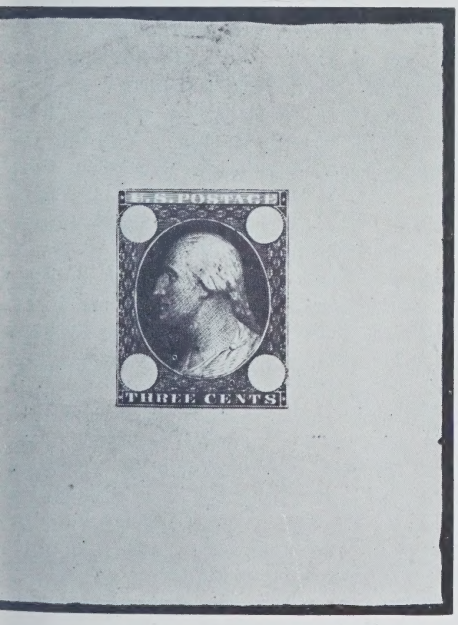

Figure 8.

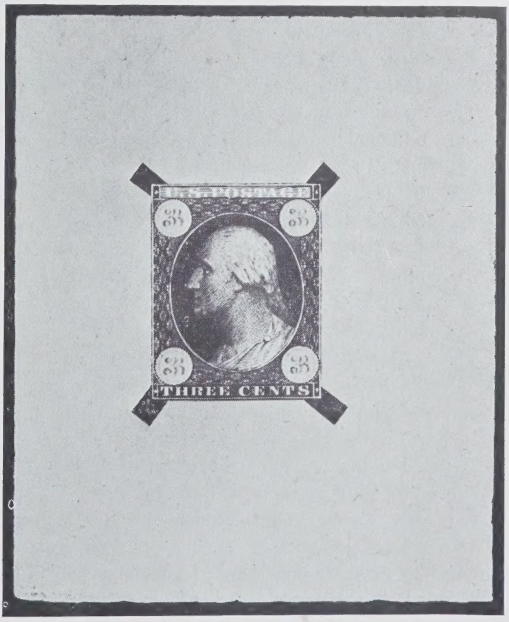

Figure 9.

8) show the design as first rocked on the die block from the altered transfer roll,

that is, with the four circles from which all of the rosettes excepting the outer row of dots had been trimmed out. I have one of each in black and red-brown, both on India. In addition I have another India paper proof in black, similar, excepting that the numerals in the four corners have been sketched in in pencil, while for some reason the paper has been cut away from each of the four corners of the design. This I believe to be unique (see Figure 9).

In 1912 Mr. Mason wrote a supplement to his "Essays for United States Postage Stamps", called "More Essays for United States Postage Stamps". In this is found the following: "Type 18 (h). I have seen proofs that seem to be originals; on India paper; dark-rose and black; on thick white paper; black; and like the last but rosettes punched out; black". This evidently refers to the essays with incomplete design such as I have just described. The design with rosettes "punched out" apparently means that the paper where the blank rosettes were, had been cut out by hand.

These original proofs which have been described must not be confused with the so-called "essays" which were made only a few years ago. Following is a description of them. Needless to say, it is to be regretted that they ever appeared. It has been stated that they were found in the effects of the late N. F. Seebeck, at one time president of the Hamilton Bank Note Company. As far as the 3c values are concerned, they were seemingly made by someone who obtained the transfer roll made by Toppan, Carpenter & Company in 1860 or 1861 which contained the design of the 3c 1851 stamp complete excepting for the four corner rosettes which had been cut out so as to leave only the extreme outer circle of dots. This roll was evidently manipulated in somewhat the following manner, and I have been helped to these conclusions by a couple of "waste" die proofs which were apparently put in the lot by mistake along with the completed "essays". I cannot be certain as to exactly what was done, but the following hypothesis fits the case as presented by the "essays" themselves. One of these waste or trial pulls consists of a black proof from a die made from the transfer roll just described, and therefore the same as the original partly finished essays with the corners blank. The die block, though, is very much smaller than was the piece of steel used for the originals, measuring about 48 mm. by 50 mm. This die was seemingly not used for the "essays". The first manipulation very likely consisted of trimming away the outer frame line on the transfer roll and grinding down to a small extent the upper and lower labels of the design in relief on the transfer roll. This changed the character of the letters and the diamond blocks to some extent. The altered design was then rocked on a new die and a new frame line was added all the way around the design, closer to the lower label blocks than was the original frame line. An inner line corresponding to the inner lines on some of the issued imperforate 3c stamps was also drawn on each side of the design, running between the upper and lower rosettes directly along the outer edge of each horizontal band of tessellated work. The design was apparently slightly shifted during the transfer process, the circle of dots around the blank rosettes showing more or less doubled on all impressions from this die. This die block measures about 50 mm. in each direction. (See Figure 10.) Proofs are known in the following colors on India paper, thus listed by Mason in his "Essays for United States Postage Stamps", Type 18 (h): yellow, orange, yellow-brown, gray-brown, purple-brown, mauve, lilac, steel-blue, violet-blue, black, vermillion, carmine, dark-carmine, green, light-green, and also in the following colors on tinted glazed thin cardboard, being Mason's Type 18 (i):—brown, purple, black, orange, vermillion, violet-blue.

Figure 10.

The next alteration was to trim the transfer roll again by removing the top label entirely and by grinding down further the entire surface of the design, thus removing some of the finer lines and making the design appear less nearly complete. This was then rocked on another die block about 51 mm. in each direction, frame lines at the sides and bottom were added, as were inner lines, as de-

Figure 11.

scribed before, and a heavy line was drawn just at the top of the design. (See Figure 11). Impressions exist in the following colors, on India paper, according

to Mason, and are listed by him under Type 18 (f):—yellow, orange, yellow-brown, gray-brown, mauve, dark-lilac, steel-blue, ultramarine, black, vermillion, carmine, dark-carmine, green, light-green, and lilac; also on thin glazed card, Mason's Type 18 (g), in orange, red-brown, blue, green, light-green and black.

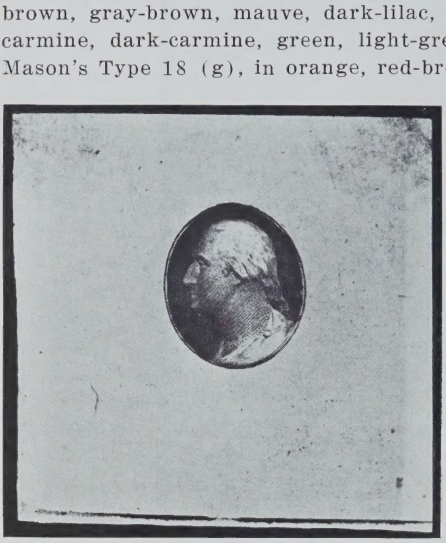

Figure 12.

The next step was to trim away all the design on the transfer roll excepting the medallion and the oval line surrounding it. This was then rocked on a new die block, and I have a waste impression taken from it in black showing the medallion and line around it in exactly the same state as on the previously described "essay". (See Figure 12.) Either the surface of this die was then ground down or else a new die was made after the tranfer roll had been further ground, so that the impressions from it show the head and background with most of the finer lines missing, while the heavy lines appear much weaker. It was then touched up a bit by hand around the edge of the oval (see Figure 13), and impressions

Figure 13.

were taken from it as follows, listed by Mason under his Type 18 (a), as on India paper:—in orange, brown-orange, red-brown, violet-brown, gray-brown, mauve, lilac, dark-blue, ultramarine, green, light-green, black, vermillion, carmine, dark-carmine; also on green bond paper, Mason's Type 18 (b) in green, red and blue; and on thin glazed, tinted cardboard, Mason's Type 18 (c), in orange, vermillion, carmine, brown, green and purple.

I do not know exactly when these were made, but for guess would say about twenty years ago. It has been stated that fifteen complete sets were in existence. Whether this is true or not I have no way of knowing. I have been assured, though, by a man who should know, that all the dies and rolls were destroyed after these proofs were made, so that no more impressions can ever be printed. I sincerely hope this is true, but regret that these exist at all. Collectors should purchase them, if they are desired at all, only for what they are,—modern imitation, "partly finished" die proofs of the 1851 issue, made by manipulating rolls or dies which were the result of experimental work of Toppan, Carpenter & Company in 1860 or 1861, while designing the essays with numerals. It should be emphasized that these original essays with numerals are of much interest and rarity, while the modern "essays" are practically fraudulent and of little value.

(To be continued.)

A Postage Stamp.

Ah, tiny bit of colored paper
Whose rudely toothed edge doth show
Where thou wast severed from thy fellows,
To enter on thy life of duty—
And after duty done to be
A joy and treasure in the years to come.

Upon thy front thou bear'st
The badge of service fully done
To aid mankind.
But more thou showest
In thy humble way
For ever as thou servest us
In life's unceasing urge and flow
Upon thy bosom thou dost bear
A lesson for the young and old.
The portrait of some hero gone before,
Then showest, or the likeness of the sage,
The warrior stern, the ardent patriot,
Or scenes of man's activity,
Or views of nature's grandeur
Far from toil's defiling touch;
Here, perchance, the calm inquiring gaze
Of one who seems to say—
"Hast thou thy burden born
As doth become a man? Hast thou
Thy duty done for land and kind
In thy short life? Hast thou
So borne thyself that when
The angel summons thee to journey on
Those left behind will wish
To keep thy image as a symbol
And a help to greater things?"

Upon thy bidding, thousands speed.
Beneath thy potent aegis
Goes the missive on its far flung path
O'er land and sea
To man's remotest home.
Does the rude hand of violence
Stay thy going? Then, to clear thy path
The power of many millions comes,
The nation's mighty voice
Bids thee speed on thy way.

Until the cunning brain of man
Invoked in aid thy magic power
The proudest ruler in the purple born
Whose nod sent countless hosts
To ruin and to death
Could scarce achieve what now
The humblest in the land
Can purchase at his will.

A faithful servant thou!
To thee it matters not
If joy the missive bears
Or word of sorrow to a distant heart;
Thy duty points the way alone
And bids thee carry on
Ah, me, could but the soul of man
Lay up the lesson thou dost teach!

And, duty done, what end is thine!
Not, like the common tools of life
Which men do cast aside
When their full work is done,
Art thou thrust coldly forth;
But as a willing source of joy
Thou'rt treasured up to glad the eye
And feed the mind with pleasing thot
In honored immortality.

More About "The Snake".

By COL. LECTOR.

While my article in the January Philatelist proved to be of great interest to members of the A. P. S. I found in looking through the many letters shown me that the greater part of the writers were not familiar with the large number of modern forgeries and had the idea that the common stamps were not counterfeited. I even noted a paragraph in a contemporary publication which stated that the collector of moderate priced stamps need not fear the counterfeiter. Now this was quite true some ten years ago but today nothing seems too small for the forger to try his skill on and I wish to call attention particularly to just a few of these.

Here for example is a letter that has been sent to a number of American dealers:

"PANELLI ANGELO
Cassella Postale, N. 1.
(city)

....., 31 Gen 1923.

Dear Sir:

I take the liberty of asking your attention on the fac-similes (imitations) (sic) of the stamps of French Colonies—no in use— as samples enclosed.

Price per sets of

13 pieces ..... 1 shill or 25c
4-6 id ..... 1 shill or 25c
4-6 id, with overprinted ..... ½ shill or 12c

and I can send 25 differents very complete sets of all french colonies, also the same with differents overprinted, variety, errors, etc.

Settlement in English money please. I exchange my imitation for others but only for nice and very fine imitations of all countries. Special offer: 1 Booklet with 20 complete sets differents only 1 Pd. or $5.

If you no like my types please send in retour the stamps enclosed, or send 1 shill in balance.

Yours truly,
Angelo Panelli."

To this cute communication are attached 13 stamps, mint, full gum, in proper colors on thin wove paper, a set of Senegal, Scott's No. 35 to 47, which are very fine imitations of the original stamps. Even the engravers name "Mouchon" appears in the lower right and they are difficult to differentiate from the original stamps. The lettering at top is slightly coarser than that of the originals, the paper too thin and too white and the colors a bit too bright. I can assure you

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG-

however that 75% of the amateur collectors will be deceived by these sets. A short time back I had a complete set of Monaco 1891, catalog about $1.80 for the set, which though not a very good forgery was sufficiently good to pass careless inspection. Cheap stamps not forged? I understand that a number of the low value stamps of Czecho-Slovakia have been so extensively forged that the Government is about to change the colors of these stamps and is preparing a new issue. When it comes to forging 100 heller tamps (get the heller) we can't imagine anything cheaper unless it is a Russian kopeck!

At this time there seems to be an unusual number of British Colonial counterfeits being made. Some of the best of these have been shown me by a London friend. As a rule a genuine stamp of low catalogue value is used as a foundation to this new class of Snakes which makes them peculiarly dangerous. For example: a copy of the 1880 Queens head type which was used in a number of colonies with only the change of colony name, such as Cyprus, Nevis, St. Lucia, Turks Islands, Virgin Islands, etc. is selected by the forger and the name of the colony removed from the top label and the value taken out and the name of another colony and new value provided to produce a stamp of high catalogue value. This slightly altered stamp, with the right watermark and ¾ of the design genuine is very deceiving. I have such a counterfeit before me as I write, presumably it is a fine copy of Nevis No. 25, the six pence green of 1882, watermark Crown C. A. and which catalogues $45 and is a scarce stamp. Perhaps this was at one time a half penny St. Lucia, No. 27 which cost the forger about 5 cents. A neat profit for just changing the name and value, eh?

Another scheme is to remove fiscal cancellations from high values and provide a neat postal one instead. There is nothing new in this scheme but it is becoming discouragingly common. I have before me a Five pound Zululand, Scott's No. 23 which has been so treated.

Another scheme is to simply add something to a genuine stamp to enhance its catalogue value. The adding of rare surcharges bids fair to make certain rare surcharges quite ordinary. One of these, the so-called "Beyrouth" provisional of which I believe there are some 480 copies in existence, can be found in many, manu that number of collections. The British 2 penny green and carmine surcharged "Levant" is quite a common stamp but so many copies are having the additional words "1 Piastre" added that I predict it will before long be a greater rarity than Scott's #1161. The real forgers favorite in this class of faking is the Tsingtau issue of German Offices in China.

The philatelic press throughout the World is filled with news of forgeries and it is more often of the cheaper grade of stamps than the rare ones! The "Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina" illustrates in its last number some counterfeits of the 1908 Uruguay set and several journals warn against forgeries of the recent Roumanian Coronation set. A list of all recent forgeries would occupy more space than is used in any one number of this journal and I trust my readers will be sufficiently impressed with the growth of this evil to take an active interest in the move to suppress The Snake.

U. S.

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The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
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EDITOR'S COLUMN

Your name on Uncle Sam's list of tax payers, which decorates the walls of the various post offices, gives you a high credit rating with bond houses, oil well promoters, Turkish rug importers, De Luxe Edition purveyors and other master salesmen of luxuries and even those that complain of the manner in which the doughty Congressmen spend their hard earned shekels must admit that it is somewhat worth while to pay their income tax to receive the attractive offers and decorative literature that follows. Being listed as an applicant to membership in the American Philatelic Society, in a like manner and like result, supplies a philatelic "Bradstreet" that few dealers seem to overlook. The deluge of mail that follows is however not always welcome and we know of several collectors that refuse to join the Society for this reason alone. An applicant whose name was posted in the January issue received on or before February 12th some 83 pieces of philatelic mail and as this was only two weeks after publication he decided to resign promptly rather than spend the rest of his life, as he thought, to reading philanthropic offers and "wonderful bargains"! It took a bit of persuasion and an appeal to his sense of humor to have the resignation withheld and having accomplished this we hope someone will make a practical suggestion as to how to protect those that do not want to receive a lot of heterogeneous literature. Most of the mail received in the particular case outlined "came from dealers who DO NOT advertise in your Journal" and we marvel at the business acumen of the dealer that does not advertise in the Philatelist but spends many times the cost of a good sized ad sending his offers by mail!

Now that old Mother Earth is changing her garb of white to green it is not too early to prepare for the week in August at Washington, D. C. Have you planned to attend the Convention? Have you any suggestions to offer by way of progressive legislation? Have you given any thought to nominations? Now's the time to get ready, August 13th-18th is less than 6 months away!

As if to confirm our faith in the unselfish spirit of collectors, about which we wrote last month, we came across another generous act while reading the January issue of the Collectors Club Philatelist. On the last page of that handsome publication we found a full page advertisement on behalf of the American Philatelist and the Society and in very small type below, "Donated by Member 6045"! We hastily examined our Membership list and so learned that the donor of this fine bit of publicity was Mr. W. W. Betts of Clearfield, Pennsylvania. A mighty nice thing for Mr. Betts to do and please remember that Mr. Betts is a dealer and a publisher too, he could of used that space for his own good, but as he says in reply to our letter of thanks, "The A. P. S. is good and deserves support and I am always ready to do what I can to help towards a greater success." Thanks Mr. Betts!

Unless we are sadly mistaken there is going to be some real action taken at the next Convention to curb the circulation of the product of Mr. Snake. From every quarter we have received earnest and sincere support in the fight against the counterfeit and many suggestions have been made to combat this evil. Mr. Chester Moore suggests that all A. P. S. members start right now and form a "Let's be honest with ourselves Club" by taking out of their collections every doubtful stamp and forwarding same to the A. P. S. Expert Committee with the request that every stamp found to be counterfeit to be branded "CFT" at once. He says, "In my opinion this is a big thing to do, not only big but right and fair to the host of collectors that will surely follow us. We cannot take our beautiful albums with us but we can leave behind a record of having done something for the good of Philately for all time. * * * The Snake article is a corker and worthy of the high purpose of the A. P. S."

Mr. C. F. Richards, a pioneer in the fight against counterfeits, has written us strongly supporting the plan to brand counterfeits and sent us copies of articles he wrote years ago advocating this same thing. He cites the fact that Mr. Guest, Sales Manager of the Society, reported last year that he returned 312 counterfeit stamps (he could do nothing else under the present by-laws), to the owners and how much better it would be to all concerned if they had been branded. Mr. Richards has proposed this to previous conventions and hopes to aid in having satisfactory by-laws passed at Washington this year. He puts the matter well, as he says "Individuals and companies, with a high sense of honor, should only need to have their attention called to the danger that results to our hobby thru the sale of counterfeits, reprints and repaired stamps for what they 'aint' to immediately get busy and adopt any legislation that will curb the evil."

We are also very much pleased to note that England's leading weekly philatelic journal, "Stamp Collecting," has reproduced the major part of the article in the January Philatelist on The Snake and given its support to the movement to brand the counterfeit. The very interesting editorial quoting the article and which appears in their issue of February 24th, gives considerable accurate information as to the source of many of the more recent counterfeits and one paragraph startles us in particular. It is as follows:

"Among recent contributions to the forgery collection of the London Stamp Club are many which first saw the light of day (or night) in Vienna. Spurious

stamps are being turned out wholesale by at least one 'merchant', who claims to be a member of the American Stamp Dealers' Association and the American Philatelic Society, and we only regret that the law of libel should afford him protection. Packets of '2,000 different' seem to be a specialty of his. Fortunately, few of these weeds would deceive a novice, the imitations, particularly of United States Departmentals, being comically crude, but the whole thing is very irritating. Is there no one in Vienna who will be prepared to rescue the Austrian capital from opprobrium as a philatelic plague spot?"

We can assure our readers that immediate attention has been given to this and if the guilty party is really a member of the Society, he will not long remain and if not, action will be taken against him thru the United States Government.

With this volume of feeling and co-operation both at home and abroad, we hope that this year will see definite action taken, not alone by the American Philatelic Society, but by the large Societies abroad, to adopt the plan of the Swiss Philatelic Societies in branding counterfeits sold in sales circuits of each particular Society, and further, that committees be appointed by the various Societies to co-operate in an organized Campaign against The Snake.

If you believe in this movement and wish to do your share towards making it a success, you can do no less than put your endorsement of it in writing and have your local Philatelic Society present resolutions to the next Convention, asking that firm and immediate action be taken.

AUCTION REVIEW.

E. P. SEEBOHM'S SALE JAN. 23-24th.

United States:

5c 1847, canc. two blue 5's	$19.50
10c 1847, canc. "PAID" in red, close at top	29.00
1c 1851, Type 4, very fine	6.50
3c 1851, canc. in red PAID 3, in circle	5.10
10c 1851, complete shells, very fine	10.60
12c 1851, Blue town canc., very fine	12.10
12c 1851, canc. two red 5's	15.20
12c 1851, magnificent	11.00
1c 1857, type 5, vertical strip of three on cover, very fine	11.50
10c 1857, superb vertical strip of 3	17.90
30c 1857, canc. black town, showing year date "1861"	17.70
3c 1861, pink, on cover, with 1c, indigo	19.50
3c 1861, dark shade, canc. "PAID" in oval, very fine	2.10
10c 1861, canc. STEAM—SHIP	4.00
24c 1862, dark lilac, very fine	4.25
30c 1861, superb	4.60
30c 1867, very fine	6.50
6c 1869, very fine	5.50
90c 1869, very fine	26.00
7c 1873, red town canc.	7.50
3c 1869, block of 4	9.25
Danish West Indies, 14c #12	18.00
Great Britain, 2d #5 trip of 3	2.60
Philippines 1r #10 very fine	15.00
Two Sicilies, ½gr. #10 HORIZ. Pair, & 5gr. #15 & 2gr. #13 on one piece of cover	70.00

DANIEL F. KELLEHER'S SALE, FEB. 15-16th.

UNITED STATES: Covers bearing R. R. Cancellations:

"Eastern R. R." in black on cover with 3c 1857	$10.10
"Boston & Fall River R. R." in red on 3c 1857 cover	18.75
"Norwich & Worcester R. R." in blue on 3c 1851 cover	16.60
"U. S. Express Mail" in black, 3c 1851 cover	3.75
"Steam Boat" in black, 3c 1851 cover, superb	9.60

General issues on cover:

5c 1847 cancelled in blue, very fine cover	7.00
10c 1847, lightly cancelled, superb face of cover	36.00
1c 1851, strip of 3 (#32d) on cover, red & black cancel	26.50
3c 1851 on cover, green cancell & postmark	13.00
24c 1918, N. Y. to Wash. First trp, May 15th, 1918	6.25

BERTRAND L. DREW'S SALE, FEB. 23rd.

United States:

Eagle Carrier (1802) Mint block of six	$ 4.10
New York City Dispatch Post (1844) 3c on white, o. g.	8.20
NEW YORK (17) 5c 1845, fine copy of "big shift"	46.00
5c 1847 (#28) orange brown color (?), canc. in blue	15.00
5c 1847, with "Paid" cancell struck twice	17.75
10c 1847 (29) with sheet margin, red orange cancell	32.00
10c 1847 canc. in red "St. Louis, May 27, 10" on piece	35.75
10c 1847 with green bar cancellation, superb	53.00
1c 1851, Type 2, light cancell, very fine	8.00
1c 1851, Type 3 from Plate 4, very fine copy	64.00
1c 1851, Type 4 with red grid cancell, superb	7.50
5c 1851, large margins, showing center line, superb	51.00
5c 1851, wonderfully fine PAIR, N. Y. canc.	175.00
12c 1851, strip of three, one stamp damaged, blue canc.	50.50
24c 1857, (#52) very fine unused pair	31.25

RARE CURIOS

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Stamps, Coins, Den Curios

For twenty years I have been gathering rare curios from all parts of the world. I have one of the greatest accumulations in this line to be found outside the large museums. If you have a den or cabinet, or wall space in your hall, that you wish to fill with odd and rare specimens, let me hear from you at once. I am reducing my stock very rapidly; my aim is to devote more time to stamps and coins, so I wish to dispose of my old guns, pistols, long spears, swords, daggers, war shields (from nearly every wild tribe), flint and stone specimens (over 20,000 specimens in stock), beaded Indian trappings, minerals (some showy cabinet pieces in this lot), fossils (rare slabs of fossil fish that are very fine in this collection), rare coins. **Navajo blankets** (suitable for rugs), some beauties on hand just at present, typical Indian designs, gaudy colors, A1 specimens, ranging in price from $18.50 to $125.00. **As for stamps,** my stock is large and varied. I can generally please all classes of collectors. I am especially long on scarce U. S. and B. N. A., good condition or a trifle defective. **Will send approval selections.** Write today with reference, stating the line or lines you collect; I will treat you right. Curio list, 5c.

N. E. CARTER, Elkhorn, Wisconsin.

KELTON & SLOANE'S SALE, FEB. 24th.

Fifty-four copies of the 5c New York were sold at this sale, the largest lot offered since the Hart sale. The average price was $45.00 per stamp.

5c New York, a die proof in black on india	$11.00
5c New York, beautiful copy (position 9)	95.00
5c New York, red N. Y. town cancell, superb	90.00
5c New York, Position No. 2, the "Big Shift"	65.00
5c New York, Horiz. Pair, red grid cancell	80.00
5c New York, Horiz. Pair, Positions 29-30, superb	126.00
5c New York, two copies on cover to Buffalo	104.00
5c 1847 (28) with blue "Paid" cancell	21.00
5c 1847, horiz. pair, superb, red grid cancell	36.75
5c 1851 (34), large margins, superb copy	58.00
1c 1861, on laid paper (#63c), very fine	14.40
3c rose, 1861, imperforate (#65c), slight tear	12.25
3c, 1867, grilled all over, imperf. (79a) block of four	31.00

J. M. BARTELS CO. SALE, MARCH 1st.

United States:	
3c 1851, "cracked plate", superb bottom row copy	$32.50
10c 1851, recut top and bottom, very good copy	53.00
5c 1857, brick red, unused, centered and v. f.	20.20
5c 1857, red brown, vert. pair on piece, very fine	44.00
5c 1861, brown yellow, (67a) very fine used copy	23.00
3c 1887, vermilion, top plate strip of five, o. g. superb	4.00
Confederate States, 1862, 10c rose (204), fine used	9.25
Ecuador, 1865, 1r. yellow, block of four and pair on original cover	4.75
Greece, No. 6, 80L, superb strip of four on neat letter	28.00
Canada, 1852, 12p black, proof on India, "Specimen"	9.40
Chile, 1855, No. 8, superb strip of three "ivory head"	4.80
New Brunswick, 1851, 1sh red violet (3), thin spot	201.00
New Brunswick, 1860, 5c O'Connell, straight edge	98.50
Norway, 1856, (3) block of four 3sk., perfection used	21.75
Paraguay, 1878 (5g) double surcharge on 2r. blue, used	16.00
Wurtemburg, 1857, 18kr. blue (#12) superb used copy	33.00

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Member A. S. D. A. No. 224 and many others.

Stamp Bill Passed.

The following is a copy of the Bill permitting the illustration of postage stamps, both foreign and United States, which has just passed both the Senate and the House of Representatives and sent to the President for his signature. While this Bill does not give us the right to illustrate United States stamps as fully as we might wish, it is however, sufficiently broad to cover all the reasonable needs of philatelic publications and catalog makers.

67th Congress, 4th Session.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AN ACT

To allow the printing and publishing of illustrations of foreign postage and revenue stamps from defaced plates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled, That nothing in sections 161, 172, and 220 of the Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909 (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, at pages 1118, 1121, and 1132), shall be construed to forbid or prevent the printing or publishing of illustrations in black and white of foreign postage or revenue stamps from plates so defaced as to indicate that the illustrations are not adapted or intended for use as stamps, or to prevent or forbid the making of necessary plates therefor for use in philatelic or historical articles, books, journals, or albums, or the circulars of legitimate publishers or dealers in such stamps, books, journals, or albums; and nothing in said sections shall be construed to forbid or prevent similar illustrations, in black and white only, in philatelic or historical articles, books, journals, albums, or the circulars of legitimate publishers or dealers in such stamps, books, journals, albums, or circulars of such portion of the border of a stamp of the United States as may be necessary to show minor differences in the stamp so illustrated, but all such illustrations shall be at least four times as farge as the portion of the original United States stamp so illustrated.

Passed the Senate February 17, 1922.

Attest: GEORGE A. SANDERSON, Secretary.

Bill with above amendments passed the House on February 19, 1923.

BRITISH COLONIALS

In Superb Condition at Reasonable Rates.

MY prices range from 1-3d Gibbons for stamps cat. 5sh & below to ½ Gibbons for stamps cat. above 30sh. Great rarities and imperfs. slightly more.

NO COMMON STAMPS. NO WAR STAMPS. NO NEW ISSUES.

With a few exceptions I deal only in stamps issued before 1914.
I have an immense stock of all countries, especially strong on British Colonials, but at the moment I have nothing of interest in U. S., or B. N. A. Can supply almost everything else, including great rarities. References please.

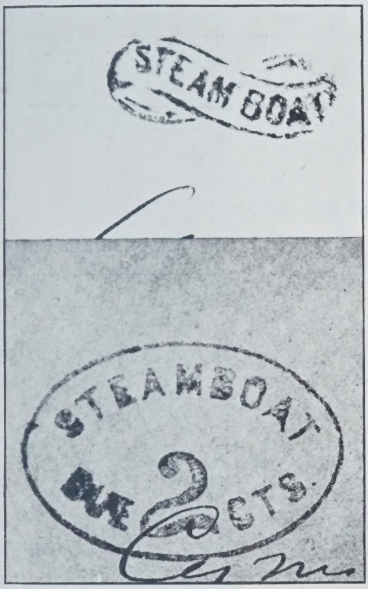
F. B. TURPIN, 161a Strand, London, W. C. 2, Eng.

The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

This little doggie was the pet of the Postmaster at Lansing, Michigan, and having faithfully guarded the stamps in the days of '69 it was thought fitting by said P. M. to place him on letters from that city to safeguard their arrival and protect them from such fierce beasts as the wild cat that the Postmaster of Port Royal, South Carolina (illustrated) permitted to scratch out the portrait of George Washington on the 3c 1861. This latter is sure a bad looking cat and it is recorded that he never lost a fight until he met the game little dog pictured above at Norfolk, Va., where after a severe tussle, each discreetly went their way, downward and in opposite directions. This incident is pictured by the P. M. at Norfolk appropriately by two lurid arrows properly directed. Mr. Karl Koslowski of Detroit, Michigan, treasures this cat and dog story in the form of the three covers illustrated and which he says are "unique". He fears that this may be a literal use of that word, though the covers have an undoubted genuine appearance, and would appreciate hearing from other collectors having the same cancellations. These items are indeed almost too odd to be true, and while we feel that the Lansing dog is O. K., we must confess that we have serious doubts as to the other two. Will those knowing something about these, be so good as to write the Editor, as the source from which these were purchased is known and it may be possible to

trace the party that made them in the event no corroboration can be obtained as to their genuineness. Any information about these will be greatly appreciated.



Much has been written of "Steam" and 'Ship" cancellations but these nearly always refer to those of river steamboats, particularly those of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and those of Ocean-going steamships. The cancellations illustrated were used by steamers on the Great Lakes and are much scarcer than the inland river and ocean types. Mr. Koslowski has shown us these on the complete original cover, and suggests that these are forerunners of the present day flourishing Detroit Marine Post-office. The letters being forwarded from outlying settlements along the Huron River where they were collected by Lake boats much in the same manner as they are today and forwarded to Detroit where they received the Detroit cancellation. No list has been published of the Lake steamer cancellations that we know of and we will be glad to list here such types as our readers may possess.

WARREN H. COLSON

Offers one of the largest and most comprehensive stocks held by any professional in America, and he will be pleased to enter into correspondence with all

SERIOUS COLLECTORS

Thousands of varieties from a few dollars up to the very greatest rarities constantly on view; but throughout this stock—without exception the CHOICEST in America—there is but ONE quality—the very best.

Here, the collector, following almost any line of philatelic endeavor, will find many pieces that are not only beautiful but, as well, unusual, to delight and satisfy the philatelic craving.

Likewise Mr. Colson is a liberal buyer—at all times—of single rare stamps, rare stamps on letters, and collections. His activities, however, are limited to the field ante-dating 1900.

He is particularly interested in the Postmaster's Stamps of the United States; the issues of the Confederate States; Carrier Stamps and Locals, and offers quite the best avenue for the sale or purchase of any such in the world.

Offers of the old classic issues, such as early Mauritius, New South Wales (required for plating), British Guiana (all issues), Switzerland, Hawaii, and so forth, are also cordially solicited.

Postage Stamps for Advanced Collectors.

184 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Cable Address—"Warcolson," Boston. Telephone—"Back Bay 3502."

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ARGENTINE. San Martin type, Watermark R. A. in sun, 24c claret.

ARMENIA. A set of charity labels surcharged on regular issue of 1922: 1k. on 1 R. green, imperf.; 35k. on 20000 R. lilac rose, imperf.; 5k on 50 R. red, perforated; 10k on 100 R. orange, perforated; 35k on 20000 R. lilac rose, perforated.

AZORES. The 8c and 12c values, current type, have appeared in new colors, the 8c now being greenish blue instead of slate and the 12c green instead of blue gray. There are also new high values to the parcel post set: 90c violet; 2 E. lilac; 3 E. brown olive; 4 E. ultramarine; 5 E. gray and 10 E. brown.

BELGIUM. Mr. Henry Hooreman has shown us 4 values in new design of parcel post stamps: 5c maroon, 1 F. blue, 1.10 F. orange and 1.50 greenish blue. The design is that of the Belgian lion and shield and winged wheel of former issue.

BENADIR. Stamps of 1907 surcharged new values: 4 B on 10c. on 1 A. claret; 6 B. on 25c on 2½ A. blue; 10 B. on 50c on 5 A. yellow and 10 B. on 1 L. on 10 A. lilac.

BRITISH HONDURAS. The 6c ultramarine and 10c sage green and lilac have appeared on script watermarked paper.

CONGO. Stamp of 1910, Scott's #45, surcharged like Scott's #80, 10c on 5c green and black.—Scott's Monthly Journal.

CYPRUS. We understand the current set is to have values given in Sterling, that is pence and shillings. Two high values have been so issued, old watermark: 10 shillings green and carmine on yellow and 1 Pound lilac and black on red.

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!

The rare U. S. Revenue stamps imperf.—such as 1c-3c Playing Cards. $1.30-1.60-1.90 Foreign Exchange, $2.00 and $5.00 Probate of Will, $2.50-3.50 Inland Exchange and all of the $10.00, 15.00, 20.00, $25.00, 50.00, $200.00. Also, all rare ones of the Second and Third issues, as well as the Proprietaries and all Inverts.

REMEMBER

I am always in the market for fine U. S. stamps, either used or unused. Send what you have at your own price. If not too high you will get your cash by return mail.

H. F. COLMAN,

2nd National Bank Bldg., **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

DANTZIG. New high values: 150 Mark violet & carmine, small size and 250 Mark violet & carmine on grey, 500 Mark grey & carmine on grey and 1000 Mark brown & carmine on grey in the type illustrated.

There is also a new value air post, Scott's Type AP 4: 20 Mark brown and three postage dues, 100 Pf. lilac, 100 mark lilac and 50 mark lilac.

ERITREA. The 1903 postage of Italian Somaliland has been surcharged "Eritrea" and new values. So far 7 stamps of the set have been issued.

ESTHONIA. A new value postage, Type "A 10": One mark brown.

FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC. This section of ancient Siberia is now annexed to the dominions of the Bolshies and no longer a republic, the Vladivostok Soviet stamps have therefore been overprinted with a three line overprint commemorating the five happy years of Soviet rule.

FIJI. The 1d, 2d, 4d, 5d, and 6d have appeared on Script Watermarked paper.

FINLAND. The color of the current 2 mark has been changed to blue.

FRENCH INDIA, MARTINIQUE and UPPER VOLTA. The .04c on 15c chronicled last month for these colonies was not issued though this value was used in French Guiana.

GERMANY. Addition high values: Post Horn type, chicken wire watermark, 5 mark orange, 8 mark green and dark olive, 20 mark violet, 30 mark brown and yellow, 40 mark green, 50 mark dark slate and pink; Harvester type, 10 mark blue and 12 mark red; Large oblong type, wmk. lozenges, Scott's Type A 31: 50 mark blue, 200 mark carmine on buff, 300 mark green and buff, 400 mark brown on buff, 500 mark orange on buff, 1000 mark grey and 2000 mark blue. As the currency is rapidy depreciating it is expected that "Kolasaal" values will appear shortly.

GREECE. A charity stamp, 5 lepta blue, yellow and red, has been issued showing a Greek soldier fresh from the battle with the French artillery in Turkey with a background of the Red Cross. This same stamp has also been surcharged in Greek, "Home for Disabled Soldiers." Mr. N. A. Georgantas writes us from Athens that a new issue of postage is expected shortly. He also says that the 10 Lepta brown on thick paper listed in our December issue was never used for postage and was only for purposes of making change, there being a shortage of small coins.

GUATEMALA. A permanent 25c value has been issued in similar type to the 12½c. value.

HUNGARY. Three new values in the Parliament type, 20 K. lilac, 30 K. claret, 50 K. blue, 100 K. yellow brown. We illustrate the 25 K. with portrait of the poet Petofi, one of the values of the commemorative set listed last month.

INDIA. Chambra. Current stamps of India overprinted "Chahbra", 1 Anna chocolate, 1½ anna chocolate and 2½ anna ultramarine.

Patiala: The new type 1½ anna chocolate of India has been overprinted "Patiala".

IRELAND. The 1½d. map stamp has appeared in maroon color.

JUGO SLAVIA. The color of the 1 Dinar, 1921 permanent type has been changed from orange to red brown.

KENYA. We illustrate the new type issued last November and previously chronicled. The simple design with palm and banana tree decoration is quite striking.

MACAO. Mr. Theodore Champion shows us a mint copy of the 4 avos stamp of 1911 in the yellow brown color of the 5 avos. It seems peculiar that this error of color should have escaped notice for over 10 years.

MOZAMBIQUE. Current type 40c has been changed from pink to turquoise blue.

Mr. N. J. Sargent of Atascadero, California, shows us a used copy of a 25 reis of 1911 issue in the gray violet of the 20 reis. As has been remarked about the Macao color error just noted it seems very strange to find these varieties at so late a date. Can any one give further information?

NETHERLANDS. The 10c grey lilac of 1898-99 has been re-engraved, the principal difference being in the lines of the background.

PALESTINE. A new set has been issued of 15 values, 1 mil. to 20 Piastres on script watermarked paper. This set has also been overprinted "Hekomet Shark el Arabi" for use in Trans-Jordania, the Arabic overprint being in violet and signifying "Arab Government of the East." From "Stamp Collecting" we glean that Trans Jordiania or Kerak, the land beyond the Jordan, is under the provisional Government of the Emir Abdullah, brother of Emir Feisal, King of Iraq, assisted by British advisers. It has been excluded from the application of the Palestine order in Council, 1922.

PHILIPPINES. The 1 peso pale violet has appeared on unwatermarked paper, perforated 11.

POLAND. Scott's Type A 31. 200 Mark black and rose.

SAMOA. Postal fiscal of New Zealand surcharged "Samoa", 2 Pound violet.

SPAIN. 20 cent violet, perf. 13½x12½ in new type. Illustrated on cover page.

SWEDEN. Portrait of King, Toned paper, perf. 9 vertically: 15 ore violet, 20 ore carmine.

SWITZERLAND. The 25c current postage has been changed from vermilion to carmine on buff paper.

TURKEY. The 5pi Kemalist listed last month should read 5 para.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. The current postage and dues have been overprinted for use in former German South West Africa. The overprint "South West Africa" appears on alternate stamps in English and Dutch, thus satisfying the lingual partisans and providing two stamps for the stamp collectors instead of one.

RARITIES

Are My Specialty.

T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

MARYLAND.

FEDERALSBURG, MD.—Type I (U. 11) on issue of 1914-15, perf. 10, horizontally, reading up, 1 cent.
FEDERALSBURG, MD.—Type I (U. 11) on issue of 1914-15, perf. 10, vertically, inverted, 1 cent.
FEDERALSBURG, MD.—Type I (U. 11) on issue of 1914-15, perf. 10, reading up, 1 cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MANSFIELD, MASS.—Same as Type II, 15 m.m. between lines, on issue of 1914-15, perf. 10, 1 cent, 5 cent.
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Type V (U. 3) on issue of 1914-15, perf. 10, 1 cent.

NEW YORK.

NEWARK, N. Y.—Type I (U. 1) on issue of 1914-17, perf. 10, 3 cent.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Type VIII (U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent.

WESTERLY, R. I.—Type II on issue of 1912-15, perf. 12, 8 cent.

Mr. Benjamin Cadbury (5206) reports finding a vertical pair of the 1917-19, perf. 11, 4 cent SALEM, OHIO, in type (U. 2) with the lower inverted and the upper normal, in other words a tete-beche.

A letter from Mr. J. E. Newcomer (6034) is interesting enough to print. He says, I am enclosing a copy of the 5 and 10 cent stamp precencelled "YAKIMA, WASH", also a newspaper clipping mentioning them. These were used for the first time during the holiday rush, and should be scarce, as no business firms used them, and by next Christmas the new issue will doubtlessly be used. The only ones I have been able to get hold of are those sent to me by friends to whom I mailed Christmas parcels. However one of the clerks at the P. O. showed me some of the sheets that had been precancelled, the work having been done with a rubber stamp and the usual black cancelling ink. You will notice that it is the same stamp that they use on their registry returns, except that it is two lines instead of one. The clerk states that all values were used which means all values handled by the local P. O. These are as follows, all perf. 11: 1, 2, 3 surface, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 20, 30 and 50c. I have seen all these except the 11 and 15c. The P. O. does not have the dollar values, and has never had the 13c or airplane stamps, so there is no chance of their having been precancelled. Neither have they had any Pilgrim or Victory stamps for a long time. I have a copy of the 4 cent, inverted.

William Hoffman (5630) reports the MAKANDA, ILL.—Type I (U. 8) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent, printed in magenta ink.

A. P. S. OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

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APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

Sales Superintendent—J. E. Guest, Dallas, Texas.
Examiner of Sales Books—T. E. Flick, Galveston, Texas.
Editor American Philatelist—A. D. Fennel, 807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Librarian—John H. Leete, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Asst. Librarian—C. M. Tyler, 614 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Attorney—H. M. Lewy, 2 Rector St., New York City.
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Resident Agent—Dr. Homer Collins, 417 New Jersey Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

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Philatelic Index—W. R. Ricketts, C. W. Kissinger, C. A. Howes.
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Catalogue—S. B. Ashbrook, D. C. Hammatt, Dr. Carroll Chase.
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Other Committees and appointments to be announced later.

SOCIETY NEWS.

GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB, BRANCH #30.—During February the Garfield Perry Stamp Club held four meetings. At the first meeting the Board of Directors held their monthly business meetings and the applications of four collectors were ordered posted. An auction was held on the second meeting night, prices realized being good. Mr. C. E. Bruce exhibited his collection of British Colonials at the third meeting. The collection being mostly 20th Century, was a thing of great beauty and held the attention of every one present.

A specialized collection of Great Britain owned by Mr. Geo. Geuder was on display for the fourth and last meeting night of the month. The collection consisted of such things as pairs, blocks, strips, covers and cancellations galore, without any doubt it was one of the best educational features the Club has had for some time.—W. J. ZINK, Secretary.

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 6. **February 1, 1923.**

Applications Pending.

Galvez, Manuel
Mendonce, J. M. de Jr.
Piva, Celestine
Sanchez, Heitos
Sarrano, Eudardo
Taylor, Geo. R.
Anselme, L. E.
Armitage, G. W.
Berkey, Jas. C.
Boutilier, W. W.
Bridge, H. P. Jr.
Buchanan, Bradie
Carlton, R. H.
Coleman, Joe
Davis, Archie McA.
Delins, Max
Fernstrom, H.
Field, D.
Filsinger, Geo. J.
Forster, H. W.
Frohlich, Albert
Hancock, Marshall H.
Hekker, P. J.
Henriksen, C. J.
Hixson, Lewis D.
Gage, Alec H.
Kinsel, George
Koning, A. P. de
Koomanoff, Alex T.
Lee, Harry A.
Lowenheim, Fredk. A.
Lupfer, T. M. R.
McConnell, C. R.
Meinhoff, Robert
Mitchell, Bankamin
Moore, Glenn C.
Muller, Leslie
Neumann, Walter R.
Neves, Elisa
Nichol, Dr. A. G. R.
Pilomert, Robt. I., Jr.
Randol, E. H.
Richardson, Orrin J.
Roberts, J. J.
Salathe, Albert
Tucker, Dr. Leslie S.
VanDyne, Sam
Vavra, Joseph
Wilkinson, H. F.
Wilson, Jno.
Wright, Robt. C.
DeWitt, Fred J.
Macpherson, Jas. E.

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

2702 Angier, R. N.
5334 Ladwig, A. R.
2812 Jackson, S. W.
5325 Young, Frank C.
4132 Krause, Maxwell

Applications Posted.

Almar, J., 44 Cathcart St., Montreal, Canada; Age 50; Journalist; Reference: Robt. L. Calder, 260 St. James St., Montreal, Canada; Proposed by Ernest F. Wurtele.

Aymar, Jno. W., Box 634, Asbury Park, N. J.; Age 67; Retired; Reference: Asbury Park Trust Co., Asbury Park, N. J.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Aspinwall, John, Balmville Rd., Newyburgh, N. Y.; Age 63; Mgr. Director, Coldwell Lawn Mower Co.; Reference: C. R. Leach, 215 Alexander Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.; Proposed by C. H. Imhoff.

Baer, Henri I., Merrick Rd., Springfield Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.; Age 38; Breeder of Police Dogs; Reference: A. W. Aldrich, East Killingly, Conn.; Proposed by Jos. Gallant.

Brownjohn, E. Gordon, 139 Exeter Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.; Age legal; Student Univ. Buffalo; Reference: Murray Brownjohn, 374 Breckenbridge Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Butler, Ellis Parker, 242 State St., Flushing, N. Y.; Age 53; Author; Reference: Flushing Natl. Bank, Flushing, N. Y.; Proposed by Ira C. Greene.

Chang, Z. W., 62 Cumine Rd., Shanghai, China; Age 31; Civil Engineer; Reference: Dr. Chang Wu, care Whangpoo Conservatory, Shanghai, China; Proposed by S. S. Wang Chin Chai.

Corey, Henry G., Box 147, Collinsville, Mass.; Age 31; Letter Carrier; Reference: F. H. Kiernan, Collinsville, Mass.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Coryell, J. B., care Pacific Union Club, San Francsico, Calif.; Age legal; Reference: Matt C. Dillingham, 832 Folsom St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by R. H. Mower.

Dunham, W. C., 202 E. 36th St., Austin, Tex.; Age 39; Plumbing contractor; Reference: J. F. Johnson, Contractor, Austin, Texas; Proposed by Herman C. Naschke.

Erck, Christian, 3018 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Age 50; Instructor of Music; Reference: B. L. Voorhees, 25 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by R. O. Elst.

Ettinger, Amos A., 1114 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.; Age 21; Instructor Univ. of Pa.; Reference: Maxwell Krause, Lebanon, Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

Graf, Edward, Box 1432, Paterson, N. J.; Age 27; Electrical Engineer; Reference: Vahan Mozian, 1409 Broadway, New York City; Proposed by C. W. Holliday.

Hall, Arthur W., 43 Upland Rd., Quincy, Mass.; Age 49; Treas. L. E. Knott Apparatus Co.; Reference: J. H. Lyons, New England Stamp Co., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by Dr. Carroll Chase.

Hess, S. W., Goethestrasse 2, Frankfurt on Main, Germany; Age 41; Stamp Dealer; Reference: W. F. Slusser, A. S. D. A., Ft. Hancock, N. J.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

McCullough, Geo. C., 817 Myrtle Ave., Albany, N. Y.; Age 50; Banking; Reference: Chester J. Moore, 106 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Nolan, Benjamin A., Jr., 50 Hazlewood Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Age 17; Student; Guaranteed by Benj. A. Nolan, School Principal, Detroit, Mich.; Reference: Jas. E. Cummins, 213 Hammond Bldg., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Chas. N. Crosman.

Potter, Allen G., Box 87, Rutledge, Pa.; Age 31; Bookkeeper; Reference: Frank E. Campbell, 208 Otis Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

Sclove, Bernard, 1520 Virginia St., Charleston, W. Va.; Age 14; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. L. I. Sclove, 13 Capitol St., Charleston, W. Va.; Reference: Bennett Abrams, 4 Gluch Apts., Charleston, W. Va.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Sendy, Frank N., care Skydmore, Hess & Young, 159 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 40; Manufacturer; Reference: Eugene Costales, 33 W. 44th St., New York City; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Stevens, Harry L., 100 Hudson St., New York City; Age 47; Importer; Reference: E. B. Thomas & Co., 100 Hudson St., New York; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

Wright, Joseph A., 113 Forest Ave., Vermillion, S. Dak.; Age 45; Prof. State Univ.; Reference: Edw. M. Hart, Vermillion, S. Dak.; Proposed by Chester S. Ball.

New Stockholders.

6643 Albrecht, Wm. C., 174 Bellevue Ave., Roslindale, 31, Mass.
6644 Aubrey, A. B., 11 Colony St., Meriden, Conn.
6645 Babcock, Lydon R., 245 E. Willis St., Detroit, Mich.
6646 Baldanza, Jno. B., 93 Oakwood Ave., Bogota, N. J.
6647 Bolton, Dr. Jno. A., 12516 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
6648 Buck, A. A., Box 258, Marshfield, Ore.
6649 Dart, Whitman, 4538 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
6650 Doyle, Theodore, 526 Boyd Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y.
6651 Edson, Albert R., 2006 Ellendale Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.
6652 Ernest, Clement S., 616 Pine St., Seattle, Wash.
6653 Foster, J. W., 3846 W. 41st St., Cleveland, Ohio.
6654 Granie, L. J., Drawer E, Cristobal, Canal Zone.
6655 Gruen, Geo. J., 3611 Middleton Ave., Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6656 Hamilton, L. Grant, 2906 W. Euclid Ave., Detroit, Mich.
6657 Hendershott, Norman R., Bank of Montreal, Newbury, Ont., Canada.
6658 Herrigel, R. W., 60 Sumerset St., Garfield, N. J.
6659 Hidalgo, Manuel, Riglos 128, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
6660 Hodgson, Welles S., 925 N. Y. Fife Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
6661 Jones, J. Beatson, 4001 Garrison Ave., Baltimore, Md.
6662*Levin, Samuel, 3114 Wilt St., Philadelphia, Pa.
6663 Macdougall, Robt. B., 29 Dover Road, Wellesley, Mass.
6664 Maraud, Jos., 12203 Ashbury Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
6665 Mason, Thos. W., 104 W. Fairmount Ave., State College, Pa.
6666 Morrison, E. E., 808 Main St., Houston, Tex.
6667 Nelson, Ben B., 708 4th Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
6668 Plant, Frederick J., Suite 6, 1151 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.
6669 Seebeck, F., 1957 Toronto St., Regina, Sask., Canada.
6670 Shearer, Marie L. D., 1410 Hill St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
6671 Sinexon, Dr. Justus, 7107 Wayne Ave., Bywood, Del. Co., Pa.
6672 Sonnee, I., 675 Ivy St., St. Paul, Minn.
6673 Spence, Jno. M., Box 1092, Baltimore, Md.
6674 Stern, Julius Long, Box 387, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
6675 Truesdell, Winfred Porter, Champlain, N. Y.
6676 Turpin, Frank B., 161a Strand, London, England.
6677 Zimmerman, Geo. A., 1015 Oakdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Reinstated.

3669 Brignardello, Chas. F., 2209 Scott St., San Francisco, Calif.
5047 Church, B. C., 416 Lyceum Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

Replaced on Roll.

3548 Hart, E. G., 1760 Avalon Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.
4831 Lee, Waldemar E., Box 552, San Juan, Porto Rico.
3065 Weigel, A. W., 1245 E. 123rd St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Application Withdrawn.

Botto, Pedro, Buenos Aires, Rep. Arg. (deceased).

Resignation Received.

4044 Drury, Edw. W., 125 Colman St., Hull, England.

Resignation Accepted.

6237 Pollak, Hans, Vienna, Austria.

Deceased.

5883 Corbin, Charles F., 1221 Manheim Rd., Kansas City, Mo. (Jan. 10th).
6197 Schenck, G. F., 1211 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.

Expelled.

5486 Cserny, Jno. R., Argo, Ill.
399 Weber, A. H., 1515 Euclid Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
5687 Wilson, W. W., Room 1105, 8 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

New Life Members.

187—5154 Blaisdell, Dr. J. H., 45 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.
188—2519 Hamilton, Maj. C. S., Quartermaster Corps, Camp Holabird, Md.
189—3001 Telfer, Eugene, 913 Chicago Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
190—5632 Kaufman, Benjamin, Kaufman Straus Co., Louisville, Ky.
191—5942 Mitchell, Thos. W., 12 Richmond St., Haverhill, Mass.
192—6300 Bingenheimer, Clyde E., 415 E. 39th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
193—4561 VanKirk, Royal, 2527 Kingsbury Rd., LaPorte, Ind.

Change of Branch Officers.

Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh, Branch #5, W. J. Price, Pres.; W. W. D. Sones, Secy., 3146 Avalon St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Colorado State Branch #22, G. C. Kringel, Pres.; Anton Bohm, Secy., 712 S. Logan St., Denver, Colo.

Change of Address.

742 Averill, D. M. from 581 Belmont St. to 30 E. 22nd St., N., Portland, Ore.
6300 Bingenheimer, Clyde E., from Timmer, N. D. to 415 E. 3rd St., Minneapolis, Minn.
1819 Baker, F. L., from 1706 Berkeley Ave. to 1865 Fairmaunt Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
6457 Blogg, Cecil F. from Tacoma to 2008 26th Ave. N., Seattle, Wash.
5458 Campbell, G. J. from 1410 Kirkwood Ave. to 1132 Sunset Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
6255 Carter, Gerald N., from Buffalo, N. Y. to 218 W. Willow St., Syracuse, N. Y.
4965 Chan, Thos. K. from Colon to Box 1085, Panama, Rep. Panama.
172 Cooper, W. A., from 146 Belvedere St. to 675 27th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
6383 Colby, H. L., from Box 71 to 575 Sheldon Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
6385 Corson, Helen F. from Pelham Court to 6105 Wayne Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
5884 Cuendet, C. E. from Box 5 to Box 54, Sylvan Lake, Alta., Canada.
5620 Daugherty, H. S., from Box 212 to 1325 Chorro St., San Luis Obispo, Calif.
6428 Dougherty, C. E., from Gilbertsville to Mount Upton, N. Y.
6465 Dundey, Chas. L. from 4211 Main St., to 314 Westport Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
6025 Duvernois, E. A. from 3473 Charlevoix St. to 2540 Ellery Ave., Detroit, Mich.

6205 Edgerley, Robt. K. from Worcester to 114 Western Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
6053 Elder, E. B. from 6 Cushing St. to 74 Taylor St., Wollaston, Mass.
4466 Fisher, Dr. R. C. from 42 Lawrence Pl. to 305 Voorhees Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
5546 Goldsmith, J. A. from Box 313 to 3516 Forest Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
6523 Gordon, Robt. P. from Box 146 to 258 W. Market St., Akron, Ohio.
6477 Hawthorne, N. G. from Hercules, Calif. to 201 N. Oak St., Ishpeming, Mich.
6547 Honig, Dr. A. L. from Detroit, Mich. to 703 E. Chicago Ave., East Chicago, Ind.
3153 Hyde, A. A. from Box 254 to 1204 E. Lamar St., Sherman, Tex.
5333 Kahn, Simon, from 2014 Amelia to 4729 Prytania St., New Orleans, La.
4284 Kemper, Dr. R. J. from N. Y. & Noble Sts. to 237 N. Noble St., Indianapolis, Ind.
4762 LaMotte, C. K. from 245 Elmwood Ave. to 269 Richmond Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
3906 LaVaute, N. H. from 124 Furman St. to 244 Spottwell Park, Syracuse, N. Y.
5795 Lenhard, Alfred from 51 Leonard St. to Apt. 44, 510 W. 140th St., New York City.
3920 Lincoln, Leo B. from 1528 to 1546 1st Nat. Bnk. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
6275 Livermore, J. M. from 1231 Frederick Ave. to 439 Menlo Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
4019 Mann, Theo. C. from 34 to 38 Richmond St., Rochester, N. Y.
6437 Mebus, J. from Box 833 to Box 883, Amsterdam, Holland.
4585 Noack, Max from 11 E. Ohio St. to 65 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
4271 Oettinger, J. A. from 1522 Hillcrest Rd. to 11407 Temblett Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
5676 Oleson, E. M. from 20 N. E. 4th St. to 317 5th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
2886 Pifer, Edw. P. from 1901 Harvey St. to Box 2062, Fresno, Calif.
5845 Randall, W. W. from 252 W. 39th St. to Box 37, Times Sq. P. O., New York City.
4636 Rex, R. W. from Sonora, Calif. to 219 N. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
5039 Robinson, T. M. S. from Colo. Spgs., Colo. to Grant Hotel, San Diego, Calif.
4036 Rosenblatt, Byron S. from Chicago, Ill. to 499 37th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
4081 Semmes, Thos. Jr. from 915 Floyd Ave. to 2301 North Ave., Richmond, Va.
6531 Sidells, Wm. H. from Hartsville, S. C. to Box 277, Rowland, N. C.
6165 Simpson, Tracy W. from Berkeley, Calif. to 91 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.
6080 Sisson, Mrs. W. A. from Chicago, Ill. to 3938 Shaw Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
6446 Sherlock, R. E. from 1923 to 1523 Market Ave. N., Canton, Ohio.
3091 Shore, H. E. from 642 to 714 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
6240 Schumacher, A. from 116 Lexington Ave. to 122 E. 25th St., New York City.
5982 Tanner, W. Nathan Jr. from 2209 W. Thompson St. to 2333 W. Bolton St., Philadelphia, Pa.
6420 Weigett, E. from Lexington, Ky. to 1938 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EARLY ISSUES: U. S. AND FOREIGN

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12 Geary St. **San Francisco, Cal.**

6570 Weills, C. Ryamond from 6 to 24 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
6248 Wells, Merrick E. from Montgomery, Pa. to 49 19th St., Buffalo, N. Y.
4624 Woodhouse, S. W. from Memorial Hall, to 3904 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Membership Summary.

Membership January 1, 1923		2405
New Stockholders		35
Reinstated		2
Replaced on Roll		3
		2445
Resignation accepted	1	
Deceased	2	
Expelled	3	6
Total Membership February 1, 1923		2439

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

No. 7. **March 1, 1923.**

Applications Pending.

Serrano, Eudardo	Almar, J.	Ettinger, Amos A.
Forster, H. W.	Aymar, Jno. W.	Graf, Edward
Koomanoff, Alex. T.	Aspinwall, John	Hall, Arthur W.
Moore, Glenn C.	Baer, Henri I.	Hess, S. W.
Neuman, Walter R.	Brownjohn, E. Gordon	McCullough, Geo. C.
Neves, Elisa	Butler, Ellis Parker	Nolan, Benj. A. Jr.
Piva, Celestine	Chang, Z. W.	Potter, Allen G.
Roberts, J. J.	Corey, Henry G.	Sclove, Bernard
Salathe, Albert	Coryell, J. B.	Sendy, Frank N.
Sanchez, Heitos	Dunham, W. C.	Stevens, Harry L.
Taylor, Geo. R.	Erck, Christian	Wright, Jos. A.
Wilson, John		

Application for Reinstatement Pending.

5325 Young, Frank C.

Applications Posted.

Allison, A. Crawford G., 104 W. Mermaid Lane, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 42; Retired; Reference: J. E. Caldwell & Co., Juniper & Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

Aretz, Frank, Winthrop Apts., Sherman Ave., Hamilton, Canada; Age 49; Correspondent, Marks Stamp Co.; Reference: N. Sugarman, 184 Wallace Ave., Toronto, Ont.; Proposed by Gordon H. Crouch, #4211.

South and Central America, Hayti, Mexico.

If you are having trouble filling in your vacant spaces in any of these countries, send me your Want List, or better still, ask to see one of my Unexcelled Selections of the country in which you are interested. You will be surprised at the completeness of my line.

A. ROTERBERG, 3753 Wilton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Arnold, Alan F., 419 Euclid Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.; Age 35; Landscape Architect; Reference: S. A. Gile, 3136 Irving Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.; Proposed by Robert S. Sabin, #2942.

Bentien, Daniel A., 219 E. 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 35; Mortgage Broker; Reference: Harry C. Carr, Wm. Allen Co., 25 W. 37th St., New York City; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel, #5370.

Bigelow, Leslie Platt, 725 Lincoln Ave., Toledo, Ohio; Age 13; Student; Guaranteed by Henry M. Bigelow Jr., 725 Lincoln Ave., Toledo, Ohio; Reference: Karl Kneisur, 724 Lincoln Ave., Toledo, Ohio; Proposed by C. Gordon Fennel, #5421.

Billings, M. T., 4809 Fremont Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.; Age 47; Pres. La France, Inc.; Reference: B. A. Stevens, 4844 Colfax Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.; Proposed by J. E. Guest, #4215.

Bloom, Paul K., 1844 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 23; Bookkeeper; Reference: Everett Hyman, E. Tioga & Livingston Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

Brannon, Peter A., Box 358, Montgomery, Ala.; Age 40; Curator, Ala. Dept. Archives & History; Reference: Ernest W. Stang, State Capitol, Montgomery, Ala.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

Bratzel, Paul T., 1029 19th St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 39; Clergyman; Reference: Louis Burmeister Jr., 1151 18th St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by Ernst Irion, #5370.

Broekhuis, Cap. H., Mageland, Java, Dutch East Indies; Age 35; Capt. Infantry; Reference: Maj. Chas. W. Elliott, St. Johns School, Manlius, N. Y.; Proposed by Carl S. Davis, #2711.

Buckey, R. C., 712 Bowen St., Dayton, Ohio; Age 32; Ad. Man, Standard Register Co.; Reference: Marks Stamp Co., Toronto, Canada; Proposed by Jos. Gallant, #5401.

Butzen, A. C., 5059 Seyburn Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Age 26; Butcher; Reference: Russell E. Smith, 212 Englewood Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by J. D. Hubel, #4805.

Claflin, Albert W., 180 Medway St., Providence, R. I.; Age 38; Treas. Geo. L. Claflin Co.; Reference: Dr. Robert F. Chambers, Grotto & Irving Aves., Providence, R. I.; Proposed by J. E. Guest, #4215.

Cobb, Frank, 534 Walnut St., Royersford, Pa.; Age 39; Banking; Royersford Trust Co.; Reference: National Bank of Royersford, Pa.; Proposed by Addison B. Raiser, #4596.

Cook, I. Donald A., 21 Victoria St., Simcoe, Ont., Canada; Age 19; Student; Guaranteed by H. Frank Cook, 21 Victoria St., Simcoe, Canada; Reference: Harry J. Brook, Simcoe, Ont., Canada; Proposed by Jos. Gallant, #5401.

Crone, Sam, Walnut Ave., Woodlawn, Wheeling, W. Va.; Age 17; Student; Guaranteed by Maj. Crone, Wheeling, W. Va.; Reference: Bank of the Ohio Valley, Wheeling, W. Va.; Proposed by Chas. H. Jacobs, #4335.

Draper, Bertram C., 532 N. First St., Marshalltown, Ia.; Age 19; Asst. Traffic Mgr., Western Grocery Co.; Guaranteed by S. O. Lampman, 408 N. First St., Marshalltown, Ia.; Reference: L. S. Kilbourne, 304 W. State St., Marshalltown, Ia.; Proposed by J. E. Guest, #4215.

Eilers, Hermann F., 162 Watanga Ave., Corning, N. Y.; Age 43; Mechanical Engineer, Corning Glass Works; Reference: First National Bank, Corning, N. Y.; Proposed by Cornel Kmentt, #4712.

Ekeley, Prof. Jno. B., 703 11th St., Boulder, Colo.; Age 54; Prof. Univ. of Colo.; Reference: Fred Brueggeman, 1361 Lafayette St., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by F. W. Reid, #1388.

Fuller, E. B., Box 187, Ravenna, Ohio; Age 40; Mgr. Dept. Store; Reference: Harold Lyon, Ravenna, Ohio; Proposed by James E. Crouch, #5578.

Ginn, George C., 115 Moorgate, London E. C. 2, England; Age legal; Stamp Dealer, Geo. C. Ginn & Co.; Reference: Walter Bull & Co., 77 Queen Victoria St., London E. C. 4, England; Proposed by Ross O'Shaughnessy, #1576.

Grace, F. H., 1119 Iowa St., Davenport, Ia.; Age 28; Newspaper Reporter; Reference: J. P. Weir, Court House, Davenport, Ia.; Proposed by Harry loor, #5831.

Gray, Francis L., Middletown Springs, Vt.; Age 60; Retired; Reference: Dr. A. C. Norton, Middletown Springs, Vt.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, #38.

Gorham, Amos S., Box 417, Bristol, R. I.; Age 43; Town Treasurer; Reference: Clinton T. Sherman, Mgr. Industrial Trust Co., Bristol, R. I.; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel, #5370.

Hagenbaugh, W. L., 1146 W. 31st St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 45; Lieut. of Police; Reference: Harry J. Leland, 5419 Harold Way, Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by Joseph Gallant, #5401.

Harris, Keith Edwin, 176 N. Main St., Wellsville, N. Y.; Age 26; Pharmacist; Halls Drug Store; Reference: Citizens National Bank, Wellsville, N. Y.; Proposed by Geo. E. Harris, #6543.

Haynes, C. W., Box 16, Marion, Ky.; Age 41; Mine Operator; Reference: J. C. Bourland, Marion, Ky.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

Hoeft, Walter R., 2336 Roosevelt Ave., Berkeley, Calif.; Age 32; Accountant; Reference: L. E. Hartman, 2nd & Bryant St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by H. J. Seiler, #4759.

Huetson, Roy H., R. D. #3, Mexico, N. Y.; Age 34; Farmer; Reference: Deuces Hardware Store, Mexico, N. Y.: Proposed by J. E. Guest, #4215.

Jacobs, A. F., Box 1747, Birmingham, Ala.; Age 52; Accountant; Reference: J. H. Lehmann Audit Co., 1803 Jefferson Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, #38.

Jeican, Constantin P., 666 Grant St., Watertown, N. Y.; Age 31; Interpreter & Notary; Reference: Geo. J. Iray, 60 Otis Bldg., Watertown, N. Y.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

Jones, Carlton B., 1914 Holland Ave., Utica, N. Y.; Age 39; Secy. Utica Duxbak Corp.; Reference: First National Bank, Utica, N. Y.; Proposed by Joseph Gallant, #5401.

Josling, Lionel M., 147 Ledenhall St., London E. C. 3, England; Age 43; Stamp Dealer, Josling & Co.; Reference: National & Provincial Bank of England, Bishopgate, London, Eng.; Proposed by Ross O'Shaughnessy, #1576.

Kaemmerlen, Jos. L., Tyler, Tex.; Age 42; Chief Clerk, St. L. & S. W. R. R.; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by J. E. Guest, #4215.

Kline, Gardiner, care Evening Recorder, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Age 44; Newspaper Publisher; Reference: A. L. D. Warner, 79 Wall St., New York City; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel, #5370.

Kranz, Karl J., 223 Gardner Bldg., Toledo, Ohio; Age 28; Insurance Clerk; Reference: Carl M. Zellin, R. E., Toledo, Ohio; Proposed by P. J. Kranz, #2211.

Kringel, John C., 3429 Tennyson St., Denver, Colo.; Age 39; Railway Postal Clerk; Reference: Godfrey Schirmer, Am. Bank & Trust Co., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

Kurtz, John L., West Front St., Clearfield, Pa.; Age 17; Student; Guaranteed by Chas. T. Kurtz, Clearfield, Pa.; Reference: W. W. Betts, Box 117, Clearfield, Pa.; Proposed by J. E. Guest, #4215.

Lumbley, Joseph Eustace, 1530 Rogers Ave., San Antonio, Tex.; Age 30; Car

Repairer; Reference: E. W. Heusinger, San Antonio, Tex.; Proposed by Jos. Hoffman, #5672.

McClusky, Wm. E., 536 Court St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Age 28; Atty. at Law; Reference: A. A. Leve, Citizens Club, Syracuse, N. Y.; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel, #5370.

McFadden, A. M., 3105 Ash St., Mt. Rainier, Md.; Age 32; Stamp Dealer; Reference: H. F. Colman, 2nd Natl. Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Proposed by Harry B. Mason, #2398.

McNabb, Geo. C., 229 W. Seymour St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 30; Mechanical Designer; Reference: Geo. A. Fairlamb, 1600 Hamilton St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Geo. H. Youngs, #4836.

Meyer, H. C., 337 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 28; Credit Man; Reference: J. E. Lynch, 140 Warfield St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Proposed by Warwick C. Moroni, #5498.

Monroe, Grant W., Box 77, Kenwood, Calif.; Age 30; Orchardist; Reference: Geo. K. Moyle, Kenwood, Calif.; Proposed by G. P. Kettlewell, #4689.

Moritz, F. Palmer, Raritan Ave., East Bound Brook, N. J.; Age 16; Student; Guaranteed by Frederic Moritz, Bound Brook, N. J.; Reference: Hersh Radio Service, 206 Utica Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Proposed by H. G. Sherman, #5743.

Nickerson, Ralph H., Box 323, Haughton, Mich.; Age 30; Newspaper Reporter; Reference: Hon. Jno. G. Stone, Haughton, Mich.; Proposed by J. E. Guest, #4215.

O'Callaghan, Thos. A., 66 Fisher Ave., White Plains, N. Y.; Age 58; Cashier, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, New York; Reference: Henry Audley, 100 Broadway, New York City; Proposed by E. W. Clarke, #5542.

Parche, Erich, Apartado 28, Cordoba, Ver., Mexico; Age 34; Cashier & Bookkeeper; Reference: E. W. Heusinger, San Antonio, Tex.; J. E. Guest, Dallas, Tex.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Parker, W. P., Box 734, Stockton, Calif.; Age 36; Advertising; W. P. Parker System; Reference: P. H. Stitt, Stockton, Calif.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

Pattie, Barton D., 707 Chestnut Ave., Waynesboro, Va.; Age 17; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. O. H. Pattie, Waynesboro, Va.; Reference: Rotnem-Danielson Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Proposed by C. Gordon Fennel, #5421.

Richmond, W. L., Warburton Bldg., Yonkers, N. Y.; Age 52; Publisher, Richmond Directory Co.; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York City; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel, #5370.

Roman, John, Apt. 5, 2207 Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 40; Real Estate; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by Joseph Gallant, #5401.

Salianoff, Oscar, 614 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 51; Interpreter; Reference: Jno. A. Klemann, 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by H. W. Doscher, #395.

Schultz, Fred J., 1919 Bellvue Rd., Harrisburg, Pa.; Age 35; State Agt. Fire Ins.; Reference: W. S. Aldrich, St. Joseph, Mo.; Proposed by C. M. Tyler, #5305.

Skillern, Dr. Ross Hall, Montgomery Ave. & Bleddyn Rd., Ardmore, Pa.; Age 47; Physician; Reference: Aldine Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, #38.

Smith, Craig Patterson, 450 E. 22nd St. N., Portland, Ore.; Age 15; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. B. J. Smith, 450 E. 22 St. N., Portland, Ore.; Reference: Arthur Lind, U. S. Bank, Portland, Ore.; Proposed by E. J. Newcomer, #6034.

Spaulding, Clifford L., 375 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 32; Asst. Treas., The Fairbanks Co.; Reference: Abraham & Strauss, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Proposed by Lewis S. Fisher, #5758.

Sullivan, Dr. Richard, 2116 Central Ave., Kearney, Neb.; Age legal; Ostheopathic Physician; Reference: Central National Bank, Kearney, Neb.; Proposed by J. E. Guest, #4215.

Taylor, Dr. Rex T., 33 W. 42nd St., New York City; Age 26; Dentist; Reference: M. Ohlman, 77 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest, #4215.

van Son, Theo. C., 51 Major St., Toronto, Ont., Canada; Age 49; Clerk; Reference: J. C. Cartwright, Birtle, Man., Canada; Proposed by Gordon H. Crouch, #4211.

Warncke, Wm. F., 927 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.; Age 46; Asst. Treas., Am. Cotton Fabric Corp.; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York City; Proposed by Arnold F. Kuehne, #5056.

White, Donald G., 185 E. Mountain St., Pasadena, Calif.; Age legal; Accountant; Reference: Union Oil Co., 564 Water St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by Chas. S. Thompson, #5477.

Whittemore, F. B., 64th St. & West End Ave., New York City; Age 34; Motor Trucks (Mack); Reference: J. M. Bartels, 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Eugene Costales, #4846.

Wiener, Henry, 403 Perkens St., Oakland, Calif.; Age 62; Retired; Reference: H. Loeb, 467 13th St., Oakland, Calif.; Proposed by Harry E. Gray, #6264.

Wightman, Frank A., 449 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark, N. J.; Age 35; Asst. Rd. Foreman, Pa. R. R.; Reference: Chas. W. Greene, Warren, R. I.; Proposed by Chas. G. Brown, #6518.

Wilkins, Chas. L., 229 S. Marengo Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Age 38; Lathing Contractor; Reference: Alec H. Gage, 110 S. Euclid Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne, #5592.

Winheld, Jerome S., 943 N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 17; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. M. Winheld, 943 N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Reference: Dr. Louis Englander, 960 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Wm. Nathan Tanner, Jr., #5982.

Wurlitzer, Rudolph E., 121 E. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Age legal; Merchant; Reference: F. G. Huntington, First Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel, #5370.

Applications for Reinstatement.

2526 Bergman, George Gustin, care Arbuckle Bros., Jalapa, Ver., Mexico; Age 45; Coffee Exporter; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York City; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

774 Gottesleben, R. M., Box 571, Denver, Colo.; Age legal; Real Estate; Reference: Chas. A. Nast, 827 16th St., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

2971 Gould, Dr. Edwin W., 24 School St., Rockland, Me.; Age 69; Physician; Reference: E. W. Pike, 400 Main St., Rockland, Me.; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel, #5370.

2553 Hawkins, Harry M., Box 126, Homer, La.; Age 45; Reference: Rev. R. U. Tucker, Homer, La.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

4476 Schirmer, Godfrey, 1350 Franklin St., Denver, Colo.; Age legal; Bank Pres. Am. Bank & Trust Co.; Reference: C. A. Nast, 827 16th St., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

2229 Wagner, Carl H., 113 N. Center St., Pottsville, Pa.; Age 54; Atty. at Law; Reference: J. W. Fox, 1606 Mahantongo St., Pottsville, Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, #38.

New Stockholders.

6678 Anselme, L. E., 916 W. 10th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
6679 Armitage, G. W., 95 Portland St., Manchester, England.
6680 Berkey, James C., 1026 Cleveland Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
6681 Boutilier, W. W., 1548 N. 9th St., Forest City, Ia.
6682 Bridge, H. P., Jr., 7 W. Front St., Clearfield, Pa.
6683 Buchanan, Bradie, Box 657, East Liverpool, Ohio.
6684 Carlton, R. H., 366 W. So. Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.
6685 Coleman, Joe, Cleveland Road, Ravenna, Ohio.
6686 Davis, Archie Mac A., Box 362, Williamsport, Pa.
6687 Delius, Max, 109 E. 39th St., New York City.
6688 DeWitt, Fred J., 5518 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.
6689 Fernstrom, H., 723 Terminal Station, Norfolk, Va.
6690 Field, D., 44a Dover St., London W. I., England.
6691 Filsinger, Geo. J., R. 10, Box 475, Toledo, Ohio.
6692 Frohlich, Albert, 302 McCance Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
6693*Gage, Alec H., 110 S. Euclid Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
6694 Galvez, Manuel, Cruz 1, Madrid, Spain.
6695 Hancock, Marshall H., 537 5th Ave., New York City.
6696 Hekker, P. J., Schermerstraat 6, Haarlem, Netherlands.
6697 Henriksen, C. J., 38 Vejlegade, Nakskar, Denmark.
6698 Hixson, Lewis D., 29th Infantry, Fore Benning, Ga.
6699 Kinsel, George, 24a Beacham St., Everett, Mass.
6700 Koning, A. P. de, 136 W. 73rd St., New York City.
6701 Lee, Harry A., 131 W. 5th St., Chester, Pa.
6702*Lowenheim, Frederick A., 44 Bay View Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
6703 Lupfer, T. M. R., Y. M. C. A., Fall River, Mass.
6704 Macpherson, James E., 909 N. M St., Tacoma, Wash.
6705 McConnell, C. R., 2625 S. Union Ave., Alliance, Ohio.
6706 Meinhoff, Robert, 94 N. 16th St., Portland, Ore.
6707 Mendonca, J. M. de, Jr., Box 340, Yokohoma, Japan.
6708 Mitchell, Banjamin, 2001 Oak St., San Francisco, Calif.
6709 Muller, Leslie, Box 516, Shelton, Wash.
6710 Nichol, Dr. A. G. R., 79 Main St., Chatham, N. J.
6711*Plomert, Robert I., 1431 McCollum St., Los Angeles, Calif.
6712 Randol, E. H., Kennett, Mo.
6713 Richardson, Orrin J., Main St. Cor. Church, Eden, N. Y.
6714 Tucker, Dr. Leslie S., Medical Arts Bldg., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
6715*Van Dyne, Sam, Western Military Academy, Alton, Ill.
6716 Vavra, Joseph, 7th & Main Sts., Huntington Beach, Calif.
6717 Wilkinson, H. F., Hq. Panama Canal Dept., Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.
6718 Wright, Robert C., 219 S. 2nd St., Clearfield, Pa.

Reinstated.

2702 Angier, R. N., Box 72, Green Spring, W. Va.
2812 Jackson, Stedman W., Box 709, Savannah, Ga.
4132 Krause, Maxwell, Box 345, Lebanon, Pa.
5334 Ladwig, A. R., 4903 N. 27th St., Omaha, Neb.

Deceased.

999 Baer, Henry L., 308 Mason Ave., Hancock, Mich. Feb. 2, 1923
5248 Draper, E. H., Marshalltown, Ia.
2628 Mercer, Rev. H. W., 669 16th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
4020 Ralph, G. Fred, Utica, N. Y. Jan. 28, 1923.

Expelled.

6139 Kramer, Victor, 1730 Jackson St., San Francisco, Calif.
5499 Terhune, Herbert M., Box 1537, Paterson, N. J.
4573 Sears, Allan, 220 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Change of Address.

616 Bartlett, W. C., from Dunesmuir, Calif., to Kalamath Falls, Ore.
5418 Bowen, H. P. from 210 Cheyenne St. to 210 S. Cheyenne St., Tulsa, Okla.
6518 Brown, Chas. G. Jr. from Newark, N. J. to 234 Tazewell Ave., Cape Charles, Va.
3008 Butler, B. D., from 233 W. Jackson Blvd. to 337 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
6257 Curtis, Donald S., from Toronto, Canada to 130 Vassar St., Rochester, N. Y.
5666 Danielson, Geo. E. from 1028 24th Ave. to 1028 24th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
3869 Heath, D. R. from New York to 336 Leland Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
6333 Johnson, Albert W., 3016 Geyer St. to 216 International Life Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

WELCOME A. P. S. TO WASHINGTON

Week of August 13-18, 1923.

The Stamp Shoppe Inc. Will Hold the Philatelic Auction Sale on the Night of Tuesday, August 14th, in the Shoreham Hotel at 7:45 P. M.

Selected lots are solicited from the members, to whom a special rate will be made. This is going to be the greatest Convention ever held by the A. P. S. and will attract the best buyers from all over the world, insuring you high prices if your offerings are worthy.

We Are Always Buyers of Fine U. S. and British Colonials.

THE STAMP SHOPPE INC.

Harry B. Mason, Pres. **A. C. Mason, Treas.**

Rooms 300-1, 1413 G. N. W.

Washington, D. C.

5932 Jones, H. Coburn, from E. 604 Mission Ave. to E. 804 Desmet Ave., Spokane, Wash.
5414 Kinsel, E. C. from Seattle, Wash. to Newcastle, Wash.
6275 Livermore, J. M. from 1231 Frederick Ave. to 439 Menlo Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
4691 Lloyd, M. J. from 47 Hillbrook Ave. to 30 Craven St., Strand, London, W. C. 2, England.
6494 Ocborne, E. A. from 721 E. Boulder St. to 612 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
5428 Robertson, P. F. from 408 Morton St. to 102 N. Maplewood St., Peoria, Ill.
4973 Rowley, A. M. from Westfield, Mass. to 24 Oxford St., Springfield, Mass.
5600 White, L. A. from 34 Fort St. to 6758 Taft Ave., Detroit, Mich.
3656 Bloss, Wm. from 412 to 902 Washington Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
5115 Clarke, Edw. I. from Seattle, Wash. to The Croft, Ganges, B. C., Canada.
5617 Cooper, Lawrence A. from 261 Main St. to 219 Winter St., Auburn, Me.
5808 Esser, Dr. Charles from 18 to 6 Szegfuutca, Budapest VI, Hungary.
4169 Poole, B. W. H., from 412 to 902 Washington Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
6005 Lancaster, Roydon E. from Nelsonville, O. to Box 367, Louisville, Ohio.
3966 Twichell, Harry S. from 418 Potomac Ave. to 351 Lisbon Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.
6637 Sjoblad, E. J. from Lapptrask to Sjomansgatan 8 B 29, Helsingfoss, Finland.

Membership Summary.

Membership February 1, 1923		2439
New Stockholders		41
Reinstated		4
		2484
Deaths Reported	4	
Expelled by Board of Directors	3	7
Total Membership March 1, 1923		2477

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Call for Nominations.

Nominations of candidates for the election of a Board of Directors to consist of a President, Board of Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, International Secretary and two Directors at large to serve the Society for the fiscal year 1923-24 are now in order and will be received by the secretary. The election to be held at the 38th Annual Meeting, Washington, D. C., August 14th to 16th, 1923. The formal call for the Annual Meeting and the appointment of Committees by President C. F. Heyerman will be published in an early number of this magazine.

C. F. HEYERMAN, President.
H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

REPORT *of the* TREASURER

March 1st, 1923.

STOCK FUND.		
Balance	$6356.66	
Receipts	35.00	$6391.66
LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.		
Balance	$3840.00	
Receipts	40.00	$3880.00
GENERAL FUND.		
Balance	$1230.64	
Receipts	98.01	
	$1326.65	
Disbursements	$ 60.51	$1268.14
INSURANCE FUND.		
Balance		$3293.72
EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.		
Balance		$ 1.05
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.		
Balance	$ 35.45	
Receipts	4.00	$ 39.45
AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.		
Balance	$ 100.49	
Receipts	211.09	
	$ 311.58	
Disbursements	366.58	
Debit Balance		$ 55.00
PUBLICITY FUND.		
Balance		$ 11.00
		$14830.02
ASSETS.		
Bonds	$8500.34	
Cash	6329.68	$14830.02

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 36. APRIL, 1923. No. 7.

The First Issue of Turkey.

A Study by HUGO GRIEBERT.

It is just thirty years ago that Turkey issued her first set of stamps. Many monographs and important articles describing the earlier European stamp issues have been published during the last thirty years, but if one would wish to read particulars of the stamps that were first issued in Turkey the information, if any, would be very meager and totally insufficient for the present advanced school of Philately. All we know up to now is that these mysterious and quaint looking stamps were issued in 1863 and that they were printed in Constantinople. A few writers add a note that the mode of production was lithography and here all further information comes to an end.

For some twenty years I have been deeply interested in the earlier issues of Turkish stamps and when I exhibited my collection of this country in 1904 I felt that I had still to solve the great riddle of the production of the first issues. If they were produced by lithography one ought to be able to recognize the various varieties or transfers which were used by the lithographer. This was the whole difficulty which, I am glad to say, has now been solved.

I am not going to weary my American friends with long descriptions and decrees which, I think, are more suitable for a monograph, besides there are a good many American philatelists who solely interest themselves in the stamps of their own country, but we have a great many collectors in America who would appreciate perhaps the publication of some new discovery, especially about classic stamps, and it is for these that I have principally written this article which I hope will fill an important gap in Philately.

The first issue of Turkey should be very attractive even to those collectors, who do not go in for "plating" or re-construction of groups as first of all there are only ten stamps which necessitate our attention, viz.: Six postage stamps consisting of four stamps printed on very thin pelure paper and two on stout paper, besides four stamps used for unpaid letters. A wonderful variety of different shades may be found in all the values and it would not be an exaggeration if I state that at least five or six different shades can be collected of each of the various denominations.

To describe here everything that may be appertaining to this issue would go too far, in fact a handbook could be written upon the subject and not wishing to tire my readers I will proceed straight away with the description of two of the first values of this series. Maybe sufficient interest will thus be awakened with some ardent enthusiast who may wish to re-construct one or the other values

himself without any aid whatever and if there should be a stamp lover, and I trust that a great many will undertake the task, I will disclose one secret, namely, that the set of postage stamps and the unpaid letter stamps **were printed from the same stones.** Sufficient proof for this statement will be given later on.

If a student therefore desires to re-construct a group he need not necessarily only confine his attention to one colour at first. For instance if a start is made with the 20 paras yellow on thin paper, and one comes across a pair belonging to the "postage due" series the latter need not be discarded, as it would show the same lithographic flaws or distinguishing marks as the yellow 20 paras stamp. Later on, to keep a re-constructed group of stamps in one colour, the brown unpaid letter stamps can be removed, provided one is able to replace same with exactly the same variety of the postage stamps. In "plating" a group the principal difficulty will prove to be the discerning of an accidental flaw in a stamp from one that is always found in the same place of the group. It is of course the latter variety that is required for "plating" and in describing two of the values I will tell my readers all I have been able to find out and hope that it will be of assistance for the "plating" of the other values.

The group of the 2 piastres value is still waiting to be "plated," but I am glad to state that the varieties of all the other values have been successfully arranged. There is not the slightest doubt that the missing link for the 2 piastres will soon be discovered, as it is only a question of allocating a few stamps to their exact place in the group.

For "plating" purposes collectors should only make use of unused copies as postmarks often cover the very flaw one is looking for, besides a group of unused stamps looks ever so much nicer than a lot of postmarked copies which would marr the whole work of re-construction. It will be found that horizontal pairs or strips are very much rarer than vertical pairs. Usually the latter variety, being printed tête-bêche, is much dearer. If it is intenden to re-construct a group, many horizontal pairs and strips will be necessary, while only one vertical pair will be sufficient to connect the two rows.

All the usual shortcomings of the lithographer, such as retouches, irregular settings, damages to the lithographic stone and many other prominent varieties will be found with all the values of this very interesting but hitherto sadly neglected series and if I may hope that at least a dozen American collectors will now start to make up for lost time and try to "plate" these stamps I shall feel amply repaid for my work which was not very difficult, but needed sometimes an excessive amount of patience.

Issue 1863. Printed on Pelure Paper. The 20 Paras, Yellow.

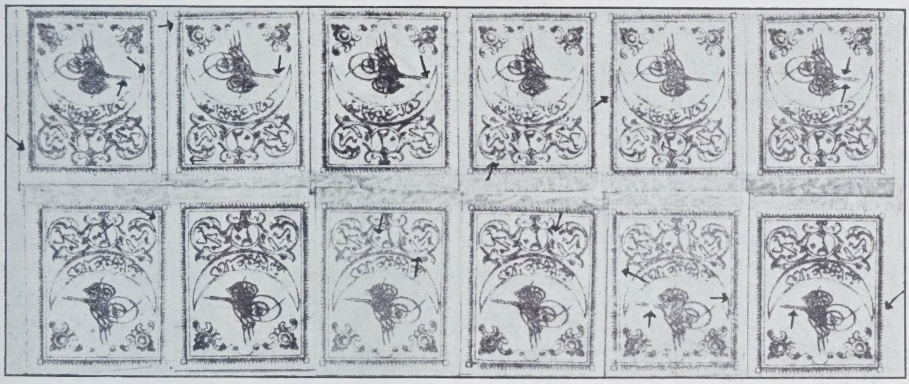
The original sheet of 20 paras contained 144 stamps, or twelve rows of twelve stamps each. The second, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth and twelfth rows were printed inverted and thus sixty vertically printed tête-bêche pairs were created. There is a wide space between the rows after the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and eleventh horizontal row; this space was purposely made by the lithographer to enable the Postal Authorities to add a control band with a cylinder bearing a Turkish inscription and covering nearly the space below three stamps. It was repeated several times, so that the same inscription across the sheet appeared nearly five times. The original sheet showed six of these bands applied with a cylinder or roller and as the bands were often applied with carelessness many errors and varieties were thus created. The usual colour of the band on the 20 paras yellow is bright red, but I have come across copies with a green and red-brown band, besides some without any band at all. The band

should always be at the foot of a stamp, but specimens are known with the band at top or even at the back of the stamp. Owing to these and other deviations quite a nice specialized collection may be formed without going in for the somewhat more difficult work of re-construction of a group of the various varieties.

How did the lithographer proceed to transfer the required 144 stamps upon the stone? He formed a group of twelve stamps, consisting of two rows of six stamps (and not of one row of twelve stamps, which might have been the easier way). He then transferred this group of twelve stamps ten times upon the stone adding at the top and bottom two horizontal rows of six stamps each to make up the necessary number of 144 stamps for the sheet. Each of the twelve stamps of the group shows slight deviations by which the variety can be recognized.

A re-constructed group of the twelve stamps is herewith illustrated:

1 2 3 4 5 6



A B C D E F

In my description of the twelve varieties I have numbered the top row 1 to 6 and the lower row A, B, C, D, E, and F. Although nearly all the groups show this arrangement of types, in one or two of them these twelve stamps were transferred in a different or irregular way and I have mentioned later the abnormal varieties of settings I have found. Some of the distinguishing marks are so apparent that a long description was not deemed necessary, while others required a more minute study. As good illustrations of each variety have been added the "plating" of a group will not be very difficult.

Var. 1. The extreme end of the lower line drawn out in the toughra (Imperial cipher) is broken off. The inner thin frame-line is connected with the ornamental outer frame-line by a small dash near the right end of the crescent. Similar small dashes in the two frame-lines are noticeable in the left lower corner.

Var. 2. The extreme end of the upper line drawn out in the toughra is broken off. There is one dash in the upper left corner between the two frame-lines and two similar dashes can be noticed in the left lower side.

Var. 3. In the upper part of the crescent at the right, just below the two ends of the toughra, a prominent black dot is found.

Var. 4. The ornament in the lower left corner is cut into.

Var. 5. A thin line connects the two frame-lines in about the middle of the left side. The thin line surrounding the Arabic numerals is broken at the left and filled in with a dot.

Var. 6. Both the drawn out lines of the toughra are broken in several places.

Var. A. The Arabic numeral "o" is notched in the upper part. There are one or two blotches in the frame-lines at the lower left corner.

Var. B. The Arabic numeral "0" is very close to the Arabic "2."

Var. C. The Arabic numeral "0" is broken off in the lower part. The floral ornament at the left, just below the Turkish inscription in the crescent, is broken in two places.

Var. D. The head of the ornament at the left, surrounding the Arabic numerals, is broken off.

Var. E. The two frame-lines at left are connected by a thin line in about the centre of the stamp. The inner frame-line in the lower part at the right are very weak and often broken. This also refers to the two outrunning lines of the toughra.

Var. F. The upper line drawn out in the toughra is very weak and sometimes broken. At the left the two frame-lines are connected by a thin line near the top of the crescent.

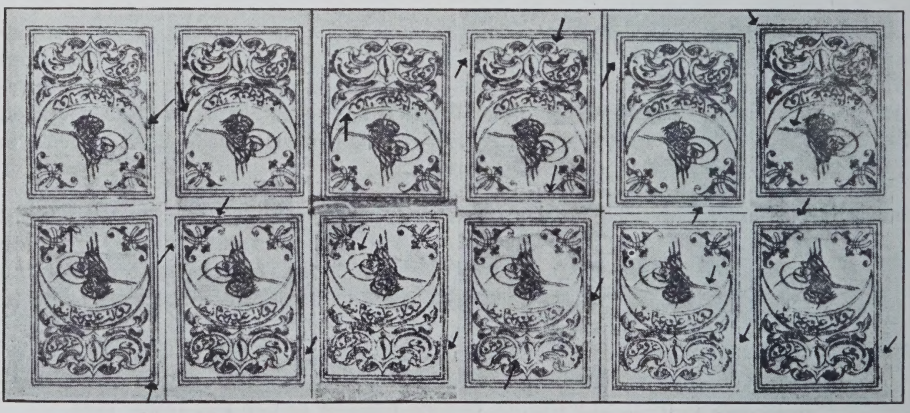
I have also notice the following irregular settings:

Varieties B and C in a **vertical** pair. Varieties 1 and 4, D and 5 in **vertical** pairs, also Varieties F and D in a **horizontal** pair.

It was mentioned before that both sets for postage and for unpaid letters were printed from the same stone. As a proof of this statement I possess two yellow and one brown copy of the 20 paras value, all of which show a very prominent flaw: the right hand sides of the two drawn out lines of the toughra doubly printed, the whole giving the appearance of a prong. This only occurred once in the sheet of 144 stamps and is therefore of considerable rarity.

The 1 Piastre Value.

7 8 9 10 11 12



1 2 3 4 5 6

The original sheet of the 1 piastre, like the foregoing one, contained 144 stamps. Its make-up was exactly the same as the 20 paras. The same varieties

can also be found in this value. Control bands in various colours, some printed on the back of the stamps or without any band at all. In the centre part of the sheet some groups show irregularities in the setting.

For a change the illustration has been made from a re-constructed group of the 1 piastre unpaid letter stamp.

The easiest way to distinguish the twelve varieties is to look closely at the three outer frame-lines. Nearly all the varieties appear to show more or less important damages in the frame-line and practically all in the same places viz.: in the upper horizontal or in the lower right vertical lines.

Var. 1. The outer frame-line at top is broken and has been badly mended. In the lower right hand corner the thin inner frame-line is connected with the thicker frame-line.

Var. 2. The outer frame-line at top shows a break. The left outer frame-line is broken several times near the top.

Var. 3. The right hand outer frame-line was broken, but has been clumsily mended by the lithographer. The left upper arch of the Imperial cipher is very weak in places.

Var. 4. There are many scratches across the middle, thicker frame-line on the right. The oblong circle surrounding the Arabic numeral "1" is broken at the lower left side.

Var. 5. The two lines drawn out from the toughra are broken in the middle. The upper frame-line is weak and sometimes broken as well as the outer line in the lower part at the right.

Var. 6. This variety shows similar flaws in the surrounding outer frame-lines, also a break in the left outer line near the commencement of the crescent.

Var. 7. The two inner frame-lines near the left upper part of the crescent are connected by a thin line. The usual breaks in the outer frame-lines are noticeable near the top and at the lower right corner.

Var. 8. This variety shows a black dot in the right part of the crescent.

Var. 9. The first letter of the Turkish inscription is broken in the middle at the right side.

Var. 10. This stamp shows similar damages to the outer frame, all differing slightly from the former ones. The ornament at the lower left side shows a break, as indicated in the illustration.

Var. 11. The frame-lines in the very upper corner at the left are broken as well as similar breaks mentioned before.

Var. 12. The outer frame-line at the top shows in some parts weak places and the extreme right hand corner is open. The two outrunning lines of the toughra are very weak in the centre.

In conclusion I wish to state that new transfers were made for the 20 paras and 1 piastre values printed on thick paper.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

(Continued from March Issue.)

The Original Drawing. For the guidance of the engraver, and to indicate to him the general appearance of a stamp which he is about to engrave, a rough sketch of the design is often made. It is impossible to state whether or not this was done with the 3c 1851. I have never heard of any such drawing, and I think it is rather unlikely that one existed. At least part of the design of the 3c was made up from bits on a working transfer roll which had been in use for bank notes, etc., for several years, so quite possibly the design was put together more from acquaintance with the working transfers on hand than from a specific drawing, although the head was evidently engraved expressly for this stamp.

Original Die and the Die Block. The original die block is a flat piece of steel approximatley 3 mm. thick, 79 mm. long and 52 mm. wide. The design is about in the middle, 3 mm. nearer the left than the right edge, and 1 mm. nearer the bottom than the top. The corners are slightly beveled. The design of course appears in reverse in comparison to the stamps as printed; that is, the bust faces to the right. This die is in the vaults of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, D. C., and, according to an article by Mr. B. K. Miller entitled "Tentative List of U. S. Stamp Dies" which appeared in the "Albemarle Stamp Collector" for July-August-September, 1921, is number 90 in the "Post Office [Die] Book" kept in the Treasury Department. It must be remembered that all postage stamps are now made for the Post Office Department by the Treasury Department.

This, the original die, was slightly damaged at the time it was made, a short mark showing on the upper right rosette of the die. This shows as a colored mark on the upper left rosette of all the die proofs, and of all the issued stamps. It is to be seen in the almost colorless circle surrounding the colored axis of the rosette, and is just to the left and slightly below the center of this axis.

Die Proofs. These are all decidedly rare. Almost all known copies come from the complete sets of die proofs, up to and including the 1902 set, which are found in bound leather volumes.

The following brief article by Mr. J. M. Bartels, on page 258 of the August, 1913, number of the "Philatelic Gazette" gives their history:—

"U. S. PROOFS"

"The Albums of 1902"

"While returning from a recent trip to the Capital city the managing editor chanced to run into former Third Assistant Postmaster General Edwin C. Madden and had a long talk about stamps and stamp matters and stamp men.

"Mr. Madden is now located in this city and his interest in stamps is only that of an outsider at the present time. He never was really a collector and knew nothing about the subject when he assumed the duties of his important position, which he held for seven years.

"It was during this time that the Bureau was instructed to supply the P. O. Department with 85 sets of die proofs of all U. S. stamps to date and

accordingly these were prepared and mounted in handsome leather bound volumes, oblong in shape, and about two inches thick. The pages are a gray cardboard. All U. S. issues are complete up to and including the 1902 series, and the last page contains the Cuban issue of 1899 (we are not quite sure that this was in all volumes). In ordering these proofs only a long-established custom was followed, but not long afterward there was a considerable upheaval in various branches of the P. O. D., and the result of extensive investigations has been that no proofs of any kind have been issued to anyone since that time. Mr. Madden stated that on 50 of these volumes the name of the recipient was placed in gilt letters, while the remainder was gradually given away to others and soon the last volume had left the department. A new postmaster general a year or so later was unable to secure a set, although he was quite anxious to have one for himself. These beautiful volumes of U. S. proofs were destined and given only to high officials in the several executive departments, the President and his cabinet and possibly to some few foreign diplomats. None were ever secured by stamp collectors at the time except one set, which went to a Detroit collector, an old-time friend of the third assistant. Later a number of the books changed hands and the few prominent collectors of proofs who were willing to pay the price commonly charged for die proofs have been able to get a set.

"These proofs were printed on regular bond paper with fair sized margins on each side. A set was mounted on each page. We have seen loose specimens of this printing which would prove that at least one volume had been taken apart and the proofs soaked off. In the make-up some half dozen errors crept into the work. The 1847 set is represented by two sets of two, one labeled originals and the other reprints, but both are from the so-called reprint dies. In the 1861 first issue the 10c is wrong. The colors are off in a number of cases, being quite different from the originals."

I think Mr. Bartels is wrong in stating that the proofs are printed on regular bond paper. I believe the paper instead is a thick India. They are firmly gummed down on the heavy gray cardboard pages, each issue being on a separate sheet. The color of the 3c 1851 die proof is a brilliant carmine and the printing was very carefully done.

On page 117 of the June, 1915 "Philatelic Gazette" Mr. Joseph B. Leavy has an article entitled "Special Printing of Die Proofs for the San Francisco Exposition." In this he writes as follows:—

"In 1912, by order of the Postmaster General, all stamps, proofs, etc. in the Post Office Department were turned over to the U. S. National Museum, and therefore to make a fitting exhibit of United States stamps at the San Francisco Exposition the Post Office Department found it necessary to order a special printing of die proofs from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. But two sets of these proofs were issued; one is in the Post Office exhibit at San Francisco, and the other was donated by the Post Office Department to the U. S. National Museum.

"As this set has just been mounted and placed on exhibition at the Museum I thought a list and description, with some historical data concerning the dies, would be of interest to philatelists. * * * The proofs are all printed on white india paper."

Under the 1851-1857 issue he lists the 3c as "deep dull red."

Two further die proofs are known which may date back to the time the stamps were current. One is in indigo on India paper, and one is in black on card-

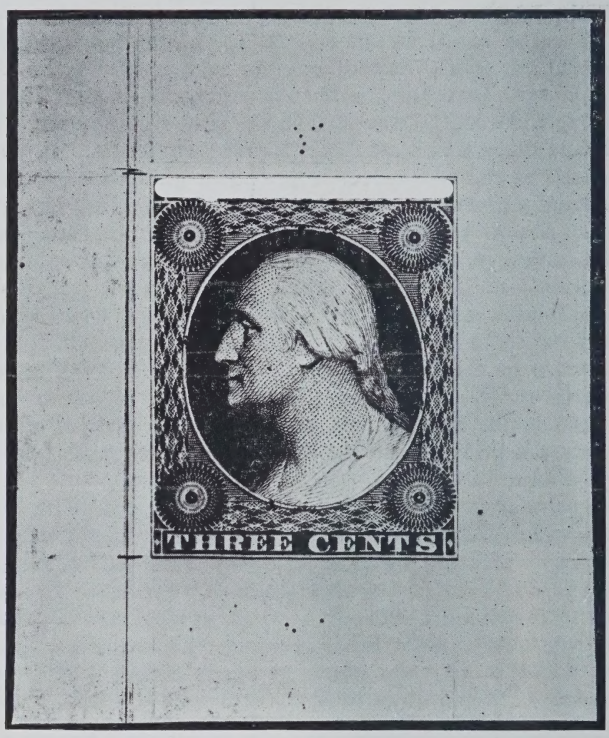


FIGURE 14.

board, this latter showing very distinctly the guide lines which the engraver drew on the original die block (see Figure 14).

Die proofs may be easily identified because they differ from all other proofs and from all the issued stamps in that the tesselated work on each side and at the top and bottom shows distinctly in the white oval around the medallion. This was carefully trimmed out on all the reliefs on all the transfer rolls made from the original die.

Designer and Engraver. Unfortunately practically nothing is known as to the identity of the man or men designing and engraving the 3c 1851 stamp. It seems fairly certain that the head of Washington used on the accepted design was engraved purposely for this use because, as far as is known, it does not exist on any bank note or other piece of work done by this firm of engravers. The head of Washington, based, as far as the features are concerned, on the Houdon statue in the State capitol in Richmond, Virginia, is a very beautiful piece of line engraving, and in the estimate of the writer compares favorably with any of the numerous Houdon heads used on later issues of United States stamps or on essays for them.

Careful search has been made over a wide field to find any hint as to who the engraver was, but without any success whatever. In the Art Journal (English), May 1, 1865, is found an obituary notice of William Humphrys, the great Irish engraver. It states in part—"The portrait of our Queen on postage stamps

was engraved by him, and likewise the head of Washington, used also as a postage stamp by the United States." This is not strictly accurate as regards the head of the queen, as he only re-engraved or re-touched this die. I am indebted to Mr. F. J. Melville for the information just given. The best biographical sketch of him that has been found states that he came to America early in his life, and was a pupil of George Murray of Philadelphia, one of the firm of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Company, founded in 1810 or 1811, and later known as Murray, Fairman & Company. These firms were the earliest of the predecessors of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company. Murray died July 2d, 1822, and in the same year Humphrys returned to England, and no record can be found of his having been again in America, excepting between 1843 and 1845. So, if he engraved the head of Washington for any stamp, it seems most likely that it was the 5c New York Postmaster's Provisional, which appeared in 1845. At any rate I think it is practically certain that he did not engrave the head for the 3c 1851.

James Barton Longacre was also considered as a possibility, because he was one of the foremost engravers of the period. From 1834 or 1835 until about 1839 or 1840 he was a member of the firm of Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Company, also one of the predecessors of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company. In 1844 he became engraver to the United States Mint. He excelled in portrait work, but such of his biographies as have been found make no reference to his having engraved heads for stamps.

Inasmuch as all three men,—Charles Toppan, Samuel H. Carpenter and John W. Casilear, members of the firm making the 1851 stamps,—were engravers of considerable note, careful search has been made in their biographies, but absolutely nothing has been found which might lead one to suppose that any one of the three was the engraver of the stamp in question.

The extract here quoted is part of a very courteous letter received from the American Bank Note Company in reply to a request for information along this line: "* * * I have not replied before as I was having a very thorough search made in our records in an endeavor to secure the information you wish regarding the engraving on the 3c postage stamp enclosed, and I regret to say my search has been unsuccessful. We have gone through all the Continental and Toppan records, and can find no trace of the engraver of this Washington head. Regretting very much our inability to help you out, Yours very truly, (Signed) D. E. Woodhull, President."

Because of the real beauty of the portrait, it seems that the engraver must have been a man of note, at least in his own line, and for this reason some record of this work should be in existence. I would much appreciate any known facts or even any hints as to what line might be followed for further research work which would promise even a chance of success. I regret that it is not possible to give more definite information.

The Subject of the Portrait, and the Artist. While it is hardly necessary to give here any information regarding George Washington, the greatest of all Americans, some of the main facts of his life very briefly follow. He was born at Bridges Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22, 1732, his ancestors having come to Virginia from England about 1657. He was educated by a private tutor, and became a surveyor. He served with great distinction with the British during the French and Indian War. During the War for Independence he was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, in June, 1775. After overcoming difficulties which, on reviewing the history of the times, seem almost insurmountable, he brought the war to a victorious ending by the cap-

FIGURE 15.

ture of Cornwallis at Yorktown October 19, 1781. On December 23, 1783, he resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon. He was chosen President of the convention that formed the United States Constitution in 1787. He was inaugurated as the first President of the United States at New York City April 30th, 1789, and retired to private life on the expiration of his second term, March 4, 1797. He died at Mount Vernon, his home, December 14th, 1799, as greatly loved and universally respected as perhaps was the first citizen of any land.

The head on the stamp was engraved after the statue of Washington by Houdon in the state capitol at Richmond, Virginia. The essential facts regarding the statue and the sculptor may thus be given. Jean Antoine Houdon was born at Versailles, France, March 20, 1741, and died at Paris July 16, 1828. He showed remarkable aptitude as a sculptor at an early age, winning the Prix de Rome when nineteen. Before many years he was considered the greatest portrait sculptor of his time. In fact, by many he is still considered the greatest of all time. When the state of Virginia planned to have erected a statue of Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, who were entrusted with the choice of a sculptor, quite naturally chose Houdon who, incidentally, was a friend of both. Refusing to make the statue except from life, he came to America in 1785, accompanied by Franklin. He went to Mount Vernon, where he worked hard for a fortnight, making a life mask and taking full notes. He then immediately returned to France to begin the actual work. He was paid the sum of 25,000 francs for the statue, as well as the expenses of his American journey. After completion the statue was sent to America and was placed in the state capitol at Richmond, Virginia, where it still stands. The inscription on the base of the statue reads as follows:—

"GEORGE WASHINGTON"

> "The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia have caused this Statue to be erected as a monument of affection and gratitude to GEORGE WASHINGTON; who, uniting to the endowments of the Hero the virtues of the Patriot, and exerting both in establishing the Liberties of his Country, has rendered his name dear to his Fellow Citizens, and given the world an immortal example of true Glory. Done, in the year of CHRIST, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight and in the year of the Commonwealth the twelfth."

This is generally considered to be the truest and best portrait of Washington in existence, although probably the idealized portrait in oil by Gilbert Stuart is better known. In fact, all of Houdon's busts are noted for their very close resemblance to the original, and I feel sure that his statue of Washington portrays the Father of His Country as he really was. In visiting the museums of France I found it not difficult, though without special knowledge of the subject, to recognize Houdon's works. Figure 15 is taken from a photograph of the Richmond statue.

The Design, How Made Up. The design for the 3c 1851 was undoubtedly made up in about this manner: the medallion was either engraved directly on the original die block or was transferred to it from a transfer roll. The next step was very likely to rock the rosettes, one in each corner, from a small working transfer roll. The band of tessellated work on each of the four sides was then rocked on from another working transfer roll; after this the design was completed on the original die block, the triangles, upper and lower labels and dia-

mond blocks, the inner lines and frame lines, being engraved by hand, as well the horizontal lines between the rosettes and the medallion necessary to comple the design. A little touching up was also necessary where the tessellated wo met the rosettes.

Regarding the rosettes, as has been stated, these almost surely came from working transfer roll, but there is a possibility they were made on purpose f the stamps. I have never seen this particular rosette on any other work do by this firm.

The tessellated work, though, without any doubt at all, came from a wi band of such work used by this firm, its predecessors and successors for vario bank notes and also for other stamps, notably the Franklin carrier, the 1 1851, the 25c, 30c, and 40c Civil War first regular issue revenues, as well as f the 2c, 3c, 4c and 6c private proprietary stamps made for Helmbold's Proprieta Preparations, Scott's Nos. 5381 to 5384, inclusive. The wide band of tessellat work mentioned above has been illustrated previously (see Figure 5), and ca from a large card showing samples of the steel engraving done by the firm und the name of C. Toppan & Co.

It may be noted, in addition, that the head as it appears on the stamp, wh undoubtedly copied from the Houdon statue, shows the bust in convention drapings rather than in the military uniform of the original marble.

The Official Description. Luff states on page 66 of his work that "An offic circular, dated June 10th, 1851, announced and described the 1c, 3c and 1 stamps." Can anyone loan me a copy of this circular?

The official description of the 3c stamp is as follows:—

> "THREE CENTS. Profile bust of Washington, after Houdon, faci to the left, on an oval disk with very dark ground and a white line bord Around this oval is a beautifully tessellated frame, terminating in each

WELCOME A. P. S. TO WASHINGTON

Week of August 13-18, 1923.

The Stamp Shoppe Inc. Will Hold the Philatelic Auction Sale on the Night of Tuesday, August 14th, in the Shoreham Hotel at 7:45 P. M.

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the four corners with a fine lathe-work rosette. At the top of the stamp is a straight panel, with a piece at each end cut off, bearing the words 'U. S. POSTAGE' in white capitals; at the bottom of the stamp, in a similar panel and with similar letters, are inscribed the words 'THREE CENTS.' A fine line encloses the stamp, forming a rectangle. Color, brick-red."

Further Description Necessary. It is important that the various parts of the design be named, and that these be thoroughly understood, before attempting to study or to plate the stamp. A diagram showing the location of the various named parts is given in Figure 16. This is self-explanatory.

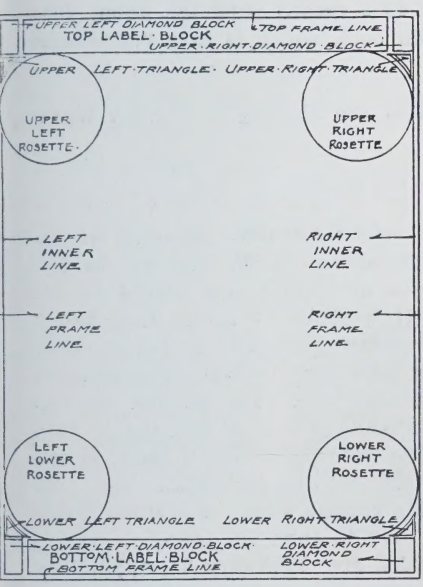

FIGURE 16.

It may be noted that the upper left and both lower rosettes are normally placed,—that is, the outer row of dots projects further out toward the frame line than the edge of the tessellated work nearest to the frame. But the fourth rosette, the upper right one, apparently through error, was placed a bit further from the frame line, and the continuation upward of the right inner line defining the outer edge of the right band of tessellated work, in the die proofs, runs up to the upper right triangle, just outside of the outer row of dots of this rosette. This is of importance in studying certain of the re-cut varieties. The flaw on the die showing in the upper left rosette has already been mentioned while describing the original die and the die block. It must not be mistaken for part of a shifted transfer.

Regarding the "inner lines." On the die proof the engraver drew a faint line defining the left edge of the left band of tessellated work, and a similar faint line defining the right edge of the right band of tesselated work, but running from the lower right rosette up past the center of the upper right rosette to the lower angle of the upper right triangle. This line was so faint that the transfer roll made from the die never rocked more than the faintest traces of any "inner line," on any impression on any plate. Therefore any issued stamp showing more than the faintest traces of either inner line has had this line drawn on the plate by hand.

The Date of Issue. The new rate of 3c for prepaid domestic postage under 3,000 miles, and of 6c over 3,000 miles, came into effect July 1st, 1851, and on this date the stamps were first issued to the public. Luff, on page 73 of his work, makes the following statement, although I do not know the source of his information: "The first stamps of this issue were delivered by the contractors on June 21st, 1851, and consisted of 100,000 one cent, 300,000 three cents, and 100,000 twelve cents."

There was and probably still is in the Third Assistant Postmaster General's office at Washington an old record book which has been described, and from which certain statistics have been published by Mr. J. M. Bartels. I take the liberty of quoting from three different notes or articles which he has written in

the "Philatelic Gazette." First, on page 66 in Vol. I, No. 4, December 15, 1910, under the heading "Some Washington Notes," he writes as follows,—

"Records of the 1847 Issue."

"An old record book nearly two inches thick has been recently rebound in heavy leather and with gilt letters on a red background presents a striking appearance on one of the book shelves in the ante-room of the Third Assistant's office. This is the first record book of postage stamps ever kept by the government and contains an itemized statement of every shipment of the 1847 5 and 10c stamps ever sent out, giving date, quantity, whence they went and the name of the postmaster. This record runs for about four years and covers a large section of the old book which is in a remarkable state of preservation."

In Vol. II, No. 19, for June 1st, 1912, under the heading of "Latest Washington Stamp News," he writes thus:—

"A Valuable Old Record Book."

"In the December 15, 1910 issue of THE GAZETTE appeared an account of an old record book which was discovered in the archives by Mr. Travers and after being handsomely bound in leather was placed in the bookcase of the Third Assistant's office. It is about 17 inches long and 2 inches thick, containing the records of all postage stamps from July 1, 1847 to June 30, 1853. The pages have printed headings, the last three columns being '10s'—'5s'—'Value'. * * * Beginning with 1851 we find the columns changed in manuscript. The '10s' is made into a '3' and the '5' into a '1', each still followed by an 's'. Another column in which there is seldom any entry has been placed ahead of the '3s' and is headed '12s'. No issue of any other stamps is recorded in this volume which is entitled 'Postage Stamps Issued to Postmasters July 1, 1847 to June 30, 1853.'

"Some of the heaviest shipments recorded are: February 21, 1853, New York, Isaac N. Fowler, 30,000 3s and 100,000 1s; the order was duplicated March 2 of the same year and on March 23, he received 10,000 12s and 300,000 3s."

And finally, in Vol. V, No. 3, for March, 1915, there is a one-page article entitled "United States—1851 Issue. Dates of First Consignments". This I quote as far as it has to do with the 3c stamps.

"While in Washington lately I looked into the records of the first shipments of stamps of the 1851 issue as I believe no data on the subject has so far been published. The first consignment of this issue was made June 30, 1851. The record for this day is as follows, the second date being the receipt by the postmaster.

	1c	3c	12c
June 30, July 1 Baltimore	10,000	20,000	
" " 3 Boston	20,000	40,000	
" " 2 New York	10,000	30,000	
" " Philadelphia	10,000	30,000	
" " 2 Albany	13,000	20,000	1,000
" " 3 Buffalo	10,300	20,000	1,000
" " Auburn, N. Y.	300	5,000	500

"	"	5	Bath, N. Y.	300	3,000	200
"	"	3	Binghamton, N. Y.	300	3,000	200
"	"	2	Brooklyn	300	5,000	500
"	"	3	Canandaigua, N. Y.	300	3,000	200
July 1,	July 1		Washington	1,000	10,000	

"On July 1, 1c and 3c but no 12c were sent out as follows: New Orleans, Mobile, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Bridgeport, Norwich, Newport, New London, Springfield, Mass., Worcester, Lowell, Concord, Portland, Me., Augusta, Me., Bangor, Portsmouth, N. H., Rochester, Richmond, Petersburgh, Va., Charleston, S. C.

"On July 2d, additional 1c and 3c stamps were consigned to Washington, New York and Baltimore; on July 3rd, to Boston, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. On July 5th, 29 cities were supplied with 1c and 3c stamps and after that a large number of consignments were made daily. * * * This list will be of special interest to collectors in search of early date cancellations."

While writing up the 1847 issue I strongly suspected that the list as given n this book of early consignments of the '47 stamps was either incorrect or incomplete, and I fear that the same thing is true of the early 1851 consignments. My reason for so thinking is as follows: I have in my own collection, or have een, covers bearing the 3c 1851 used July 1st of that year, from Mobile, Alaama; Chicago, Illinois; Baltimore, Maryland; Hartford, Conn.; Lowell, Mass.; nd probably from Cumberland, Maryland; used July 2d, 1851, from St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia, Pa.; July 3d, 1851, from Middletown, Conn.; July 4th, 851, from Louisville, Kentucky. Comparison of this list with the date of the eceipt of the earliest consignments shows that something is wrong. For exmple, according to the list and according to the dates given by Mr. Bartels, 3c tamps were shipped to Mobile, Alabama, on July 1st. Chicago, Ill., is not menioned at all. Those to Lowell, Mass., were shipped on the 1st, as well as those o Hartford, Conn. Neither Cumberland, Maryland, nor Middletown, Conn., is nentioned.

I suppose it is possible that some stamps may have been used contrary to nstructions, before July 1st, 1851, as I think it quite likely that certain post offices received stamps before this date, although according to the list quoted by Mr. Bartels this is not true. I have a more or less distinct recollection of having seen in some philatelic paper, perhaps ten or twelve years ago, a note written by an Englishman stating that he had seen the 12c 1851 mailed from the United States to Great Britain late in June, 1851. I have not been able to re-locate this reference, so cannot check the statement. Does anyone know where it was published?

I think it is quite right to assume that July 1st, 1851, was the date on which at least the 1c and 3c stamps were first sold to the public.

(To Be Continued.)

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

The columns of the philatelic press resound with gleeful chortling over the successful passage of the Bill making the illustration of postage stamps, both foreign and United States, legal, and so quickly faileth the memory of man that the honest effort to give credit where credit is due exhibits a sad fumbling of the facts. Members of the American Philatelic Society however will not forget that when a Bill was urged upon Congress that specifically barred the illustration of United States stamps that one man, with no personal motive, but from a high sense of responsibility as President of the largest philatelic organization in this country, started a fight that made the present Bill possible. To Dr. Carroll Chase and the men that supported him in his stand against the Bill that "is all we can get" should go the laurels of Victory. Facing the bitterest invective, the opposition of a large Eastern stamp society and without political support he stood firmly against a move, that with a negligible benefit, would have undone the progress made by the A. P. S. Lookout Committee and practically barred U. S. illustrations for ten years or more to come. The courageous action of Dr. Chase had the loyal support of many notable men throughout the country and to these, Ashbrook, Michaels, Good, Hammatt, Needham, Emerson, to mention but a few, the greatest credit is due. The final issue culminated in the call of Judge Robert Emerson on the officials interested in the bill at Washington and when that able counselor presented the viewpoint of the collectors of United States postage stamps and what little they asked for, there was almost immediate acquiescence in the reasonableness of the request. We mention these facts through no desire to stir up an unpleasantness well to be forgotten, nor in any spirit of disparagement of those that took the other side, nor in any desire to

discredit or impugn the good faith of the eminent gentleman that sponsored the first Bill and likewise gave their very best support to the passage of the amended Bill, but, in giving proper credit to those that did the inglorious and initial fighting, we hope to draw attention to the value of strong philatelic organization. All collectors should bear in mind that if an organization of 2500 collectors is to be productive of progress, is to be conducive to the general good and a power factor in the community, it is only because membership means an alliance with every other worth while collector and not a mere "joining." Membership of this calibre calls for absolute loyalty and co-operation. It means helping to bring into the Society worth while members, it means aiding in the betterment of the various departments, it means doing for and with the Society and not against it! If you want something accomplished fight for it within the organization, don't think starting a new organization will accomplish your purpose, if you want a better monthly magazine it will more likely result through your aiding the present one instead of starting a new one! Out of this last imbroglio let us learn for all time the value of organization and in appreciation of the services of those that brought to a successful conclusion the first American stamp legislation, do a bit more to make the A. P. S. the voice of American Philately.

The Editor is in urgent need of some additional copies of the October, 1922 issue, No. 1, Vol. 36, and will greatly appreciate the receipt of same from such members as may have extra copies.

With a view of interesting the non-collecting public in Philately and reviving the interest of former collectors The Boston Philatelic Society, one of the largest local Societies in the country, gave an exhibit of postage stamps at the Boston Public Library, March 19th to 24th. The whole affair was handled on a magnificent scale and was a fine example of the publicity that can be given Philately by local organizations. Through the aid of Mr. Roland M. Baker, the Government collection of United States die proofs was brought from Washington and added to the exhibits made by the members from their collections. The exhibition was of a wide range and included some wonderfully rare and fine material. A catalogue with a handsome cover page was provided that explained in a simple informative way the stamps on view with a charming missionary introduction by Mr. C. A. Howes. The Government recognized the importance of this effort and specially supplied the Boston Post-Office with 10,000 copies of the new 12c stamp (Portrait of Cleveland) together with a special cancelling device reading "PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, Boston Public Library March 19th, 1923." We are indebted to Mr. W. C. Polk for a cover bearing the new stamp with this cancellation.

REVIEWS.

A GUIDE TO STAMP COLLECTING by C. C. Lambert, B. A. ("Stamp Collecting," London, Eng., Publishers, Price 1sh.). An elementary treatise for novices giving elaborate information as to albums and other philatelic accessories, together with much sound advice as to how to form a collection.

THE CANADIAN PRECANCELLED POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE. (The Philatelic Pub. Co., Winnipeg, Can., Publishers, Price 50c). A compilation

by Mr. Frank S. Thompson of all precancells issued by Canada with a historical and descriptive introduction. All the various types of precancells are illustrated from photographs of actual stamps and this gives a much more satisfactory result than merely using the type settings. In addition to the numbers assigned to the stamps by this catalogue, Scott's numbers are also given. A carefully priced and comprehensive list which should prove of great value to precancell collectors.

Recent Forgeries.

By EUGENE KLEIN,
Official Expert of the American Philatelic Society.

FRENCH COLONIES

Angelo Panelli of San Marino, Italy, sends to prospective buyers forgeries of various different French Colonies 1892 issues in complete sets uncancelled and cancelled, and although he calls them imitations they are dangerous because the average collector does not ordinarily suspect cheap stamps. The chief distinguishing point is the first letter S in POSTES the bottom of which is flat making it look like a reversed 2. The impressions are not as clear as those in the originals.

MEMEL

The February tenth number of Stamp Collecting calls attention to forgeries of Memel stamps. The entire notice is worth quoting. It reads as follows:

COUNTERFEIT STAMPS OF MEMEL.

Our special correspondent at Libau, Latvia, Mr. George H. Jaeger, informs us that on January 3rd, Kurt Henning, stamp dealer and president of the Memel Postage Stamp Dealer's Association, his wife, and also a printer, named Paul Diessner, were arrested by the police of Memel. They were accused of the manufacture of counterfeit rarities of Memel.

Mr. Henning confessed that he had made the forgeries with the assistance of the printer, Paul Diessner, of Konigsberg. Only rare specimens were forged. So far as we know at present, the forgeries comprise single values of the following airpost stamps, Types I and II:—

"Flugpost," Type I:
60pf., small "p.," ord. o'pt.
60pf., small "p.," inverted.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

Am Closing Out The Balance of the Worthington Lot.
At Big Discount.
Singles, Blocks & Rarities—19th Century Only.
Get in on this by writing me at once.

ALVIN GOOD
Hippodrome Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio.

60pf., large "p.," ord. o'pt.
2m., inverted.
3m., inverted.

"Flugpost," Type II:
3m. vertical, ord. o'pt.
3m. vertical, inverted.
9m., inverted.

Henning had paid to Diessner 1,000m. for each forged stamp. The face value of the forgeries amounts to millions. The owners of the above-mentioned stamps will soon find that they are forgeries, for such varieties were never issued. All stamp dealers who have been in business relations with Kurt Henning, of Memel, would be well advised to examine their stocks of Memel postage stamps.

BATOUM

Mr. W. E. Hughes, member of the Junior Philatelic Society of London, writes as follows:

BATOUM TREE TYPE FORGERIES.

I am sorry to say that forgeries are being offered in London (probably from Vienna) of the set of 6 values of the First Tree Type Nos. 1 to 6 in Gibbons, Scott, Senf, Michel & S. W. K. catalogues.

The genuine stamps were issued on 4th April 1919 by the British Army of the Black Sea and are moderately scarce, as will be seen from the figures issued, which were:—

5 kopeck	51,284
10 kopeck	51,482
50 kopeck	206,120
1 rouble	102,832
3 roubles	26,522
5 roubles	20,992

or well under half a million stamps in all.

The forgeries are 26 m.m. high, while the genuine are 25.4 m.m. or 1 inch. In the width there is little measurable difference.

In the genuine stamps there are four subjects for each value, arranged 2x2, but the forged have only one subject for each value.

To note the more striking differences, to aid those who do not possess the

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!

The rare U. S. Revenue stamps imperf.—such as 1c-3c Playing Cards, $1.30-1.60-1.90 Foreign Exchange, $2.00 and $5.00 Probate of Will, $2.50-3.50 Inland Exchange and all of the $10.00, 15.00, 20.00, $25.00, 50.00, $200.00. Also, all rare ones of the Second and Third issues, as well as the Proprietaries and all Inverts.

REMEMBER

I am always in the market for fine U. S. stamps, either used or unused. Send what you have at your own price. If not too high you will get your cash by return mail.

H. F. COLMAN,

2nd National Bank Bldg., **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

genuine stamps, there is in all the kopeck values an easy test. This test is to take the top right hand tablet of value and count the dots. In the genuine there are 6 dots, while in the forged there are seven dots. The rouble values are not quite so easy to detect but it can be done.

1 Rouble. The left hand value tablet has on the left or western side 8 rounded almost circular dots instead of 8 irregular-shaped dots, none of which on the genuine stamps are round.

3 Rouble. In the forged stamps the letters "BA" of "Batymckar" are just touching each other. In the genuine there is plenty of daylight between the two letters.

5 Rouble. In the genuine stamps the letters "TY" of "Batymckar" are touching, while in the forged they are not. In the genuine the outer frame line of colour is relatively thick, while in the forged it is thin.

There are other differences but the foregoing should easily enable anyone who has single specimens offered him to detect the forged. If the stamps are bought in blocks of four there is little bother as there will be slight but definitely marked differences in each genuine block as there are four different subjects."

MOZAMBIQUE

1903 Postage Due 500r. I was shown a dangerous forgery of this stamp printed in gray lilac. The chief distinguishing points in the forgery are in the word RECEBER. The letter C is a poorly shaped semicircle. The letter B is too narrow. The entire stamp is wider by one perforation.

The Faroe Islands Provisional.

Translated by ERIC KLING from an Article by G. DAHL OLSEN in "Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift".

On January 1st, 1919, the postage on local letters in the Faroe Islands was raised from 5 ore to 7 ore.

A shipment of the new stamps from Denmark was expected by the time the new rate went into effect, but the steamer upon which they were to be sent having been delayed, the supply of stamps ran short. There were plenty of 5 ore stamps, but practically no 2 ore, and as early as January 2nd the postal officials were compelled to permit the bisecting of the 4 ore. Each stamp was cut in half diagonally, and the halves used as 2 ore until January 25th.

Bisected 4 ore stamps exist both perforate and imperforate, which has its explanation in the circumstance that as the supply of 4 ore began to grow scarce, the 4 ore wrappers were cut out and bisected. (In Denmark, as well as in many other countries one is permitted to cut the stamps from envelopes, wrappers, post cards, etc., and to use them as adhesives). During the above-mentioned period about 2000 4 ore stamps were bisected and used. Only very few of these were imperforate.

On January 15th, 155 sheets (15,500 stamps) were surcharged 2 ore at Thorshavn. Of these, 15,000 were used up to January 24th, when the new supply arrived, the remainder therefore being less than 500. The bisected 4 ore stamps have a philatelic value if they are used together with a 5 ore stamp, and if they bear the proper cancellation.

The bisected 4 ore were used exclusively with the 5 ore postage. One copy, however, was found to have been used with the 5 ore official. This is on a cover cancelled "Thorshavn, 9 Jan. 1919."

The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

Mr. H. P. Atherton, who ungraciously calls this the "Nut" page, submits three U. S. envelope stamps, 1863-64, two of them cut round and one almost square, that bear testimony of the prior existence of the fly, the bee and the cat. To this silent edifying testimony Mr. Atherton adds a characteristic informative explanation of the purport of these cancellations. The first, which to the uninitiated may appear to be the beginning of the "Swat the Fly" campaign, is according to Mr. Atherton of much deeper significance. He instructs us that in New England it was the quaint custom to classify the last train out to suburban homes, the "Shoo Fly," it being in the same etymological class as the "Owl" car that formerly did a thriving business after the bars closed down, and that while it carried mostly male it did also forward a bit of early mail that the P. M. in the A. M., having lots of spare time, gave a special cancellation. Be that as it may, we positively marvel at his clever deduction on the classification of the second cancellation which he names the "Boot Bee"! But Mr. Olin Clark of Hartford, who studied under the great Holmes himself, says there is no difference between the first and the second!! Aw, Shoe Fly!

Anyone can see through the last, it is a de-tailed Manx Cat, the said cat seemingly shedding tears at the loss of his tail which we are told curved flamboyantly above before the amputation required by a "cut square" album. Who can supply De Tale?

Dr. W. I. Mitchell shows us the odd cancellation here illustrated found on a ten cent 1883 which Dr. Mitchell has had in his collection about 35 years and the duplicate of which he just found on a 1c. 1887 in a small stamp collection he recently purchased. The cancellation, formed of an "eye" within a large letter U with the word "cure" in the bottom obviously stands for "I Cure You." The first bar of the letter U bears also the words "Trade Mark" in colorless letters, the whole evidently being the mark of some proprietary preparation. Dr. Mitchell ventures the suggestion that these are provisional revenues which is not unlikely as the idea of using regular postage for Revenue purposes is known to have been tried during the Spanish-American War with disastrous

consequences to the firm that did so. We cannot, however, explain the use of the 1c. 1887 for this purpose as we believe no proprietary tax was in force at that time, the stamp tax on medicines having been repealed March 3rd, 1883 and effective July 1883. Collectors of Match and Medicine stamps should be able to give some information about this cancellation.

Russian Postage Troubles.

By KARL KOSLOWSKI.

The thousands of roubles required to frank an ordinary letter in these happy Soviet days have produced an extraordinary demand for skilled mathematicians to keep the postal records as each days business totals millions and billions and the ordinary clerks have thrown up their hands in disgust. The many surcharges on Imperial issues designed to bring down the size of the book-keeping figures have only added further complication to what was already chaotic. Exact accounting has become impossible and to get down to small numbers again the so-called "Stone Mason" series was inaugurated. The all Arms type of stamps were surcharged with a five-pointed star and new low values and now another new set has made its appearance. From January 15th, 1923 the rate of postage has been as follows: For letters of 20 grams, 350 Roubles and 175 Roubles for each additional gr.; Postal cards 210 Roubles, Newspapers 70 Roubles for each 50 grams. These rates are payable in 1922 issue of roubles only and as each of these roubles requires 10,000 Roubles of all former issues an ordinary letter costs the tidy sum of 3,500,000 Roubles and a registered letter just double that or Seven Million Roubles.

Mail matter has decreased greatly for as one correspondent puts it "it drives one crazy to add up the daily postage." I have recently received the following new values, 20 roubles on 70k. (Scott's #86), 40 Roubles on 15k. (Scott's #158), 30 Roubles on 50k. (Scott's #85) and 40 Roubles on 15k. (Scott's #122), these are all surcharged in black with a hammer and scythe within a five-pointed star, each point of which is surmounted with a letter, the usual R. S. F. S. C. Also a new set which bears the portrait of some Bolshevik genius on the 10 rouble, perhaps it's the great Lenine himself and the other three values with the present-day idea of Russian Liberty. These stamps are, 10 Roubles, blue; 50 roubles dull brown, 70 Roubles lilac and 100 Roubles orange red.

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KELTON & SLOANE,
116 Nassau Street New York City

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

AUSTRIA. New values of Air mail stamps, current design. 3000 K. brown and 4800 K. blue.

CHINA. The color of the 4c, Junk type, has been changed to gray and the 15c from brown to blue.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA. The following stamps have been withdrawn from sale, the 100 heller chocolate, 150 h. red, 185 h. orange, 250 h. green and the 300, 400, 500 and 600 heller of the woman and book type and new values and colors issued in their stead. Mr. F. S. Poteet shows us the 200 heller in blue the woman and book type redrawn.

HUNGARY. Three new values in the Harvester type, inscribed Magyar Kir Posta, Wmk. Crosses, perf. 15: 10 Kor. maroon, 15 Kor. slate gray, 25 K. orange.

IRELAND. We illustrate on our cover the new design for the ½d, 3d, 6d, and 1 shilling, the 3d and 10d. being a Celtic Cross design, the latter being placed on sale, March 17th, St. Patrick's day, and the illustrated value a week previous. The new stamp is the result of a prize competition and was designed by a Mr. O'Reilly, a well known Irish artist. The principal feature of the design is the "Sword of Light" an ancient Gaelic device (An Claidheamh Soluis) emblematic of Progress and Learning. The interlaced dragon or serpent in the background is taken from and executed in the manner of the Book of Kells. We are indebted to "Stamp Collecting" for the foregoing information.

LATVIA. Mr. Karl Koslowski has shown us a copy of the first value issued in the new currency, 4 santimi, instead of 2 roubli. We also note that the 10 and 20 santimi have been issued in the same type. All values are perf. 10x10.

ITALY. Mr. Leon Dominian, of Rome, Italy, sends us a clipping from "Il. Meridiano," daily newspaper of Rome, which illustrates the design of the projected issue commemorating the third centenary of "The propogation of the Faith." The value illustrated is the 80 centisime, designed by Prof. Conti of Rome and engraved by Alfredo Blasi, the principal design picturing Christ with his disciples. At the lower left appears the arms of Italy and lower right the sacred motto "I. H. S." The set is to be of four values, printed in two colors and we understand to be in issue during the month of May.

LITHUANIA. Mr. Koslowski gives us a list of the provisional series just issued. 1 cent on 30 skat, black surcharge on #53; 1 cent on 50 skat, red surcharge on #102; 2 cent on 60 skat, black surcharge on #56; 3 cent on 3 auks, black surcharge on #59; 5 cent on 50 skat, black surcharge on #102; 10 cent on 2 auks, black surcharge on #106; 15 cent on 4 auks, black surcharge, 30 cents on 8 auks, red surcharge; 50 cents on 5 auks, black surcharge on #181 and 1 Litas on 100 Auks, black surcharge on #113.

NETHERLANDS. Mr. L. J. Flerlage has shown us imperforate copies of the 5 and 10c current type, Scott's Nos. 76 and 78, which we are informed were so issued from a small post office in the province of Groningen for a few days in January. It is not likely that these are to be very scarce as many dealers have received supplies.

Mr. H. Hooreman sends us copies of the new type postage as illustrated. 1 cent blue, 2 cent red, 2½ cent gray lilac. The design of the one and two cent seems to be that of a lion tangled up in very prolific apple tree, the reduction being so great as to make the detail indistinguishable, the 2½ cent post horn and the 4c rhomboid are quite attractive but a bit too small.

SALVADOR. Mr. C. Wondass of San Salvador has shown us the six cent carmine of 1921 issue surcharged with a numeral 5 and also with the numeral 20, in each of these stamps the original value of six centavos is blocked out in black in the three places it occurs, it is said that the 5 centavos exists with double surcharge; 5 centavos on 6 centavos carmine; 20 centavos on 6 centavos carmine. Within a few weeks the type of the overprint has been varied and in the second issue the numerals 6 are no longer blocked out but simply overprinted with a numeral 5 so that the new value appears three times on the stamp.

RUSSIA. In addition to the values listed by Mr. Karlowski with the five pointed Star surcharge in his article in this issue he advises us that he has also

RARE CURIOS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE

Stamps, Coins, Den Curios

For twenty years I have been gathering rare curios from all parts of the world. I have one of the greatest accumulations in this line to be found outside the large museums. If you have a den or cabinet, or wall space in your hall, that you wish to fill with odd and rare specimens, let me hear from you at once. I am reducing my stock very rapidly; my aim is to devote more time to stamps and coins, so I wish to dispose of my old guns, pistols, long spears, swords, daggers, war shields (from nearly every wild tribe), flint and stone specimens (over 20,000 specimens in stock), beaded Indian trappings, minerals (some showy cabinet pieces in this lot), fossils (rare slabs of fossil fish that are very fine in this collection), rare coins. **Navajo blankets** (suitable for rugs), some beauties on hand just at present, typical Indian designs, gaudy colors, A1 specimens, ranging in price from $18.50 to $125.00. **As for stamps,** my stock is large and varied. I can generally please all classes of collectors. I am especially long on scarce U. S. and B. N. A., good condition or a trifle defective. **Will send approval selections.** Write today with reference, stating the line or lines you collect; I will treat you right. Curio list 5c.

N. E. CARTER, Elkhorn, Wisconsin.

received Scott's #133 so surcharged and 100 Roubles and also with 200 Roubles.

SWITZERLAND. Six new aerial post stamps have been issued in three designs. Two of the designs are distinctly in "cubist" style and unusually terrible in appearance. All three are the product of a Zurich artist named Karl Bickel. Stamps were printed at the Federal Mint in sheets of twenty-five, watermarked Cross, perforated 11¾x11½. The first two values, 15c red and yellow and 25c blue, picture the flight of a clumsy monoplane over a ragged mountain range, the 35c brown and 40c violet picture a demon-like begoggled airman and the 45c red and blue and 50c grey and red are in more conventional style, a biplane on an engine turned background. Stamps were placed on sale March 1st, and are intended for use on the air service between Zurich and Geneva primarily but good for international postage.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO. New type in large oblong format. Script watermark, perforated 14. ½d. green, 1d. brown, 1½d. carmine, 2d. grey, 5d. lilac & brown, 5sh. violet & brown, 1 pound rose & green; on old watermarked paper, 4d. red and black on yelow and 1 shilling black on emerald. Postage due, script wmk., perf. 14: 2d. black.

TURKS & CAICOS IS. Script watermark paper and with modified design. Value at the bottom. ½d. green, 1d. brown, 2d. grey and 3d. ultramarine.

ZANZIBAR. Type of 1913 with script watermark. 10 rupees, brown and green and 20 rupees green and black.

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Type II (U. 3) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, vertically, 4 cent.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Type IV, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

MERIDAN, CONN.—(U. 7) Described in Oct. 1922 A. P. on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 7 cent.

WATERBURY, CONN.—Type V, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 5 cent.

FLORIDA.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Type II (U. 5) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 7 cent, 8 cent, 9 cent, 20 cent.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA.—Type V, on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Type described in Oct. 1922 A. P. (similar to U. 1) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10: 1 cent; 1 cent, inverted. On issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent, inverted. Type III (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 10 cent.

PEORIA, ILL.—Type VIII (U. 4) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, double, 1 cent.

KANSAS.

HOLTON, KAS.—(U. 4) horizontal inscription, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent.

KENTUCKY.

OWENSBORO, KY.—Two lines, horizontal inscription, in sans-serif capitals, 3 mm. high, between bars 11 mm. apart and 1 mm. thick, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Type VII, on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ATTLEBORO, MASS.—Type I on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

ATTLEBORO, MASS.—Type described in Jan. 1923 A. P. on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—(U. 18) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent. On issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent, 3 cent, 5 cent, inverted.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—(U. 1) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent.

LYNN, MASS.—Type III, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, reading up, 5 cent.

LYNN, MASS.—Horizontal inscription in two lines of capitals with serifs, 3 mm. high, between bars 12½ mm. apart and ¾ mm. thick, on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

TAUNTON, MASS.—Horizontal inscription in two lines of upper and lower case letters, capitals with serifs 3 mm. high, 4 mm. between Taunton and Mass., without lines, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.

TAUNTON, MASS.—Vertical inscription in upper and lower case letters, capitals sans-serif, 6 mm. between Taunton and Mass., no lines, reading up, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.

MISSOURI.

LOUISIANA, MO.—(U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Type V, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent, 2 cent, 2 cent, inverted; on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, NEB.—(U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent.

OMAHA, NEB.—Type VI, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent, 7 cent; on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

NEW JERSEY.

MADISON, N. J.—Two lines in sans-serif capitals similar to (U. 4) only the letters are a trifle thinner, between bars 11 mm. apart and 1 mm. thick, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.

NEWARK, N. J.—Type IV on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent; on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent.

NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Type XII (U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 4 cent.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Two lines enclosed in frame, 10 mm. wide, 9 mm. long (inside measurement), frame 1 mm. thick, in capitals 2 mm. high, with serifs on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, vertically, reading up, 1 cent.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—(U. 18) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Type XI, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, Special Delivery, perf. 11, 10 cent; type XII, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Type described in May, 1922 A. P. on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, vertically, reading up, 1 cent.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Type II, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, reading up, 7 cent.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO—Type IV (U. 3) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 5 cent.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—(U. 18) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent, 2 cent, 3 cent, offset; on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 20 cent.

OKLAHOMA.

OKLAHOMA, OKLAHOMA.—Type II, (U. 14) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 2 cent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Type XII on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, double, 1 cent.

POTTSVILLE, PA.—Type I (U. 1) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.

WAYNESBURG, PA.—Vertical inscription in two lines of sans-serif capitals, 3 mm. high, between lines 12 mm. apart and 1 mm. thick, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, reading up, 1 cent.

A Friendly Tip For The New Year—

Some day when you wish to sell your collection you will realize that money invested in old U. S. postage and revenues, and in B.N.A. postage, are the goods that sell quickly and prove a pleasure and a profit.

In this connection let me emphasize that I have one of the best stocks of old U. S. and B. N. A. stamps in any dealer's hands. Nearly everything in U. S. Post. or Rev., N. S. and N. B. shillings, 4 or 5 of each, early Canadians in great variety.

Submit a want list in above right now, and see what I can do for you.

Den curios is another of my lines. Lists of curios free.

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RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Type IV (U. 8) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 9 cent.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Horizontal inscription in sans-serif capitals, (U. 22) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10 vertically, 2 cent; perf. 10, horizontally, 2 cent, 1 cent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Type III (U. 5) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, inverted, 1 cent; on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 1 cent, 2 cent.

WARREN, R. I.—Type described in July 1922 A. P. (U. 4) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 8 cent.

TEXAS.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—Type described in Sep. 1922 A. P., which reads same as U. 6 etc., should be changed to U. 5 etc., on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, WIS.—Type II (U. 2) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.

Make Me A Bid

My collection (general) was begun 52 years ago—and forgotten for 30 years. It has 3600 varieties.

It consists almost entirely of 19th. Century issues, strong in U. S. and Brit. Colonials.

It catalogues $4,800. (Scott—1923).

Its condition is poor, on present-day standards. The book is old and worthless.

31 stamps cat.	$10 to $15.
6 stamps cat.	15 to 20.
4 stamps cat.	20 to 25.
5 stamps cat.	25 to 30.
3 stamps cat.	30 to 35.
2 stamps cat.	40 to 50.
5 stamps cat.	50 to 60.
1 stamp cat.	60 to 65.
1 stamp cat. (bad)	250.
1 stamp, small tear	900.

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200 different for	2.00
300 different for	6.00
400 different for	15.00
500 different for	30.00

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SOCIETY ITEMS

MICHIGAN STAMP CLUB, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.—The Much-looked-for annual banquet of this society was held on Saturday evening, March 17, 1923, at the Wolverine Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. There were about forty collectors in attendance, and all were satisfied that the Committee on Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Hutchinson, Scott, White and Rood, had done their part well. The event will be long remembered, marked as it was by the presence of so many prominent collectors.

The members began to arrive at 7 P. M., full of enthusiasm, and a general feeling of good fellowship permeated the banquet-room. There were exhibitions of stamps both before and after the banquet proper. Mr. John Jungwirth showed four volumes of covers, containing many rare foreign and American specimens, as well as railroad and steamboat cancellations.

Mr. Karl Koslowski exhibited his collection of three-cent greens, containing some very rare colored cancellations. Many rare designs, seldom seen, were among his lot. It was greatly admired by the cancellation specialists. Besides this, he had a very fine showing of Latvia.

Dr. Warren L. Babcock showed a wonderful lot of the issues of 1847 to 1869, with remarkable shades and beautiful cancellations. The condition was superb in practically every piece. He also showed a splendid lot of 1870-1873 in singles, blocks of four and a few even larger blocks.

After the remains of the banquet had been cleared away, Dr. H. Preston Hoskins, President of the Club, acting as Toastmaster, rapped for attention. He welcomed those present, and immediately got down to business, by reading the annual poem, contributed by Mr. W. H. Holden, the Club poet.

Mr. Karl Koslowski responded to the toast "Number One." It might be said in this connection, that friend Karl carries membership card No. 1 of the Club, and is also the proud possessor of a very fine collection of Poland No. 1.

Dr. Warren L. Babcock was called upon to respond to the toast "Condition." He very tactfully avoided saying anything on this subject, and proceeded to give those present some very interesting information on the relative scarcity of certain denominations of the issues of 1870-1873, in blocks of four and larger, in used condition. After telling the members how scarce some of these really were, he passed around a number of these choice pieces for inspection.

Brig.-Gen. C. A. Coolidge was introduced by the Toastmaster as the father of philatelic organizations in Detroit. Our esteemed guest congratulated the Club on its large membership, and the interest and enthusiasm displayed by its members. He urged everybody to plan to go to Washington next August to attend the annual convention of the A. P. S. in the Capitol city, with the idea of boosting Detroit for the 1924 convention.

Secretary H. J. Kaufman greeted the members with his usual smile, and spoke of the growth of the Club, which now has 75 members on the roll, and still growing.

The Toastmaster then called upon Mr. C. F. Heyerman, President of the A. P. S., who gave the members some very interesting first-hand information regarding the efforts of the Legislative Committee of the A. P. S. to secure the passage of the bill by Congress, allowing Philatelic publishers to illustrate their

catalogs, with cuts of United States stamps, under certain prescribed conditions. He also emphasized the desirability of the Club going on record as favoring the present movement toward curbing the activities of counterfeiters, as this philatelic cancer is showing symptoms of marked malignancy at the present time.

Other speakers called upon were: Messrs. J. E. Scott, former Treasurer of the A. P. S.; Wm. F. Fratcher and Charles C. Keller, all of whom related interesting experiences in connection with their favorite hobby.

Mr. J. R. Rood rendered a vocal selection and was assisted at the piano by Mr. F. F. Bott.

Dr. Hoskins read a letter from Editor Fennel, relative to the counterfeit-stamp evil, suggesting that the Club take official action in the matter. This was laid over until the next business meeting of the Club.

Other communications read included several telegrams, the first of which was from Ganley Stibbons, of London, as follows: "Please use your efforts to keep Doctor Babcock away from Europe this summer. We wish to keep a few good U. S. on this side of the pond." Another wire was from Washington and signed, C. Oleman, was as follows: "Can you arrange to have your Gold Dust Twins—Hubel and Keller—put on their one-act farce at the A. P. S. convention in Washington this summer. Answer collect." Another wire, apparently sent by Editor Fennel, was as follows: "Your Publicity Manager Boers has already used more space in the A. P. S. Journal than called for in your 1923 contract. Shall we prepare new contract for additional space?" These communications evoked considerable mirth, and Mr. Keller, speaking for the Gold Dust Twins, said that if they did not do any more, they would keep the Club clean.

The last number on the program of the evening was the auction sale. There were a number of very desirable lots and the bidding was very spirited. It was midnight before the last members departed. The Detroit papers gave the affair onsiderable publicity.—HERMAN W. BOERS, Publicist.

Silas Green of Green Top.

Silas Green was born on earth rather young,
One hundred years ago, in twenty-three;
He only had a small piece of a lung,
But his heart was just where it ought to be.

In the Green Mountains along Green River,
He built and opened a green painted shop,
And knowing the Lord loveth a giver,
He gave it the verdant name of Green Top.

As Postmaster, it was plain to be seen,
He greatly honored his family name,
For all the ink he used was that of green,
And all his postmarks have gone down in fame.

Pictures of a green mule, blind robin and crow,
Adorned letters that were sent far and wide,
And his trumpet still the louder to blow,
Portrayed a white fish with green bones inside.

But the greatest freak of his creation,
And the rarest and as clear as a fog,
Was the one I am honored to mention:
The one showing green feathers on a frog.

'T is so rare that kings and dukes have wept,
At its absence from their grand collection,
And every corner of the earth have swept
For the slightest clue to its detection.

So now, kind friend, if fortune you would woo,
Seek not gold hidden in the solid rock,
But attics and trunks carefully go through,
And perchance add this great gem to your stock. 24

Should you succeed and wear a smile serene,
Do not aspire to make it a treasure,
But send it to the son of Hetty Green,
Who will pay all the gold you can measure.

C. H. HOLDEN.

Michigan Stamp Club, Ninth Anniversary,
Detroit, March 17th, 1923.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH No. 1.—The February meeting of the Society was attended by eighteen members and one visitor. Mr. George Stephens, San Francisco, was elected to Junior membership. The name of Mr. Julius Loeb, 1033 Excelsior Avenue, Oakland, was presented by Mr. Corini for regular membership.

A letter was read from Mr. John A. Klemann regarding Senate Bill #2703 to allow the printing and publishing of illustrations of foreign postage stamps and enlarged illustrations of parts of United States stamps and the Secretary instructed to go on record with the state delegation to the effect that the Society was in favor of same.

Plans are being formulated for the holding of a large public exhibit of stamps in November, a number of members having already signified their intention to exhibit.

Members were entertained by collections shown by Messrs. Hackmeier, Lazarus and Dillingham. An old collection formed forty years or more ago, stuck down, as was the popular custom at that time, was displayed by an elderly gentleman who was there as a visitor. After all the members had gone thru the few pages contained in the album, the collection came under the eagle eye of our former president, Mr. Henry C. Marcus, who located among the United States stamps one of Scott's No. 121 with the flags printed sideways and differing in that respect from Scott's No. 121b catalogued at $1750.00. The copy was defective in that a big piece was torn out of the upper left hand portion of the stamp. The collection was not for sale and an attempt to purchase it was unavailing.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH No. 1.—The March meeting of the Society was held on the 21st wiht twenty members and two visitors present.

Mr. Julius Loeb, of Oakland, California, a U. S. specialist, was elected to regular membership.

Applications for membership were received from the following: W. C. Gilkerson, Oakland; O. L. Comings, San Francisco.

The public exhibition of stamps to be given by the Society next November in the Civic Auditorium was again the subject of discussion. Seventeen of the members present designated their intention to exhibit and in all thirty-one volumes are now down on the list. Eleven members possessing large collections were not present at the meeting, but will undoubtedly desire to become exhibitors.

The United States collections of Messrs. Hackmeier, Lazarus and Daniel created particular interest at this meeting and it was with difficulty that members were persuaded to leave for their homes at closing time.

The Exchange Circuit of the Society was in evidence and the stamps in same now catalog around five thousand dollars, consisting solely of duplicates of members. This is primarily an exchange, not a sales, circuit, and is for members of the Society only.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

New Money in Latvia.

By KARL KOSLOWSKI.

On January first, 1923 Latvia adopted a new currency system which consists of "sautine" and "Lat" instead of the former "Rubles"; 100 sautine equal 1 Lat which is equivalent to 50 of the former Rubles. This change in coinage necessitated a change in the postage stamps and there will shortly be issued new stamps of the Arms type, same colors as before, but with changed value. The 20 sautine stamp which takes the place of the 10 Rubli value has been ready for issue some time and will be issued as soon as the present supply of postage is used up and other values will follow. The numbers of stamps printed of the present Arms type are given, up to Jan. 13th, 1923 as follows and it is probable that there will be no further deliveries.

50 Kapeikas	515,036	9 Rubles	516,380
1 Ruble	1,750,915	10 Rubles	3,588,437
2 Rubles	6,146,757	15 Rubles	834,290
3 Rubles	515,240	20 Rubles	306,700
5 Rubles	8,236,246	50 Rubles	121,004
6 Rubles	398,080	100 Rubles	106,864

These stamps are listed by Scott as being perf. 11½x11½ but some of the values have had different guages, the 10 Ruble having been 10¼10¼ until recently when the perf. was changed to 11½x10¼, the 1 and 20 ruble also being found in this last perforation. This series has been very carefully printed and few varieties have appeared, the most prominent being the 15 Ruble (Scott's #108) printed on both sides. The 5 Ruble has been found imperf. between and the 3, 5 and 15 ruble imperforate at top.

Ferrari Sales.

The next installment of the great Ferrary Collection will be offered at auction in Paris, France, April 25th, 26th, 27th, 1923. This sale will include Old German States, Malta, Grenada, Jamaica, Griqualand, Afghanistan, Iceland, Seychelles, Sarawak, Somaliland, British Columbia, Belgian Congo, Wenden, St. Lucia, Antigua, Denmark, Norway, Russia, St. Vincent, Lagos, Hong Kong, Labuan, Nevis, Mexico, Finland, Sweden, Luxemburg and Mauritius, the last containing the famous "Post-Office" copies.

The next sale after this will be held June 13th, 14th, 15th.

REPORT of the SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 8. **April 1, 1923.**

Applications Pending.

Neves, Elisa
Piva, Celestine
Taylor, G. R.
Allison, A. C. G.
Aretz, Frank
Arnold, A. F.
Bentien, D. A.
Bigelow, L. P.
Billings, M. T.
Bloom, P. K.
Brannon, P. A.
Bratzel, P. T.
Broekhuis, Cap. N.
Buckey, R. C.
Butzen, A. C.
Claflin, A. W.
Cobb, Frank
Cook, I. D. A.
Crone, Sam
Draper, B. C.
Eilers, H. F.
Ekeley, Prof. J. B.
Fuller, E. B.
Ginn, G. C.
Grace, F. H.
Gray, F. L.
Gorham, A. S.
Hagenbaugh, W. L.
Harris, K. E.
Haynes, C. W.
Hoeft, W. R.
Huetson, R. H.
Jacobs, A. F.
Jeican, C. P.
Jones, C. B.
Josling, L. M.
Kaemmerlen, J. L.
Kline, Gardiner
Kranz, Karl J.
Kringel, J. C.
Kurtz, J. L.
Lumbley, J. E.
McClusky, W. E.
McFadden, A. M.
McNabb, G. C.
Meyer, H. C.
Monroe, G. W.
Moritz, F. P.
Nickerson, R. H.
O'Callaghan, T. A.
Parche, Erich
Parker, W. R.
Pattie, B. D.
Richmond, W. L.
Roman, John
Salianoff, Oscar
Schultz, F. J.
Skillern, Dr. R. H.
Smith, C. P.
Spaulding, C. L.
Sullivan, Dr. Richard
Taylor, Dr. R. T.
Son, Theo. C. van
Warncke, W. F.
White, D. G.
Whittemore, F. B.
Wiener, Henry
Wightman, F. A.
Wilkins, C. L.
Winheld, J. S.
Wurlitzer, R. E.

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

2526 Bergman, Geo. G.
2553 Hawkins, Harry M.
774 Gottesleben, R. M.
4476 Schirmer, Godfrey
2971 Gould, Dr. Edwin W.
2229 Wagner, Carl H.

Applications Posted.

Abrahams, Dr. Joseph N., 1284 E. 105th St., Cleveland, Ohio; Age 24; Dentist; Reference: Ransom & Randolph Co., 300 Rose Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by W. J. Zink.

Anderson, S. K., R. F. D. #2, Box 144, Petulama, Calif.; Age 33; Rancher; Reference: Copenhagen Philatelic Society, Copenhagen, Denmark; Proposed by Edwin P. Seebohm.

Barrows, Edwin A., Turks Head Bldg., Providence, R. I.; Age 53; Pres. Narragansett Elec. Light Co.; Reference: E. Tudor Gross, 16 S. Angell St., Providence, R. I.; Proposed by A. D. Fennel.

Bittner, Mark R., 1029 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.; Age 23; Law Student; Reference: Herbert B. Frederick, Paxon Bldg., Allentown, Pa.; Proposed by Chas. A. Reber.

Brun, A., 95 Galerie de Beaujolias, Paris 1, France; Age 35; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Elliott Perry, Box 333, Westfield, N. J.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Butler, Rev. A. A., St. Georges, Newfoundland; Age 51; Rector St. Georges Parish; Reference: Gilbert Gosse, J. P., Crabbes, Newfoundland; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Chaffee, Jos. G., 10 St. Roman Terrace, New Haven, Conn.; Age 22; Student; Reference: International Trust Co., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by B. L. Drew.

Chapman, A. W., 6361 Willegass Ave., Oakland, Calif.; Age 37; Title Insurance; Reference: Ernest S. Page, Baron Bldg., Oakland, Calif.; Proposed by Harry E. Gray.

Charbonneau, J. Arthur, Apt. 53, 626 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 47; Clerk U. S. Int. Rev.; Reference: Arthur J. Raiche, 141 Wis. St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Clarke, Bates E., 706 Academy St., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Age 42; with Leecher, Kymer & Patterson Book Store; Reference: Economist Stamp Co., 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Clifford, Wm. M., 314 University Place, Grosse Pointe, Mich.; Age 35; Dealer, Clifford & Manning; Reference: Julius Nagel, Grosse Pointe, Mich.; Proposed by F. E. Hook.

Cooper, Eugene S., Box 681, Madison, Wis.; Age 35; Professor; Reference: G. W. Jamieson, Bank of Wis., Madison, Wis.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Davis, Edw. M., Lancaster Rd., Shirley, Mass.; Age 34; Farmer; Reference: Edw. S. Pratt, 88 Broad St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Duffy, Jas. E., 1426 32 Ave., Seattle, Wash.; Age 37; Photo Engraver, Washington Art Craft Co.; Reference: Dr. Carl Hoffman, Walker Bldg., Seattle, Wash.; Proposed by Clemen S. Ernest.

Freeman, Lt. Col. F. F., 74 Grafton St., Dublin, Ireland; Age 40; Reference: Frank Godden, 359 Strand, London, England; Proposed by Ross O'Shaughnessey.

Fuchs, G. M., 366 Slocum St., Glendale, L. I., N. Y.; Age 57; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Phillip Jfeiffer, Glenwood Theatre, Glendale, L. I., N. Y.; Proposed by Carl Jansohn.

Gittis, Samuel, 2341 N. 32nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 14; Student; Guaranteed by A. Gittis, 2341 N. 32nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Reference: Philip Newberger, 2435 Napa St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Wm. Nathan Tanner, Jr.

Hirrschoff, Dr. Ernest, Stamford Hall, Stamford, Conn.; Age 42; Physician; Reference: Eastern Stamp Co., 24 Pond St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Hitchcock, Jno. S., Proffit, Va.; Age 54; Farmer; Reference: Henry W. Greenough, Eastham, Va.; Proposed by Julian Corbett.

Hoffman, J. J., Box 213, Evans City, Pa.; Age 50; Barber; Reference: R. A. Dambach, Evans City, Pa.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Hughes, Hugh W., 112 W. 8th Ave., Gary, Ind.; Age 38; Chief Inspector, Standard Forgings Co.; Reference: N. Elliott, 920 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by Jos. Maraud.

Keister, Herbert E., 402 S. Magnolia St., Palestine, Texas; Age 33; Machinist; Reference: Edw. N. Rutledge, Jr., Palestine, Tex.; Proposed by Carl S. Davis.

Kilbourn, Olin B., 48 Academy Hill, Southington, Conn.; Age 38; Bank Clerk, Southington Bank & Trust Co.; Reference: W. J. Gould, Southington, Conn.; Proposed by Winfred M. Grandy.

Kurth, Alfred, P. O. Box 14, Colditz, Sax., Germany; Age 28; Stamp Dealer; Reference: H. E. Harris & Co., 161 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Loewing, Reinhold D., 318 W. 107th St., New York City; Age 42; Mechanical Engineer; Reference: Rudolph C. Evers, 17 Lenox Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Proposed by C. Braga-Guerreiro.

Madsen, L. P., 626 S. Elm St., Owatonna, Minn.; Age 49; Watch Maker; Reference: Andrew Anderson, Broadway, Owatonna, Minn.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Manning, Wm. F., 314 University Place, Grosse Pointe, Mich.; Age 38; Dealer, Clifford & Manning; Reference: Mr. Lane, Alhambra Theatre, Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by F. E. Hook.

McCullough, Wm. J., Davenport, Ia.; Age 67; Retired; Reference: President Scott Co. Savings Bank, Davenport, Ia.; Proposed by Wilbur F. Cannon.

Metcalf, Franklin P., 1725 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Age 30; Biologist; U. S. Agricultural Dept.; Reference: Dr. C. R. Ball, Agriculture Dept., Washington, D. C.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Miller, Dr. Francis H., Box 921, Cuba, N. Y.; Age 64; Physician; Reference: First National Bank, Cuba, N. Y.; Proposed by LeRoy C. Brown.

Milock, Robert, 3846 W. Hancock Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Age 19; Clerk, Wayne Co. & Home Savings Bank; Guaranteed by Aug. Lassin, 3846 W. Hancock Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Reference: Louis Milock, 4347 W. Warren Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Constantine Rasis.

Peters, Fritz, Maple Ave., North Glenside, Pa.; Age 32; Printer; Reference: Richard Lowe, care Model Mills Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Chas. Meyer.

Rackliffe, Walter C., 225 Main St., Springfield, Mass.; Age 21; Locksmith; Reference: H. P. Atherton, 318 Main St., Springfield, Mass.; Proposed by Raymond P. Labine.

Randall, Dr. Francis D., 18 Maplewood St., Malden, Mass.; Age 64; Physician; Reference: Geo. H. Johnson, 615 Salem St., Malden, Mass.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Reinhardt, Theodore, 54 E. 59th St., New York City; Age 25; Importer & Stamp Dealer; Reference: Burger & Co., 90 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Reynolds, Walter V., 138 E. 59th St., New York City; Age legal; Pres. James Reynolds Co., Contractors; Reference: L. Hurd Sanford, Flatiron Bldg., New York City; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Schaap, Martin, Apartado 39, Orizaba, Ver., Mexico; Age 61; Accountant; Reference: Carr Bros., Inc., 65 Broadway, New York City; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of **Rare British Colonials.** My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. **Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.**

T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG-

Shelgren, Olaf Wm., 808 Niagara Life Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.; Age 31; Architect, North, Shelgren & Swift; Reference: H. Halsey Miller, 45 Pearl St., Buffalo, N. Y.; Proposed by Allen F. Hane.

Snyder, Charles F., 1009 Railroad Ave., Sunbury, Pa.; Age 27; Chemist; Reference: Frank M. Fisher, Center Hill, Pa.; Proposed by W. W. Betts.

Snyder, Roy H., Port Deposit, Md.; Age 48; Secy. Lumber Co.; Reference: Geo. F. M. Houck, 717 S. Caroline St., Baltimore, Md.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

Spohn, Lewis G., 100 Tenby Rd., Llanerch, Pa.; Age 57; Sales Mgr. Baker Linen Co.; Reference: Milton P. Lyons, Jr., 34 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

Tantum, R. W., 127 Mercer St., Trenton, N. J.; Age 14; Student; Guaranteed by M. V. Tantum, 127 Mercer St., Trenton, N. J.; Reference: Wm. C. Blackman, Foste-Richey Bldg., Trenton, N. J.; Proposed by C. Gordon Fennell.

Uzekovsky, Jacob, 1056 Hoe Ave., New York City; Age 44; Importer & Exporter; Reference: Fredk. Sheinman, Real Estate, New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Watson, E. L., Box 1273, Providence, R. I.; Age 59; Pres. E. L. Watson Co.; Reference: Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

Wellington, Arthur E., 882 6th Ave., Troy, N. Y.; Age 58; Book Seller; Reference: Dr. Jas. P. Mars, 1828 5th Ave., Troy, N. Y.; Proposed by Willard O. Wylie.

Wheeler, Alden M., Bicknell, Calif.; Age 33; Accountant; Reference: Shell Company of Calif., Bicknell, Calif.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Willard, Clayton H., 382 Park St., West Springfield, Mass.; Age 19; P. O. Clerk; Guaranteed by Chas. H. Willard, 382 Park St., West Springfield, Mass.; Reference: Raymond P. Labine, 14 Welcome Place, Springfield, Mass.; Proposed by H. P. Atherton.

Wolf, Morris M., 1614 N. Payson St., Baltimore, Md.; Age 29; P. O. Clerk; Reference: M. Caplan, 505 N. Wolfe St., Baltimore, Md.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Wondasz, C., 16 10a Ave. Norte, San Salvador, El Salvador, C. A.; Age 60; Merchant; Reference: Dr. Rafael V. Castro, San Salvador, C. A.; Proposed by A. D. Fennel.

Zuckerman, Harry R., Box 43, West 116th St. Station, New York City; Age 27; Accountant; References: Wm. F. Sheldon, 366 W. 120th St., New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Paul, Moritz J., 1270 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 35; Designer; Reference: J. M. Bartels, 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by J. P. Fleck.

Applications for Reinstatement Posted.

2853 Ams, Chas. M., 101 Park Ave., New York City; Age 56; Executive, Max Ams Machine Co.; Reference: J. M. Bartels Co., 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

RARITIES

Are My Specialty.

T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

2846 Champion, Theodore, 13 rue Drouot, Paris, France; Age 49; Stamp Dealer; Reference: H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by C. Frederick Heyerman.

4699 Farish, James, Linwood, N. J.; Age 71; Retired; Reference: Geo. Krebs, Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.; Proposed by J. Kilcher.

3437 Prouty, Osborne B., 126 Tyndale St., Roslindale 31, Mass.; Age 38; Clerk, Saml. Ward Mfg. Co.; Reference: E. Tudor Gross, Providence, R. I., 16 S. Angell St.; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

New Stockholders.

6629 Forster, H. W., 435 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
6719 Almar, J., 44 Cathcart St., Montreal, Canada.
6720 Aymar, Jno. W., 606 8th Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
6721 Aspinwall, Jno., Balmville Road, Newburgh, N. Y.
6722 Baer, Henri I., Merrick Road, Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y.
6723 Brownjohn, E. Gordon, 139 Exeter Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.
6724 Butler, Ellis Parker, 242 State St., Flushing, N. Y.
6725 Corey, Henry G., Box 147, Collinsville, Mass.
6726 Coryell, J. B., Pacific Union Club, San Francisco, Calif.
6727 Dunham, W. C., 202 E. 36th St., Austin, Tex.
6728 Erck, Christian, 3018 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
6729 Ettinger, Amos A., 1114 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
6730 Graf, Sdw., P. O. Box 1432, Paterson, N. J.
6731 Hall, Arthur W., 43 Upland Road, Quincy, Mass.
6732 Hess, S. W., Goethestrasse 2, Frankfurt on Main, Germany.
6733 McCullough, Geo. C., 817 Myrtle Ave., Albany, N. Y.
6734*Nolan, Benj. A., 50 Hazlewood Ave., Detroit, Mich.
6735 Potter, Allen G., Box 87, Rutledge, Pa.
6736*Sclove, Bernard, 1520 Virginia St., Charleston, W. Va.
6737 Stevens, Harry L., 100 Hudson St., New York City, N. Y.
6738 Wright, Jos. A., 113 Forest Ave., Vermillion, S. Dak.
6739 Serrano, Eduardo, Obligado 1313, Montevideo, Uruguay.
6740 Chang, Z. W., 62 Cumine Rd., Shanghai, China.
6741 Sendy, Frank N., 159 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6742 Roberts, J. J., U. S. Veterans Hospital #50, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.
6743*Moore, Glenn C., 15 W. 3rd Ave., Clearfield, Pa.
6744 Wilson, John W., 1352A Gundry St., Long Beach, Calif.
6745 Neumann, Walter R., 36 18th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
6746 Sanchez, Heitos, R. Libero Badaro 183, Sao Paulo, Brazil.
6747 Salathe, Albert, Sweet Briar, Va.
6748 Koomanoff, Alex. T., 737 Amsterdam Ave., New York City.

Reinstated.

5325 Young, Frank C., 84 Minerva St., Derby, Conn.

Deceased.

5463 Hedenberg, W. L., 2 East Front St., Red Bank, N. J.
4998 Perkins, Glen W., Box 994, Youngstown, Ohio. (Feb. 2, 1923).

New Life Member.

194-3903 Grosse, Elimar L., 146 N. Denver Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Correction.

Secy's Report Jan. 1st. June Holderman was admitted thru error under number 6629. This number has been reassigned in this report. June Holderman's application was returned by the Board of Vice Presidents.

Change of Address.

All changes of address received by the secretary up to April 1st have been incorporated in the new Directory mailed as a supplement with the April number.

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues.

5775 Abrahams, Wm.
5660 Addicks, J. E.
5234 Alexander, D. C.
4331 Alford, J. W.
1287 Allen, Paul
6140 Andress, Wm., Jr.
5233 Branch #48
5164 Applegate, F. R.
5439 Baker, R. S.
4097 Barker, Roy S.
6199 Barr, R. W.
5478 Bartholomew, H. B.
5129 Bassler, Jno. G.
6251 Bennett, K. H.
4293 Bernstein, Dr. Edw.
4389 Black, Ernest
5992 Blackwell, W. T.
5613 Bosley, M. E.
5662 Bowman, F. J.
5914 Bredenbeck, Chas.
5540 Bruns, Dr. R. M.
6304 Buckman, Geo. W.
5264 Burke, J. H.
5292 Carley, E. F.
5130 Carrow, H. P.
6118 Caswell, E. W.
5605 Charni, Fred N.
6256 Clarke, Jno. W.
6148 Collins, I. P.
6170 Cook, C. R.
3472 Crowell, R. H.
6052 Daugherty, R. E.
5962 Dayton, O. M.
6228 Dickey, J. W.
5885 Dietz, Adolph
6150 Dover, J. Curtis
3135 Dover, L. B.
5757 Dull, C. L.
6429 Dunn, Paul H.
5375 Elkins, W. L.
2399 Emmert, W. H.
4763 Ewing, Howard
5886 Fiss, W. D.
6055 Fleischer, Dave
6541 Garcia, Victor
5515 Gates, Chas. H.
5586 Goldstein, I.
5315 Gordon, R. S.
6263 Graffenberger, C.
5726 Grey, Matt McM.
4272 Grimes, B. G. B.
4601 Haas, Simon
6322 Hall, B. M. R.
1501 Harper, R. L.
5518 Harvest, Henry
5671 Havirland, J. A.
4782 Hays, Jas. A.
5608 Hayes, Thos. J.
4676 Henriot, J. M.
5762 Herrick, T. J.
5275 Hills, F. A.
6327 Holmbeck, J. E.
5790 Howe, Chas. H.
3097 Hunter, T. C. E.
1578 Jefferis, Dr. B. G.
1937 Jenkins, C. A.
5933 Judefind, W. L.
5333 Kahn, Simon
6268 Kahn, H. L.
4079 Kaighn, H. E.
6100 Kelton, W. S.
5855 Kendig, R. S.
5070 Kingsley, G. C.
5414 Kinsel, E. C.
6402 Kirby, Patrick
6272 Knoor, A. C.
5636 Landgrebe, M. W.
4903 Lang, E. G.
6338 La Pier, R. C.
6185 Leonard, Bert C
6528 Lewis, Henry
3259 Branch #26

5640 MacLafferty, J. W.
6130 Mahoney, Thos.
5868 Martin, R. B.
5426 McGowan, F. B.
6102 McMath, Kenneth
6344 Meany, J. A.
5392 Meister, Rev. L.
4512 Meyer, H. H.
938 Michael, Harriett
5358 Monkiewicz, Rev. M.
5767 Monson, Jacob
4225 Moore, Chas. B.
3479 Morrow, David W.
5971 Moskovich, Salm.
2455 Nelson, A. L.
6279 Nesbitt, R. E.
5798 Osterheld, Albert
1820 Osgood, Dana
5470 Parker, C. H.
6529 Paterson, J. W.
6347 Philbrick, E. D.
5978 Pickard, Austin
5897 Powers, L. B.
5362 Pujalte, Ramon
5706 Rech, Harry F.
6220 Rowland, M. T.
5565 Rudde, Chas. J.
6357 Sargent, H. E.
6241 Schick, Martin C.
4809 Schneider, E. W.
6444 Schwab, Lawrence V. P.
5645 Seyffarth, Fred.
5429 Sherritt, N. B.
2950 Simmons, W. C.
5749 Skjoldager, Geo. E.
6109 Sisk, L. L.
6242 Sladovich, Geo.
6137 Smith, Byron B., Jr.
5026 Smith, Melvin J.
5714 Smith, Walter A.
4091 Stonier, J. M.
3746 Storer, F. F.
5433 Teachout, B. N.
6039 Terbush, Geo. E.
6167 Thieman, A. G.
5710 Thurber, H. E.
6072 Trafton, F. H.
3962 Tubman, Dr. T. H.
4096 Wallick, Walter
4349 Wolter, Jno. R.
5144 Wood, Arthur C.
5108 Young, August
6195 Zaremba, B. A.

FOREIGN MEMBERS.

5990 Barrie, Jas. A.
3158 Bolaffi, Alb.
5576 Cabello, Alfons.
5924 Datodi, J. C.
6301 Blanco, B., J. C.
4485 Haker, Otto
5462 Hart, Edw. F.
4393 Harris, A. H.
5809 Holm, M.
6183 Kraft, Vincent
6030 Kumin-Beul, J. R.
4537 Lacey, C. R.
6210 Mangones, Edmond
6160 Minassian, Leon
5945 Osbourn, C. H.
5977 Pappadopulo, S. A.
3863 Patterson, W. O.
4939 Porter, F. S.
5871 Proenea, Jos. A.
6012 Somers, G. L.
2314 Siddall, Theo.
5074 Tener, J. F., Jr.
5852 Watt, R. G.
2434 Wilcox, W. L.
6019 Wortman, Jacques
6563 Zuniga, J. P. C.
6502 Roland, Rene

South and Central America, Hayti, Mexico.

If you are having trouble filling in your vacant spaces in any of these countries, send me your Want List, or better still, ask to see one of my Unexcelled Selections of the country in which you are interested. You will be surprised at the completeness of my line.

A. ROTERBERG, 3753 Wilton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Membership Summary.

Membership March 1, 1923		2477
New Stockholders		31
Reinstated		1
		2509
Deceased	2	
Deduct one for error (Holderman)	1	
Dropped for non-payment of dues	162	165
Total Membership April 1, 1923		2344

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.

Nominations of candidates for the election of a Board of Directors to consist of a President, Board of Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, International Secretary and two Directors at large to serve the Society for the fiscal year 1923-24 are now in order and will be received by the secretary. The election to be held at the 38th Annual Meeting, Washington, D. C., August 14th to 16th, 1923. The formal call for the Annual Meeting and the appointment of Committees by President C. F. Heyerman is published in this issue.

C. F. HEYERMAN, President.
H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

The 38th Annual Convention of the Society for the election of Directors and the transaction of all such other business as may be legally brought before it, will be called to order at Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, August the fourteenth, 1923, at ten o'clock in the morning and upon succeeding days till all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve on

The Committee on Credentials:

P. M. Wolsieffer, Chairman; Rev. C. C. Silvester, W. C. Stone, H. F. Dunkhorst, William A. Johnson.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve on

The Committee on Arrangements:

Howard C. Beck, Chairman; T. Russell Hungerford, Vice Chairman; C. E. Nickles, William H. Boatwright, Dr. F. H. Chittenden.

The Hotel Shoreham is hereby designated as Convention Headquarters.

C. FREDERIC HEYERMAN, President.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL TO AMEND THE BY-LAWS.

THE BOARD OF VICE PRESIDENTS:

Members who are in touch with the Officers of the Society know of the tremendous amount of work that has to be done to keep the machinery in motion. We venture to say however that the larger part of our membership is not acquainted with the great amount of work that has to be done in order that each Office may function properly, and the wants of the members taken care of. One of the most important of the offices is that of the Board of Vice Presidents. In times past as well as the present, men of ability and sterling qualities have given their time and business acumen to the Society. The numerical strength of the Society has grown to such proportions that we cannot expect business men to give their time and clerk hire at the expense of their personal business. Nor should we lower the personnel of this Board. An amendment will be offered at the Washington Convention providing for an adequate expense account for this Board, and we trust the members will see the matter in its true light and pass such an amendment to Article 5, Section 2 for the best interests of the Society.

THE SECRETARY.

The time has passed when one man can do the work of the Secretary's office evenings or in working the whole of his time. It has ceased to be a one man job. At the present time, beside the work done evenings by the Secretary personally, one clerk is kept busy practically all day, every day. The Secretary is allowed $33.33 per month for clerk hire and pays out in salaries approximately $75.00. This should not be. An amendment will be offered at the Washington Convention amending Sec. 3, of Article 5, to provide an adequate amount for the Secretary's clerk hire. It is hoped that our members will pass the amendment proposed especially as the secretary has been to a large expense for the last two years, beside giving his time personally.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of The American Philatelist, published Monthly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for April 1, 1923.

State of Ohio } ss.
County of Hamilton }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the County aforesaid, personally appeared A. D. Fennel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The American Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 433, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colorado.
Editor, Adolph D. Fennel, 807 Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owners are: American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colo.

No stockholder owns more than one share of stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, holders and other security owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me April 16th, 1923.

(Seal) WALTER OVERBECK,

Notary Public.

A. P. S. OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

President—Chas. F. Heyerman, 19 McGraw Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Board of Vice-Presidents—J. A. Harris, Jr., The Union Club, Cleveland, O.; W. W. MacLaren, Care "Cleveland Press," Cleveland, O.; Otto F. Moses, 514 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
Secretary—Holland A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.
Treasurer—Howard H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass.
Int'l. Secretary—Eugene Klein, 1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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REPORT of the TREASURER

April 1st, 1923.

STOCK FUND.		
Balance	$6391.66	
Receipts	41.00	
	$6432.66	
Disbursements	2.00	$6430.66
LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.		
Balance		$3880.00
GENERAL FUND.		
Balance	$1268.14	
Receipts	122.03	
	$1390.17	
Disbursements	198.28	$1191.89
INSURANCE FUND.		
Balance		$3293.72
EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.		
Balance		$ 1.05
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.		
Balance	$ 39.45	
Receipts	4.00	$ 43.45
AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.		
Balance—Debit	$ 55.00	
Disbursements	486.96	
	$ 541.96	
Receipts	60.62	
Debit balance		$ 481.34
PUBLICITY FUND.		
Balance	$ 11.00	
Disbursed to subscribers	11.00	
		$14359.43
ASSETS.		
Bonds	$8500.34	
Cash	5859.09	$14359.43

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

REPORT OF SALES SUPERINTENDENT.

JAN. 1, 1923—MCH. 31, 1923.

Dallas, Texas, April 5th, 1923.

To the Board of Vice-Presidents:

I hereby tender my quarterly report for period ending March 31st, 1923.

Statement of book account for this period is as follows:

	Books	Net value
On hand Dec. 31st, 1922	5467	$162,857.49
Received during quarter	1848	55,798.18
Total	7315	$218,655.67
Retired during quarter	1268	$ 32,480.92
Leaving in circulation March 31st, 1923	6047	$186,174.75

Statement of retired books.

Sales		($32,480.92)	$ 10,242.41
Insurance to Treasurer	$ 332.52		
Commission	1,282.35		
Postage to members	61.19		
Fines, counterfeits, etc.	12.07		
Remitted to members	8,554.28		
	$ 10,242.41		$ 10,242.41

The increase in total values in the department is not caused so much by the increase in books entered as the higher quality and value of stamps entered. The average net value of book in circulation has jumped to over $30.00. When one bears in mind that there are several books in the department which net values over $500.00 the total net in circulation is easily explained.

The department has been very active this quarter, and as a comparison would state that sales from July 15th, 1922 to March 31st, totalled $25,898.05 as against sales of $19,710.70, and with April sales we should easily put the total over $30,000.00 by the end of April. If this can be done I think my goal of $40,000. for the year will doubtless be reached.

The sales department continues to grow in popularity and every week brings request from members for circuits, who have never tried them before.

I have recently opened and now maintain a nice downtown office in a fireproof building from which the sales department is being managed.

As the time of plans for the next year will shortly be developing I wish at this time to state that I will ask for reappointment to the office I now hold for the next fiscal year.

Fraternally,

J. E. GUEST.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

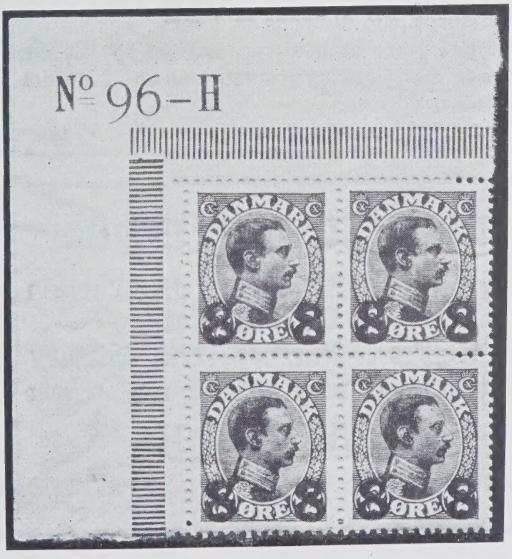
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 36. MAY, 1923. No. 8.

The Provisional 8 Ore Stamps of Denmark.

By LAURITZ PETERSEN.

With the turn of the century the postal rates in Denmark for domestic letters was changed from 8 ore to 10 ore and there has been since 1920 little use for the 8 ore value which is applicable only to domestic post cards and for a short time to local printed matter. Notwithstanding this fact there has been issued since 1920 no less than five different issues of the eight ore value and in two of these issues there are varying types which will be of interest to students of the issues of this country.



The first issue, made June 23rd, 1920, is in the standard Kings head type, color dark gray, head of King Christian X in an oval, issued as a supplemental value to the 1918 set. (Scott's #135).

The second issue was produced Jan. 12th, 1921, the first provisional issue, made by overprinting the 12 ore of the 1918 set (Scott's 124) with two numerals 8 in blue over the figures of value in the lower corners. Of this issue (Scott's #144) there are two types as the overprint was applied to both the types of the 12 ore which are of different size owing to the shrinking of one of the dies during manufacture. These dies are known as 96 H and 96 J. and the stamp design produced from 96 H. is about ¼ mm. smaller than that from the other die. The stamps made from the H die are of a dark olive color and those from the J. die are usually in a gray olive color. The greater part of the stamps produced from the H die had been sold as the regular 12 ore value and with overprint it is scarcer and as naturally follows, without overprint it is commoner than printings from the J die. The overprint was very regularly applied and the numerals 8 are always spaced 8 mm. apart with the exception of the second stamp in the upper left corner of the sheet on which the numerals appear 7 mm. apart.

October 9th, 1921 the 8 ore value was issued in the numeral design, this change having been adopted by reason of the new rates adopted by the Postal Union with consequent color changes.

October 23rd, 1921 the stock of obsolete 3 ore gray stamps (Scott's #87) was overprinted, the overprint, a large numeral 8, in black, covering the figure 3. This overprint is found on the variety in which the MA of DENMARK are joined together, (see illustration) a variety which appears three times on each sheet.

Finally in November, 1922 another provisional 8 ore value was issued, the 7 ore yellow (Scott's #123) being overprinted with two numerals 8 in black, the overprint covering the figures of value. This value, as in the original 7 ore is found in two distinct colors, namely, light yellow orange and dark red orange. The distance between the overprinted numerals 8 is with five exceptions, 8 mm. and in these, being Nos. 2, 9, 14, 23 and 70 in each sheet, the distance is 7 mm.

All these provisional 8 ore values were caused by the desire of an economical Postal department to make use of obsolete stocks of stamps and not by reason of any shortage of the 8 ore value.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

Am Closing Out The Balance of the Worthington Lot.
At Big Discount.
.Singles, Blocks & Rarities—19th Century Only.
Get in on this by writing me at once.

ALVIN GOOD
Hippodrome Bldg. **Cleveland, Ohio.**

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

(Continued from April issue.)

The Number Issued. Approximately 1,020,896,741 of the 3c stamps were issued between July 1st, 1851, and the dates on which they were demonetized, notably November 1st, 1861, December 1st, 1861 and January 1st, 1862, for varying sections of the country. It is interesting to compare these figures for a total of ten years with those of today. During the single fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing printed 14,380,912,117 stamps of all denominations.

The figures mentioned above for the 3c 1851-1857 issue was determined with the aid of two articles, the first of which, entitled "Regarding the Quantity Issued of United States Stamps of the 1851-1857 Series," by myself, appeared in the "American Philatelist" for October, 1922. The second, a solution (perhaps the best one I have seen) of this problem by Mr. Gordon Ireland, appeared in the December, 1922 number of the same magazine. Reference to these articles will show that details of the number of stamps issued for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1855, to and including the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1858, were lacking. By a fortunate chance I discovered the total number of all stamps issued, and their value, for the missing four fiscal years, and with the aid of these and some careful figuring in proportions and percentages, Mr. Ireland estimated the number of each denomination, the result being probably as accurate a determination as is possible under the circumstances.

The number of 3c stamps, with their value, issued each of the known years, with the estimated number for the four missing years, is as follows, the estimated figure being marked with an asterisk; the accuracy of the approximate figures may be checked by anyone interested by reference to the articles given.

		3 Cents.
1852	Number.....	48410035
	Value.....	1452301.05
1853	Number.....	51461040
	Value.....	1543831.20
1854	Number.....	47820000
	Value.....	1434600.00
1855	Number.....*	61952758
	Value.....*	1858582.74
1856	Number.....*	105264313
	Value.....*	3157929.39
1857	Number.....*	118410137
	Value.....*	3552304.11
1858	Number.....*	134804002
	Value.....*	4044120.06
1859	Number.....	142087800
	Value.....	4262634.00
1860	Number.....	159463600
	Value.....	4783908.00
1861	Number.....	151223056
	Value.....	4536691.68

In estimating the perforated and imperforate stamps I have figured that 40 per cent. of the 3c stamps issued during the year 1857 were without perforation, hence my total for the imperforate stamps is 362,272,200, while that for the perforated stamps is 658,624,540. The issuing of officially perforated stamps is stated to have commenced on February 27, 1857, and I have seen a copy of the 3c value with official perforation used as early as March 4th of that year. However, I am convinced that comparatively few of the stamps issued before July or August of 1857 were perforated. I believe this to be so because of the scarcity of perforated stamps on covers dated prior to September 1st of that year. The question of perforation will be discussed more fully under the heading "varieties of Perforation," which will appear later.

As to the percentage of perforated stamps which came from the plates made for the imperforate stamps,—that is, those with outer frame lines at top and bottom,—my estimate is about 6 per cent. My earliest date of use of the Type II stamps is August 27th, 1857, and it is probable that comparatively few Type I stamps were issued to postmasters after September 1st of that year, excepting for a few months in 1859, when apparently, because of the lack of a sufficient number of Type II plates to meet the demand, plates 4, 6, 7 and 8 were again placed in use, probably but for a few months. The proof that this 1859 usage really occurred is, that Type I stamps with an 1859 year-date are far more common than those showing any other year except 1857; and further, that most stamps so cancelled are on the thin, comparatively porous paper in use in 1859, and not in 1857. The 6 per cent. of course is approximate, but perhaps somewhere nearly right. It was arrived at by taking the total number of stamps for the fiscal year 1857 and for the fiscal year 1858, adding them together, and dividing by 2, thus giving roughly an idea of the number of 3c stamps used during the calendar year 1857,—126,707,068. I have already estimated that 60 per cent. of the stamps in the year 1857 were perforated. Of course the division of the 60 per cent. into Type I and Type II stamps is arbitrary, but I have estimated that probably three months' quantity (3/12 of the year's total supply) is a generous amount to assign to the Type I perforated stamps, Type II stamps certainly having appeared prior to September 1st of that year. This gives 31,651,767. I have added to this, 5 per cent. of the total issue of 3c stamps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859. This amounts to 7,104,390. Adding these two figures gives my approximation of the entire quantity of Type I stamps,—38,756,157. Subtracting this from 658,624,540,—the whole number of perforated stamps,—we have a figure representing the Type II quantity,—619,868,383. One is about 16½ times larger than the other, the Type I stamps therefore amounting to a little less than 6 per cent. of all those perforated. If this is true, the catalogue quotation for the Type I and Type II perforated stamps is not in proportion, the Type I stamps being sixteen or seventeen times rarer. Incidentally, before I made these estimates I always felt that this Type I stamp was under-catalogued.

In giving the history of each plate, an estimate will be made of the number of stamps printed from it.

As far as I know no statistics have ever appeared giving the quantity of stamped envelopes issued. The following figures, found in the 1853 Report of Postmaster General James Campbell, though for three months only, are interesting:—

> "During the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1853, there were issued to postmasters for sale—
>
> 464,350 note size three cent stamped envelopes

8,118,250 letter size three cent stamped envelopes
150,000 letter size six cent stamped envelopes
181,050 official sixe six cent stamped envelopes

amounting in all to $295,292.09."

From these figures it is quite evident that the number of stamped envelopes issued, very materially reduced the number of adhesive stamps used, thus accounting for the small increase in the number of 3c 1851 stamps issued in 1853 and the actual decrease in 1854.

PLATE AND PLATE VARIETIES.

Number of Plates. Twenty-nine plates were made for the 3c stamps. These were numbered from 1 to 28 inclusive, but one additional plate existed which never bore any number. Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company evidently did not begin to number their stamp plates until about the beginning of the year 1852. Before this date one of the four 3c plates that had been made was permanently discarded, probably because damaged, this accounting for the unnumbered plate.

Of the twenty-nine plates nine were made and used for the imperforate stamps—the unnumbered plate, called number "0" for convenience, and those numbered from 1 to 8 inclusive. Of these nine plates, seven, numbered from 2 to 8 inclusive, were also used for the perforated stamps (Scott's 1857, Type I). The remaining twenty plates were all made and used exclusively for the perforated stamps (Scott's 1857, Type II) being numbered from 9 to 28 inclusive.

Imprints. Each plate bore in two places the imprint of the engravers, at the right of the right pane, reading up; and at the left of the left pane, reading down. It was always placed in the middle of the pane from top to bottom, and extends from opposite the center or upper half of the seventh horizontal row, counting from the top, to opposite the center or lower half of the fourth horizontal row. The imprint was originally engraved on a die and from this die a transfer roll was made, this in turn being used to rock the imprint on each stamp plate. It reads "Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, Phila. New York, Boston & Cincinnati." The complete imprint is about 76 mm.

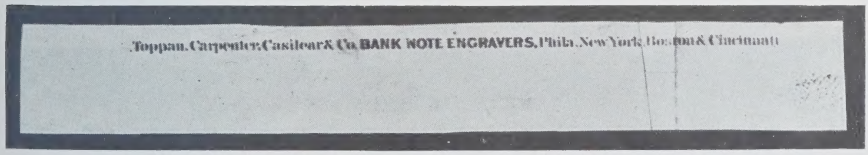


FIGURE 17.

in length. It is in Roman type, excepting "BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS," which is in Gothic type (see Figure 17). In October, 1854, Casilear left the firm, the name being changed to Toppan, Carpenter & Company. But it was not until more than two years later (1857) that the attempt was made to omit the name "Casilear" from the imprint; and even then, instead of engraving a new die and making a new transfer roll the attempt was made to omit the word "Casilear" by rocking "Toppan, Carpenter" on the plate, then taking up the transfer roll and putting it down again so as to impress "& Co. BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, Phila. Boston, & Cincinnati." But the result was never perfectly successful, and was occasionally ludicrous. Some remains of the word "Casilear" may always

be found, in at least one case the "ar" of "Casilear" appearing directly after "Carpenter," causing it to read "Carpenterar," while in another, "Carpenter" appears as "Carpenterr." Finally, in 1860 a new imprint reading "Toppan, Carpenter & Co. Philadelphia," in colorless letters on a dark ground, was designed. This was used on certain plates,—No. 12 and probably No. 11 of the 1c, No. 3 of the 12c, and No. 1 of the 30c and 90c,—but was never used for any of the 3c plates. All the plates made for the imperforate stamps,—Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive, and the unnumbered plate called No. "0,"—bore the first type of imprint unaltered, that is, including "Casilear," while all the plates made specially for the perforated stamps (Scott's Type II) numbered 9 to 28 inclusive, bore the second type of imprint, with the word "Casilear" more or less successfully omitted.

Plate 1 of the 3c was printed from, though for a very short period, **before the imprint was added to the plate.** It is also just possible that some of the other plates used in 1851—the unnumbered plate called "0" and those later numbered 2 and 5,—were also printed from before the imprint was added, but this is very unlikely.

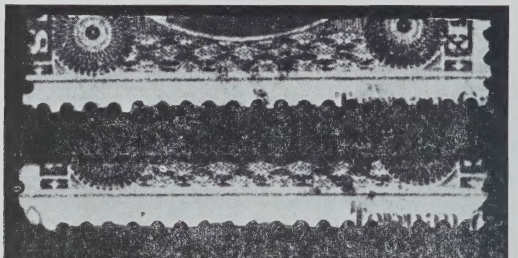


FIGURE 18.

One of the 3c Type II plates shows a slightly shifted transfer of the imprint on the right pane, the letters of the word "Toppan" being doubled (see Figure 18). At least three identical copies of this have been seen so it cannot be an error of printing. The number of this plate is not known with certainty, although it is very likely 26. It is surely not any of the following numbers,—9, 14, 15, 20, 24, 25, 27 or 28.

The right pane of plate 15 shows the last word of the imprint "Cincinnati" to read "Cincinna" (see Figure 18a). This is quite surely due to a "short transfer," as two identical examples of this error have been seen.

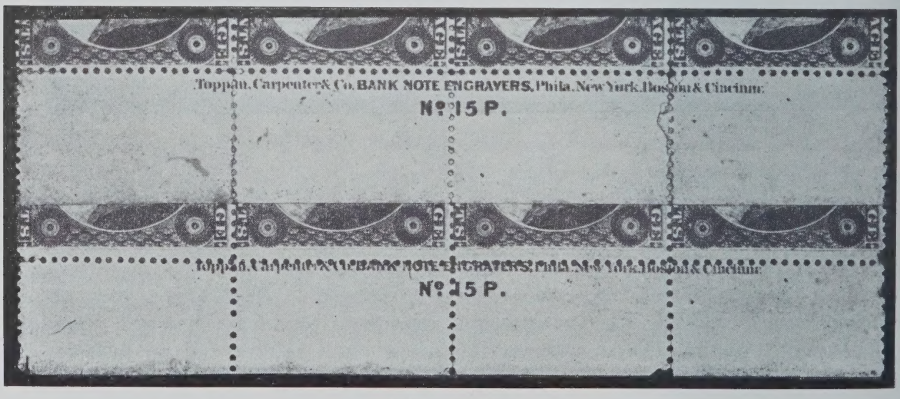


FIGURE 18a.

All of the stamps showing part of the imprint from the first nine plates,—those existing imperforate,—may readily be plated, but single copies of the Type II stamps showing part of the imprint without plate number can but rarely be assigned to their proper plate. The individual imprints will be more fully described in giving the history of each plate.

Plate Numbers. During the first few months of the manufacture of the 1851 issue of stamps none of the plates of any of the values bore a number, but commencing about the first of January, 1852, the firm of engravers began to number the plates then in use, beginning with No. 1 **for each denominaiton,** including the Eagle carrier as a separate stamp. The plates which had been discarded before this date,—one 3c 1851 plate and the plate for the Franklin carrier,—never bore any number. A second 3c 1851 plate which had been discarded because of a crack which had developed during this same period, and had been put aside without any number, was placed in use for the second time some years later—during 1855. It was then given the number 5, plate 4 having just been made. Thus the extremely odd occurrence that plate 5 was made and used about four years before plate 4!

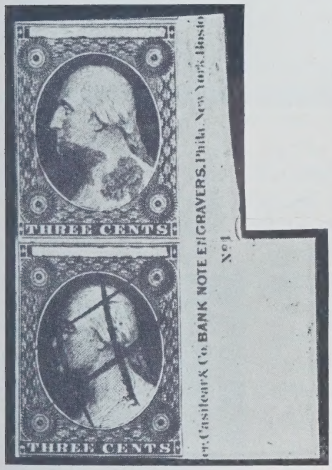


FIGURE 19.

The plate numbers were all engraved by hand, and thus the size and character of the numerals varies considerably. For example, the numeral on plate No. 1 was a bit over 1 mm. high, while the numerals on plate 28 were over 2½ mm. high (see Figure 19). The number was always placed opposite the center of the imprint, and like it, read up on the right pane and down on the left. On the first eight numbered plates it was stated thus,—"No. 6," that is, without any letter "P." following, whereas with one exception all of the plate numbers that have been seen from 9 to 28, inclusive, have "P." directly after the number, thus,—"No. 20 P.", this "P." undoubtedly standing for the word "Plate" (see Figure 19a). The right pane of plate 10 is the exception, as here the "P." is missing after the number (see Figure 19b). The number from the left pane of plate 10 has not been seen, but almost surely reads the same.

FIGURE 19a.

FIGURE 19b.

FIGURE 20.

The "4" on the left pane of plate 4, the "9" on the right pane of plate 9, and the "4" of "14" on the right pane of plate 14 of the 3c stamps were all engraved in reversed position, as shown in Figure 20 and 20a. The right pane of plate 4 shows the number in normal position. Neither the plate number from the left pane of plate 9 nor from the left pane of plate 14 has been seen. Whether the number was thus engraved purposely or not is difficult to state, but it seems more likely that it was done by error because it happened so rarely, although it must be remembered that a numeral thus engraved shows normally on the plate itself. All the other numbers that have been seen are normal.

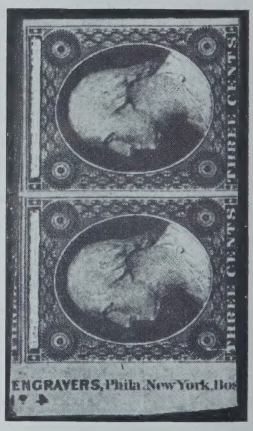


FIGURE 20a.

Imperforate stamps showing the plate number are extremely rare either used or unused. This is so because the sheet margins were almost invariably trimmed away at the time the stamps were cut apart. The numbers on all the imperforate plates, excepting from plate 7, have been seen, though only part of the numeral on plate 8 has been noted, but probably enough to identify it with surety.

Regarding the plate numbers on the Type II perforated stamps; used, these are all of extreme rarity, and unused, those below No. 20 are also decidedly scarce. The only numbers among these which have been noted are 9 (right pane), 10 (right pane), 13 (left pane), 14 (right pane) and 15 (both panes). But unused blocks or strips bearing the plate numbers from 20 to 28, inclusive, are comparatively common because of the numerous remainders due to the Civil War. Exception must be made of plate No. 22, no example of which has been seen. The individual plate numbers will be discussed more fully with the history of each plate.

The writer is very anxious to see any of the missing plate numbers as follows:—imperforate or perforated, 7 (either pane) and 8 (either pane); perforated (Type II), plate 9 (left pane); 10 (left pane), 11 (either pane), 12 (either pane), 13 (right pane), 14 (left pane), 16 (either pane), 17 (either pane), 18 (either pane), 19 (either pane), 21 (left pane), 22 (either pane), 26 (left pane). Full panes of any of these are particularly desired.

Transfer Rolls and Transfer Roll Relief Varieties. This is an extremely difficult subject as far as the 3c stamps are concerned. With many of the values of this set,—the 1c, 5c (from plate 2), 10c, 24c and 30,—the edges of the design, particularly at the top and bottom, were more or less trimmed away, usually to allow of perforation, and thus the variations are marked enough to make their differentiation comparatively easy. But with the 3c stamp the only alteration made on the transfer roll used for the plates for the imperforate stamps, was the removal of such of the tessellated work of the design as impinged on the white oval around the medallion. In addition, the transfer roll used for the plates made for the perforated Type II stamps had the top and bottom frame lines removed from each relief, but this was so easy a matter that no variations may be discovered between the impressions from the different reliefs. For all the "imperforate" plates there was used a transfer roll bearing three reliefs, two close together and one by itself; or perhaps two transfer rolls, one bearing the two reliefs close together so that two impressions could be rocked at a time, while the other bore a single relief. For our purposes we will consider that all three reliefs were on one roll, which will be called transfer roll No. 1. These three reliefs will be designated as A, B and C, C being the odd third relief which was probably by itself on the roll. Of the two reliefs close together on the roll, A was above B, so that when the two impressions were rocked simultaneously on a plate the impression made by relief A was always above that made by relief B.

The first five plates for the imperforate stamps were probably made in this manner: the top ten impressions on each pane were first rocked on the plate with relief B. Then, working from the top of the plate down, two impressions were rocked at a time, using relief A and B together, as follows,—second and third, fourth and fifth, sixth and seventh, eighth and ninth rows. The tenth or bottom row was then rocked with transfer roll relief B, as had been the top row. Or, perhaps each vertical row of ten was rocked as soon as a top row impression had been made. But in either case the plates were made starting with the top row impressions and working downward. Thus, normally, the first five plates, taking any vertical row on the plate, read as follows from top to bottom, as far as the relief employed is concerned: "B, A B, A B, A B, A B, B." The other four imperforate plates were made in exactly the same manner, excepting that the top row impressions were made from the C relief instead of the B relief, as was the case with the first five plates. Incidentally, what is practically this same odd arrangement is also found on some of the plates of the other values.

The arrangement of the guide dots on the plates apparently bears out this sequence of use of the reliefs, although on the face of the thing it seemingly would have been much simpler and easier to have employed the two reliefs close together on the roll five times, working from the top of the plate downward.

There are, however, a considerable number of exceptions to the arrangement as mentioned, on both the first five and last four plates. In all but one state of one plate (plate No. 5, last state), almost all of the exceptions consist of impressions from the C relief in certain positions on the plate, where an A or B relief impression was normally used. These probably occurred because of the habit of using the C relief to re-enter odd positions here and there on the plate,

when this was necessary. On the first five plates this commonly occurred in the top row, though also very rarely in the body of these plates. As for the last four imperforate plates, the C relief was occasionally used in the body of the plate, and much more rarely the A relief was used in a row which normally shows the B relief. In at least one or two instances the B relief was used in an A row. The late state of plate 5 is exceptional in regard to the use of reliefs. This plate was very extensively re-entered in 1855, when it was put into use for the second time, and for some reason the A relief was employed for eighteen of the twenty bottom row positions. Eighteen positions elsewhere in the plate also show misplaced reliefs. Misplaced relief impressions are of considerable interest, and will be described more fully in dealing with the history of each plate. Both the normal and misplaced relief varieties are of very great importance in plating the stamps.

Stamps printed from the impressions on the plate made with the three reliefs may be easily told apart in the great majority of cases. The impressions from relief A are thus described: when the part of the tessellated work which impinged on the narrow white oval around the medallion was trimmed out on the roll at the top and bottom of the design it was done in such a manner as to leave a smooth, continuous line outside of the white oval, both at the top and bottom; whereas, with relief B, a distinct break occurs in this line at the top, directly beneath the center of "O" of "POSTAGE", and at the bottom, directly above the "C" of "CENT." In fact, at the bottom it looks as though a small bit of the tessellated work had been left projecting into the white space, this being perhaps two-thirds as long as the letter "C," below it, is wide. These variations between the A and B reliefs are ordinarily well enough marked so that copies may be

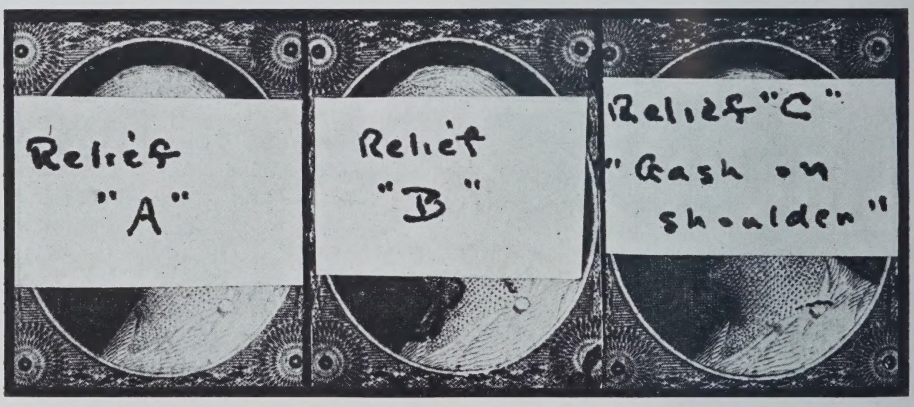


FIGURE 21.

separated without the aid of a glass. (See Figure 21 for an enlargement, which shows the variations between reliefs A, B and C.) However, by the time the last four plates were made, the B relief showed the break in the design at the top and bottom, somewhat less distinctly than on the first five plates. The impressions from the C relief can always be told by the presence of the so-called "gash on the shoulder," which is a line of color, almost horizontal, just at the upper edge of the button on the drapings of Washington's tunic. This gash is evidently due to a damage on the C relief which, in all probability, occurred while the roll was being made, because it is known on very early impressions from the first plate. This gash varies much in clearness, sometimes being strong

enough to disfigure the stamp, while in other cases it is so faint that it can be made out with difficulty. The cutting out of the tessellated work on this relief, at the top and bottom of the oval, left lines which closely resembled those on transfer roll relief A, excepting that the line at the bottom is hardly as smooth. From what has been said it will be understood that the variety "gash on the shoulder" is not rare, there being eighty positions,—all of the top rows of the last four plates showing it, as well as several instances in which it was used out of its regular position in the body of the last four plates and, further, in a few odd positions on some of the first five.

Regarding the plates made for the perforated stamps,—numbers 9 to 28, inclusive,—little that is absolutely certain can be said about the transfer roll relief arrangement. The location of guide dots on the plate and careful study of the way the tessellated work was cut out in the white oval around the medallion on stamps from the various rows makes it seem almost sure that these plates were made with a six relief roller, as were some of the later 1c plates,—those numbered from 5 to 10, inclusive. This transfer roll will be called No. 2. The removal of the frame line at the top and bottom on each of the various reliefs on this transfer roll was done so carefully that absolutely no variation can be detected on the stamps. The cutting out of the tessellated work showing in the white oval around the medallion was also done with much care, although some slight variations may be noted which are probably sufficient to identify clearly printed stamps as coming from certain horizontal rows on the plate. This leads to the belief that the reliefs were used in the following order, from the top to the bottom of the plate,—A, B, C, D, E, F, C, D, E, and probably F again for the bottom or tenth row, although some of the stamps in the bottom row closely resemble those normally found in the fifth and ninth rows. It is only clearly printed copies that can be picked out (and even then not always with certainty) as coming from the various reliefs. However, relief A, which rocked the top row on all these plates, can be easily distinguished, as it became damaged, evidently before it was used at all. This damage shows on the finished stamps as a white or nearly white space at the outer edge of the lower end of the band of tessellated work to the left of the medallion. This space is roughly 1 mm. in diameter, and is located so that if a horizontal line were drawn touching the outer row of dots at the top of the lower left rosette it would pass directly through the center of it. This white space was so conspicuous that on certain plates,—perhaps a third of those made for the Type II stamps, part or all of the impressions on the plates showing it, were touched up by hand. This occurred on plate 10 (right pane), No. 1 in the left pane of plate 20, plate 20 (right pane), No. 1 in the left pane of plate 24, and on both panes of plate 25; while plate 20 (left pane, excepting No. 1), plate 23 (both panes, plate 24 (both panes—excepting No. 1 in the left pane), plate 27 (right pane), and plate 28 (right pane), were not touched

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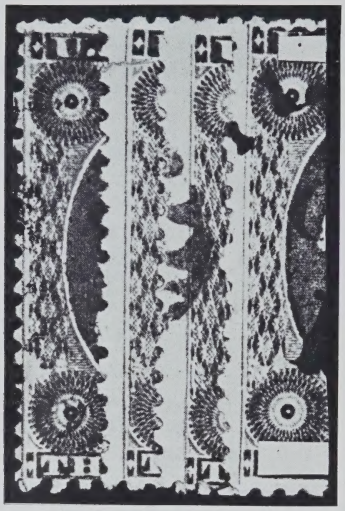


FIGURE 22.

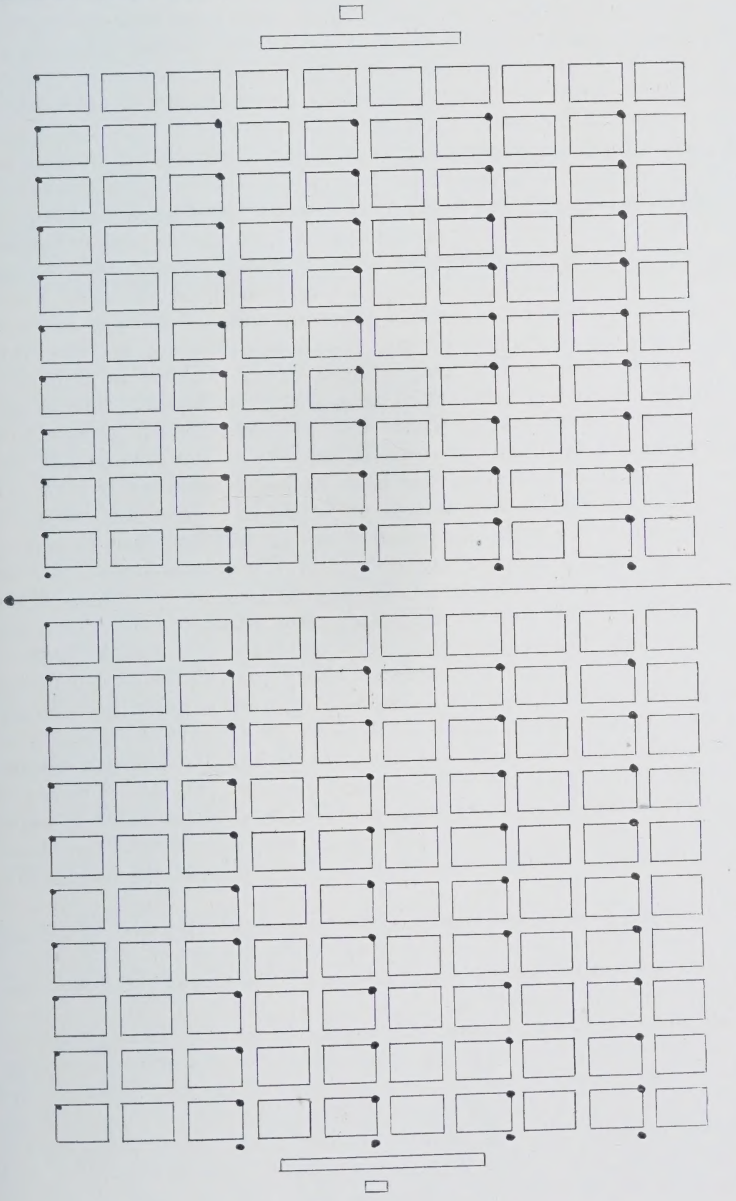
up by hand. I am unable to tell which of the plates not mentioned were re-cut, not having seen complete panes. This touching up consisted of a more or less successful attempt to imitate the missing tessellated work. Because it was done by hand, no two examples are absolutely alike. Occasionally it was done so carefully that it is difficult to tell whether or not a certain stamp comes from a position on the plate that has been repaired, but usually they are easily identified. The break and three typical examples of this retouching are shown in Figure 22.

Make-Up of the Plates. The plates were all made up of 200 subjects, arranged in two panes of 100 each, side by side, with a certain space between, about in the middle of which a vertical "center line" was drawn as a guide for cutting the printers' sheets of 200 into post-office sheets of 100. Each pane consisted of ten rows of ten stamps, and, with the exception of a very few sheets without imprint from the earliest printings, bore the engraver's imprint in the right margin of the right pane, reading up, and in the left margin of the left pane, reading down. Beginning about January 1st, 1852, a number was added just outside of each imprint on each plate then in use, and after this date all plates of all values bore a number.

The method of indicating the position of any stamp on the various plates is as follows: the hundred stamps of each pane are numbered from 1 to 100, starting with the top horizontal row and numbering from left to right. The pane,—left or right,—is indicated by adding a capital "L" or "R," respectively, after the number giving the position in the pane, and then the plate number is put last in Arabic numerals, "0" being used for the unnumbered plate. One plate exists in three states, called early, intermediate and late, and two other plates exist in two states, early and late. The state of the plate, when there is more than one, is indicated by a small "e," "i," or "l" in parenthesis directly after the number of the plate. A few examples will make this method clear: "91L4" is the first stamp at the left in the bottom row of the left pane of plate 4; "4R26" is the fourth stamp from the left in the top row of the right pane of plate 26; "41L5(e)" is the first stamp at the left in the fifth row in the left pane of plate 5, early state; "90R1(i)" is the last stamp to the right in the 9th row of the right pane of plate 1, intermediate state; "45L2(l)" is the fifth stamp from the left in the fifth row of the left pane of plate 2, late state. It will be noted that this method of numbering saves much space. Incidentally, in this article Roman numerals are used only in indicating the types of the stamps.

Guide Dots and Guide lines. First, regarding the nine plates made for the imperforate stamps. Here, with two possible exceptions, dots rather than lines were used in laying out the plates and marking the positions for the impressions of the transfer roll. The dots on each pane are found on the finished sheet of stamps as follows: for each pane a row of ten dots was placed so as to come at the upper right corner of every stamp in the top row, and even with the top of it. Nine dots were placed so as to come at the lower right corner of each stamp in the third, fifth, seventh and ninth rows from the top, except on the stamp at the

extreme right of each of these four rows, which shows no dot. Further the tenth stamp in the top row occasionally has no guide dot. A dot is also found about 1½ mm. to the left of the first stamp in each of these rows, and even with the bottom of it. Tiffany states (page 99 of his work), "The process of making these plates is said to have been; first to mark out on a soft plate of steel the points at which the right vertical line of each vertical row of stamps was to come, by a dot at the top and bottom of the plate." This is surely wrong, as stamps from the bottom row show no dot. (See Figure 23 for a diagram showing location of all guide dots.)



(FIGURE 23) Showing diagrammatically a complete sheet of the 3c 1851, right and left panes, giving location of all the guide dots. The center line shows a large dot at its upper end—this is also found on certain plates at the lower end.

From the location of the dots, it is evident that the guide dots to the left of the impression which was being rocked (as shown on the finished sheet of stamps) was used for this purpose rather than the dot which appears on the stamp itself. Proof of this is found in the absence of dots in the extreme right vertical row of each pane and by the presence of dots in the margin to the left of the first vertical row of each pane. Because two reliefs close together on a roller were used for rocking two impressions at a time (excepting for the top and bottom rows of the plates) guide dots exist only on every second row in the body of the plate. The top row was rocked first, each time using the guide dot to the left of the stamp being rocked (to its right on the metal plate). The second and third rows were next rocked simultaneously, using the dots to the left of the lower of the two impressions, and so on down the plate, until the bottom row was reached, the impressions of which were seemingly located by using the lower edge of the designs of the ninth row, or the dots at the bottom of these stamps.

These guide dots or position dots, as they are sometimes called, vary much in size and shape, as well as in reference to their position relative to the corner of the stamp. The variations are due to the fact that they were put on the plate by hand and because in the process of "cleaning up" the plate,—removing the burr, burnishing, etc.,—their character was often changed. Some dots are so faint as hardly to be seen, while others are much larger than the average. Occasionally two or even three dots are found in place of one, the groups of three being found only at the top of certain plates. The additional dot or dots were probably added by hand to correct a badly placed one. Because of imperfect alignment and spacing the dots may be found at a greater or less distance in any direction from the corner of the stamp, where they should normally appear. In two instances the guide dot is found 1¼ mm. to the left of the lower right corner of the stamp. No greater variation has been noted. Occasionally they are found between two stamps, either horizontally or vertically. In a few instances the dot intended for the lower right corner of a stamp was far enough out of position so that it fell on the upper right corner of the stamp below, making single copies of this lower stamp (when so cut that no part of the stamp above shows) appear to be from the top of the plate. For example, the guide dot which should have been at the lower right corner of 45R1 (all states) appears at the upper right corner of 55R1. Sometimes a heavy part of the stamp design fell so that it completely obliterated the guide dot. Rarely a guide dot fell between the lower right corner of the lower label block, or the upper right corner of the upper label block, and the adjacent diamond block. When such stamps are not clearly printed they give the appearance of having the label block and diamond block joined by an error of re-cutting. The most remarkable example of misplaced guide dot is found in 69L5, both early and late state, the dot appearing squarely in the center of the white space in the middle of the lower right diamond block.

In addition to the guide dots mentioned, occasional accidental dots are found on certain of the plates: for example, at the lower right corner of 94R4; about ½ mm. below and to the left of the lower left corner of 91R4; and near the right end of the bottom frame line of 99R1(1).

One stamp on plate 4 (99R4) shows what seems to be a vertical guide line just to the right of the design, running the entire height of the stamp (see Figure 24). This very likely is accidental. The right pane of plate 6, however, has what seems to be a deliberately placed guide line running from the top to the bottom of the sheet, between the eighth and ninth vertical rows, being nearer the stamps of the eighth row. This line is continuous (see Figure 25), and stamps showing it must not be confused with those from the left pane of plate 3

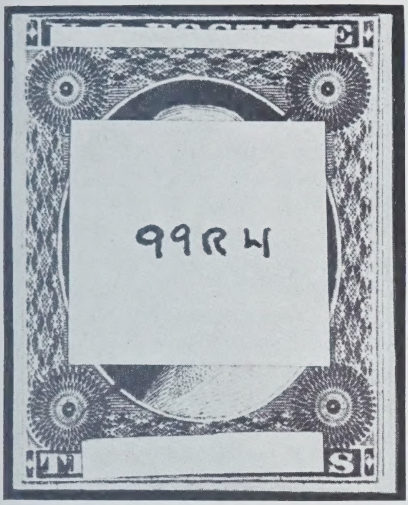


FIGURE 24.

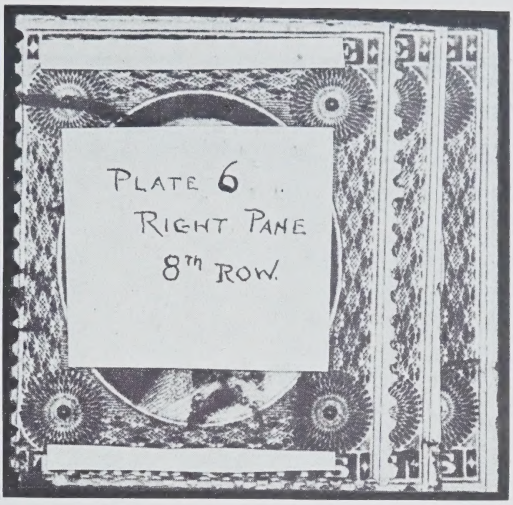


FIGURE 25.

showing an extra line outside of the frame line at either right or left. These extra lines on plate 3 copies are not continuous between the stamps, and were added deliberately to make less conspicuous some very bad spacing. Further, plate 3 stamps all have inner lines, whereas the stamps from plate 6 are without inner lines. As both plates 4 and 6 were used for the perforated, Type I, stamps, these varieties may be found both imperforate and perforated.

The dot arrangement on plates 9 to 28, inclusive,—those made for the Type II perforated stamps,—is entirely different from that on the "imperforate" plates. On these latter plates a dot is found at the upper right corner of all the stamps in the top row, excepting No. 10 in each pane, with an additional dot about 1 or 2 mm. to the left of the first stamp in each pane, and even with the top of it.

Guide dots are also found at the lower right corner of all the stamps in the 6th horizontal row of both panes, except the extreme right-hand stamp in each row. A dot is also found in the left margin of the left pane, 2 mm., more or less, from the stamps of the 6th row, and opposite the bottom. This is fairly good evidence that a six relief roller was used. These dots are often cut away by the perforations or covered by part of the design. Very faint guide dots, or an extremely faint horizontal line, or both, may occasionally be found in the margin about 10 or 11 mm. below the bottom row of stamps on these plates. These were probably aids in laying out the plate.

Center Lines and Arrows. Real arrows, as they exist on the stamp plates of today, were never used for any of the 3c 1851-57 plates. All of the 3c plates show a vertical "center line" between the two panes. This was drawn as a guide for the workman whose duty it was to cut the sheets of 200 as printed, into panes of 100 as delivered to the postmasters. This center line varies in character and spacing on the nine plates made for the imperforate satmps, in two instances,—plates 2 and 5,—being double. Further, on one of the plates,—No. 2,—showing a double center line, one of these two lines was recut after the plate had been in use a few months. Ordinarily the center line ran up further than the top of the top row of stamps and down further than the bottom of the bottom row, but on one plate, No. 5, it stops even with the top of the top row and the bottom of the

bottom row of stamps. One or more dots are usually found near either extremity of the center line. On plate No. 1 a very large dot is found directly on the center line. In cutting the sheets in two, the workman was occasionally careless enough to cut into the stamps on one of the panes, although this happened rarely with the "imperforate plates. The best example of this I have seen shows 1¾ mm. of the stamp from the adjoining pane (see Figure 26).

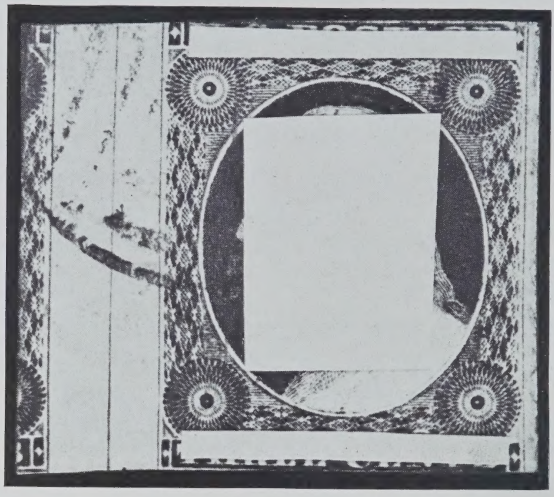


FIGURE 26.

The distance between the two panes on the first nine plates varies considerably,—from less than 5 mm. on plate 1, the closest spacing, to nearly 13 mm. on plate 4, the widest spacing. Copies from these nine plates showing the center line are not very common because the extra margin was usually cut off at the same time that the stamps were cut apart. This is especially true of the plates showing the widest spacing. The center line on each of the first nine plates will be described in detail in the history of each plate, but a table is here given showing briefly their characteristics.

Plate	Single or Double	Distance from Left Pane in mm.	Distance from Right Pane in mm.
1 (all states)	Single	2½—2¾	2⅛—2⅜
2 (e)	Double (a)	2¾—3	2½—2¾
2 (l)	Double (b)	2¾—3	2½—2¾
0	Single	3¼	3¼
3	Single	5¾—6	6
4	Single	6½	6¼
5 (e and l)	Double	2½—2¾	2¾—3
6	Single (c)	3⅛—3¼	2⅜—2½
7	Single (c)	3¼—3½	3½
8	Single (c)	3 —3¼	3 —3½

(a) Opposite the upper six horizontal rows both halves of the double center line are of equal thickness. Opposite the seventh, eighth and ninth horizontal rows the right half of the double center line is heavier than the left half. Opposite the bottom horizontal row the line is single and rather heavy.

(b) This is double, one line being much heavier than the other, excepting at the top and bottom of the plate, where only the heavier line shows.

(c) This line varies considerably in strength.

It is really a difficult matter to complete a set of one imperforate copy from each pane of each plate showing the center line, especially if one is particular about condition. All but plates 1 and "0" also exist perforated, and theoretically a set could be made of one perforated copy with center line from each pane of these seven plates. However, this is practically an impossible task.

On the plates made for the perforated Type II stamps, Nos. 9 to 28 inclusive, the panes were placed much closer together, being about 1½ mm. apart. Thus the distance between the adjacent stamps of two panes is the same as that between the stamps themselves in either pane. Because the panes were close together it not infrequently happend that the workman, in cutting the sheet in two, cut into the stamps on one pane or the other. The most marked example of this which I have seen shows 4½ mm. of the stamp from the adjacent pane (see Figure 27). The center line on the Type II plates, always single, presents few variations. These center lines vary considerable in thickness, some of them being decidedly heavier than the re-cut side frame lines of the stamps, while others are fainter. On one or more plates the center line was very faint, and further one plate either had a very faint center line cut so that it showed only part of the distance from the top to the bottom of the pane, or else it was so faint that part of it finally wore entirely away. I have stamps from at least one plate position that I am certain is from the inner edge of the pane (having wide enough margin) without any trace of a center line, and further, I have seen a very few stamps on which a faint center line showed opposite only part of the stamp. The center line on these plates for the perforated stamps was generally about half way between the panes, but in a few instances stamps may be found which show the line much closer to one pane than to the other. Type II perforated stamps showing the center line are not at all rare, 10 of every 200 stamps showing it completely, or, when the line was split in cutting, as sometimes happened, 20 of each 200 showing half of it.

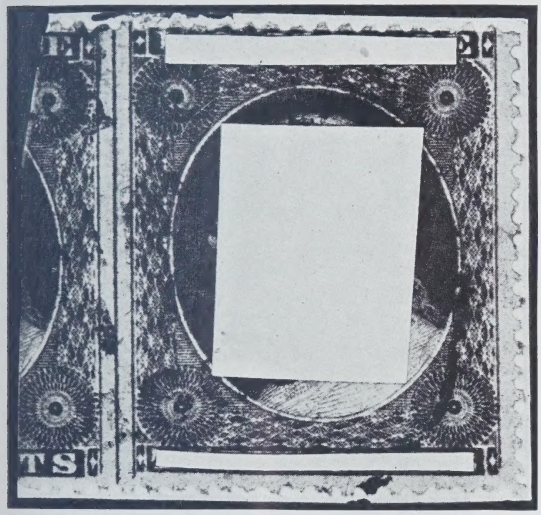


FIGURE 27.

(To be continued.)

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

The sale of a large collection, the beloved stamps of a departed collector, cannot be contemplated but with sadness and regret. It seems such a pity to tear apart the albums that grew, like living things, under the loving care of him that proudly assembled their varied treasures and this feeling is but gently lightened through the knowledge that in giving happiness and pleasure to one, there has been stored up, in even greater measure, happiness and diversion for countless others who are to tread the stage in other times. This capacity for giving endless pleasure is in itself, were there no other reason, sufficient justification for the existence of Philately as a hobby, it took however a woman's Love to see a way to glorify the stamp collection of her Life's partner as a memorial and lasting monument to him that made it. Just a year ago, May 19th, Robert David Craighead died. As many an A. P. S. member can testify, he was a genial, whole hearted man whom it was a privilege to know as a friend. An eager stamp collector since his boyhood days he amassed a very fine general collection of about 33,000 varieties which has been sold at auction by P. M. Wolsieffer during the last year. The funds realized from the sale of the stamps are to be devoted by Mrs. Craighead to the establishment of an eye clinic in the new Atlantic City Hospital as a memorial to Mr. Craighead and the stamps which were so dear to him.

O Spirit rare, death-cancelled though thou art,
Thy gentleness, the greatness of thy heart,
Thy loving wisdom, thy nobility,
Continue in despite of that tranquility
By which thou art entranced.

O happy one, for whom even pleasure lends
Another avenue for blessing unknown friends,
Love offers to exchange thy precious stamps
For light, on eyes else dark to shining lamps.

M. N. C.

Does this not strike a new note to some? What better end and service for the bits of paper that in our lifetime give so great a pleasure?

"O happy one, for whom even pleasure lends
Another avenue for blessing unknown friends".

Distinguished additions to the Membership Roll are not uncommon and each month's list of applicants points to the fact that while Philately draws its devotees from every walk of Life, there is a preponderance of members from the so called "professional" class, or, as the Old World would more aptly say, from the "Intelligentzia." We were not surprised last month in the addition of an "author" to the roll but it was with no small degree of pleasure that we recognized the newcomer to the ranks as the writer of that justly celebrated bit of humor "Pigs is Pigs"! Mr. Ellis Parker Butler has in some of his short stories drawn upon his philatelic knowledge for literary material and his latest story "His Majesty the King," published in the April issue of the "Blue Book" is a clever detective story whose problem is solved through a knowledge of stamps. We hope Mr. Butler has received the promised copy of No. 7 Tasmania and even if his collection does not multiply like the Morehouse pets that we may publish his exposition of "Stamps is Stamps" in these pages.

Beware the Ides of March! Those that expectantly look forward to an increase in the membership commensurate to the known growth of the stamp collecting hobby in this country suffer a severe shock each year, when they see the long list of "dropped for non-payment of dues" in the Secretary's March report. Last year the number dropped was 232 and this year there were 162 delinquents stricken from the roll, altogether too great a percentage if viewed in connection with the slow increase in membership. The net gain in members, April 1st, 1922 to April 1, 1923 was 298, less than one a day and not twice as many as had to be dropped for non payment of dues this year. Still this is the best year the Society has had in a long time and the membership, we believe, is greater now than it ever has been and next month we will again pass the 2500 mark, this time we hope, for good. We would like to see at least 3000 members on the roll by next April and would appreciate hearing from some of the membership with their suggestions as to how this end may be achieved.

So much appears in our daily press relating to the problems of Prohibition that we can readily understand how M. Theodore Champion, in his "Bulletin Mensuel" of New Issues, arrived at the conclusion that the new United States 11c postage bore the portrait of "Haynes"! Mr. Ben Nelson who called our attention to this, remarked philosophically, "It shows what terrible effect the letter 'n' can have on even a President."

REVIEWS.

KOHL'S BRIEFMARKEN HANDBUCH (Publishers, Kohl's Briefmarken Handbuch, G. m. b. H. Friedrichstrasse 162, Berlin 8, Germany). We have before us the first section of what promises to closely approximate the ideal philatelic handbook. Listing in catalogue form the stamps of all the world with a carefully digested mass of detailed information as to varieties, watermarks, papers, plating data, historical and bibliographic notes, this work transcends anything of its kind ever published. Briefly it is best described as a philatelic encyclopedia and one so ably compiled that even the handicap of being written in German will not prevent it being appreciated in every land as a masterpiece. Dr. Herbert Munk, the chief Editor and noted specialists of individual countries have left nothing undone to present all the information available about each nations postage and the bibliography of the philatelic literature that has been digested is not the least valuable part of the information given the reader. This book will appear in sections of 160 pages each at intervals of about three months and the present plans call for 25 sections. It will therefore take about 6 years for the publishers to complete the proposed task and which they intend to keep up to date with additional leaves for active stamp issuing countries. The sections will only be sold on subscription, no separate sections to be available and the subscription price is to be considerably less than the finished book. Binders are to be supplied for every five or six sections. Subscription rates may be obtained from the publishers.

THE STAMPS OF NORWAY (Sefi, Pemberton & Co., 12 S. Moulton St., London, W. 1, England. Price 4sh.6d. net.) This is the second of the "Studies in Philately" issued by the publishers of The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain and like the first consists of a translation by Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow, F. R. P. S. L., of a manuscript by Mr. Justus Anderssen, the noted Scandinavian specialist. The present volume is in two sections, the first being a study of the Norway issues of 1877-78 (Shaded Posthorn) and the second on Plate variations of the issues of 1894-1909 in which Gunnar Kjos has collaborated with Justus Anderssen. A very valuable contribution to specialized philatelic literature and one that unfolds much that is new, especially in connection with the manufacture of the shaded post horn series. Primarily written for the Scandinavian specialist to whom it is an invaluable authority it will be found also to be an excellent pathfinder for such as seek some not too expensive a series to study. "If any specialist wants anything more in the way of varieties than this, he must be a hungry fellow".

First Nomination Made.

The Garfield Perry Stamp Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, A. P. S. Branch, has made the first nominations for officers of The American Philatelic Society for the year 1923-24. The entire list of present officers of the Society has been nominated with the exception of Major Harris, who having moved to Atlanta, Ga., could not serve on the Board of Vice Presidents. Mr. W. Hamilton Barnum of Cleveland, an old time member of the Society, has been nominated in place of Major Harris.

WORLD'S PHILATELIC CHAMPIONSHIP

DECIDED AT

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(By cable from special correspondent).—Probably the most interesting feature of the Great London International Exhibition lay in the competitive exhibition of world famous stamp collections in what may properly be termed a "World's Championship" contest.

There were thirteen classes in which exhibitors could enter their collections and the prizes offered were handsome cups and trophies. The major interest attached to the three "Championship" classes and the three sections of the "Rarities" class. These classes were in the nature of a "free for all", the others being restricted by countries and classes of stamps such as "War", "Aero", "Locals", etc., and all the internationally famous collections were exhibited in these premier classes.

Section One of the Championship class was limited to collections of "Gt. Britain or any Commonwealth, Dominion, Colony or Dependency of the British Empire." The winner of this section was Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, New Jersey, a member of the New York Collectors Club, who exhibited his famous collection of "Victoria" mounted in nine Oriel albums and representing years of research and study. The collection was accompanied by a 270 page addenda explaining the philatelic research. The "half lengths" were shown in great array depicting the various printings by the different contractors. A feature was an original method of proving the correctness of the group reconstructions both as to sequence of horizontal and vertical rows by a so called "step ladder" arrangement demonstrating by pairs so clearly that every subject was clearly revealed. The collection marks an important advance in philatelic research. The second prize went to Mr. W. Martelo Gray of Bradford, England, exhibiting his "Great Britain" consisting of 14,650 stamps including all the chief rarities. This collection in its earlier stages won a gold medal at the 1912 Exhibition.

The third prize went to Mr. Arthur Hind of Utica, New York, (A. P. S. Life Member 120) for his collection of "Mauritius" which included the better of the only two known unused copies of the 1d. Post Office and a very fine unused 2d. Post Office besides showing both on one original cover, a unique item valued at $50,000.00. The Post Paids are plated in all but the earliest impressions and nine positions of these are shown in the 1d. as well as the unique Duveen unused block of four, earliest impression. The "bandeaus" are fully plated and include the only known block of four, the "dogs heads" and Greek borders are shown in elaborate profusion. In addition to the winning collections there was another of outstanding rank, that of Mr. P. R. England, who showed his "Western Australia" containing the great rarity "Inverted Swan" and also a part sheet of 100 of the first 4d. showing transfer varieties.

Section Two comprised "any other country of Europe" and the first prize went to Mr. A. J. Warren for his collection of "Holland". This collection won the championship Gold Medal in 1912 and has been greatly enhanced since that time. The second prize went to Mr. A. Hind for his collection of "Spain" which was made up for the greater part from the famous collection of Mr. Hugo Griebert, the greatest authority on this country. Besides the unique 2 Real blue error purchased by Mr. Hind at the Ferrari sale there are a number of "unique" blocks from the same source. The later issues include magnificent copies of the

"frame inverted" errors ex Duveen collection. The Third prize went to Mr. Alfred Liechtenstein of New York City (A. P. S. Life Member 34) who showed his Swiss collection replete in blocks and strips of the Cantonal issues. A fourth prize was awarded to Mons. Georges Caroly for his magnificent specialized "Belgium". Sir James R. Andrew Clark's collection of "France" was also shown in this section.

Section Three included "Asia, Africa and America, non British" and was won by Mr. Arthur Hind with the greatest aggregation of "United States" ever assembled. This collection contains the unique Locpkort and Boscawen on original covers, all the Baltimores including the 10c on bluish, one of the four known copies of the buff Alexandria, Brattleboro's off and on cover, one of the only two known Annapolis envelopes, all the St. Louis plates, the one of "pelure" paper being on original covers, the newly authenticated "Madison" postmasters provisional, a nice lot of New Yorks with a "R. H. M." and almost all the general Government issues from 1847 to date in unused BLOCKS OF FOUR! A unique block of the 5c 1851 and the 5c 1861 buff are in this lot. All the inverted centers 1869 to date are shown UNUSED, the 20th. Century items in blocks and the 5c error, imperforate, both double and single in blocks. Departments are complete including a set of strips of three of the imperf "Specimen". The Newspapers complete with sets of the 1875 and 1895 imperf Re-issue sets.

Second prize went to Mr. Thomas W. Hall, President of The Royal Philatelic Society with his "Peru", a magnificent collection showing intense study and research. The third prize went to Mr. A. S. MacKenzie-Low who showed an unparalleled lot of "Egypt".

The "Rarity" class in three sections, one for British Empire, one for Non British in Western Hemisphere and one for non British in Eastern Hemisphere was won by Mr. Arthur Hind complete, a remarkable showing when it is remembered that his three strongest countries were not entered in this class, no U. S., Spain or Mauritius being shown. The principal items that helped win in each class were (1) the unique $35,000 British Guiana One cent purchased from the Ferrari collection (2) the 2c Hawaiian Missionary and (3) the 85pa. Moldavia, a block of eight, unused, of the double Geneva, and unused blocks of four of the 1856 Finland, Scott's Nos. 1 & 2, each containing two tete beche pairs. This class naturally was of the greatest interest to the general public and collectors alike and the stamps displayed represented an enormous outlay of wealth. Mr. Hind's stamps alone in this class were insured for $500,000.00.

Further notes of the Exhibition, in which the A. P. S. was so notably represented, will be given in our next issue.

FERRARI SALES.

The sixth sale held at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, France, on April 26, 27 and 28th, contained a bit less startling material than previous sales of stamps from the internationally famous Ferrari accumulation, the sale however being as usual heavily attended by a large number of discriminating buyers though the prices paid in a few instances were somewhat wild. We list a few of the principal items with prices computed in U. S. currency with the buyers 17½ per cent. commission or Government tax added.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. The 4d. blue error, "Inverted Swan"..... $4960.00
BAVARIA, 1k. grey black of 1849, a superb block of 12, one tete-beche 2400.00
1895 provisional postage due, 2pf in red on 3pf. Grey (Scott's No. 414) in a superb pair and two singles on cover 1960.00

MAURITIUS. Post Office, 1d. vermillion, unused, a poor copy 9760.00
Post Paid, 1d. vermillion, unused, yellow paper, first impression... 3600.00
Post Paid, 2d. dark blue, first impression, unused, a very high price at 4320.00
A 2d. Bandeau, unused and superb 2960.00
MEXICO. 1892 Ten peso, blue green, Scott's #231, an exceedingly rare item though catalogued only $200.00, unused, brought six times Scott 1240.00
NEVIS. A fine complete sheet of the rare shilling yellow green (Scott's #13) (12 stamps) 2640.00
SAXONY. A sheet of 20 of No. One, with defects 4400.00
A very fine block of ten of the rare ½ n.g. error, pale blue (Scott's #4) went cheaply at 3280.00
SWEDEN. The "Tretio" error in a pair with the normal, used, at a rather fancy price of 1920.00

The next sale will be held the 13th, 14th, and 15th of June and coming so close after the London Exhibition will no doubt attract many U. S. collectors who will pay fancy prices for the number of U. S. items included.

This sale starts off with a number of lots of Alsace & Lorraine which include all the well known type varieties and then follows a very fine lot of Argentines, there being several very fine unused copies of the first impression Rivadavia issue, the 1892 5c. error and the 1899 inverted centers. Next we have some large lots of German Thurn and Taxis and Empire issues with No. 65b. on and off cover and a long array of German Colonials including most of the surcharge rarities. The next jump is to South Australia and in this section is probably the choicest part of the sale as there is a magnificent array of the early issues. There is a superb pair, unused, of the 1856 unissued shilling and a wonderful lot of perforation, shades, and watermark varieties of the later issues, many of them very rare items. A small lot of Bergedorf follows with some good Buenos Aires coming after. There is then served up the cream of the Ferrari Chili, the poor material having been previously sold, a favorite trick of the auctioneers. This lot includes in addition to a number of the 1854 lithographs with defective transfers the exceedingly rare error of watermark of 1862, the 10c. with watermark "20". After this a large number of less interesting Colombian Republic and a collection of Egypt are offered, followed by a few U. S. and Confederate States that will be eagerly sought after. The nicest piece in these is an unused strip of seven of the Confederate "Outer Line" which is probably unique in unused condition there being a used strip of this size known in this country. The early U. S. to be offered is largely in singles but includes many nice items and several sets of reissues. In the 1869's the 15c, 24c and 30c inverted centers are prominent, the 15 and 30 unused. There follows a number of U. S. varieties and oddities, the 1870 patent papers, the Columbian imperfs, the 4 cent blue error, the 1901 inverted centers and some Departments. Thereafter a very nice Brattleboro on cover, several New Yorks and apparently fine conditioned St. Louis postmasters are added as sweetners. Then back to Europe with an offering of Hamburgs and then again another offering of rare Hawaiian Missionaries and numerals. The Missionaries are all described as defective though from the illustrations are fine appearing. A very fine lot of Hanover, on and off cover follows, the sale closing with lots of Tasmania, Philippines and Wurtemburg. The Tasmania and Wurtemburg lots include a number of very rare blocks ond strips. This sale in its variety and the number of large lots offered will give dealer and specialist alike plenty of opportunity of fixing new prices for future catalogues.

A Czechoslovak Counterfeit.

By F. S. POTEET, A. P. S. 5341.

Toward the end of 1922, forgeries of the 100 heller "Republic Free" type were first detected. These emanated from the city of Kovice in the province of Slovakia, not far from the Hungarian border.

Political conditions in this particular portion of Czecho-Slovakia have been more or less unsettled. There is a certain portion of unreconcilables in Hungary and some Magyars in the Czechoslovak Republic who are hopeful of reunion with Hungary. Various forms of propaganda are in use and labels inscribed "Republic of Slovakia" have been issued. From some one of these organizations, the counterfeits are presumed to emanate. Working on this theory, the police and philatelists are actively engaged in tracing their origin.

In a comparative scrutiny of the original and the counterfeit, various details are readily discernable to the keen eye of the philatelist. In a complete sheet of 100 stamps, they are easily recognized by the absence of the columnar totals of value at the bottom and the smaller white margins at the sides. The perforation on the originals extends only to the edge of the white margin while the counterfeits have the perforation extending thru the margin at the sides. At top and bottom, it extends thru on both the original and counterfeit.

As to the individual stamps themselves, the first noticeable difference is in the gauge of perforation. The originals are perforated 13¾, the counterfeits, 11½. The size of the stamp is one millimeter shorter than the originals. The color is a great deal lighter, having a yellowish tint, giving the counterfeits a chocolate-brown appearance. The paper is somewhat thicker, not having the semi-transparent appearance of the originals. When laid flat down on the table, the forgery has a tendency to curl up at the edges.

In the design itself, many differences are recognizable. The letters "O" in the inscription across the top are well defined, carefully outlined, and of regular thickness in the originals. The forgeries have much wider letters, irregular in shape and the preceding and following letters are joined to the "O" of "Cesko." The letter "L" is touching the "O" in "Slovenska" as are also "K" and "A" of the same word. The denomination "100" on the originals are regular and even, on the forgery, very irregular and having a blotched appearance.

The hair flying at the figure's right side has a different wave effect. The hair under the woman's left arm is very roughly drawn and the waves are grouped differently. The division of the fingers isn't regular and the lines in the palms are drawn in a different direction than the originals.

The links of the chain are rounded more than the originals and each link is more distinctly delineated. The side portion is wider and less clearly joined to the links than on the genuine.

Wider arms, improperly proportioned, characterize the counterfeits. The forearm is much shorter. The shading of the neck is blurred and run together. The breasts are more hanging and not so truly defined.

Lines of shading forming the folds of the dress are different in length, especially those extending from the belt downward. The originals have longer, and more even lines while the forgeries appear blotched. The edge of the dress lacks the wavy appearance of the original, especially noticeable on the left side of the stamp where it touches the ground.

The linden spray appears very much different from that of the genuine stamp. The leaves lack the heart-shaped appearance and regular outline, making them appear much more narrow and oval. The blossom, under the mountain in the

lower left-hand corner, has only three petals while the original has four. On the opposite side the original has the three petals clearly defined bu the counterfeit gives them a withered appearance, caused by more rounded and shorter petals. Shading forming the hills and ground is different in size and direction from the original.

The forgeries are surface printed. They appear to be from an engraved design. The work has been very skillfully done and one needs the expert eye of the philatelist to detect the differences quickly. To summarize, the more important differences are tabulated in comparison.

GENUINE.	FORGERY.
Columnar totals at bottom.	No numbers at bottom.
Perf. only to edge fo stamp.	Perf. thru the white margins.
Design 22¼ MM. high.	Design 21¼ MM. high.
Perf. 13¾.	Perf. 11½.
Dark black brown in color.	Chocolate brown color.
Stamp lays flat.	Stamp curls at edges when laid flat.
Letter "O" touches no letters.	Letter "O" touches adjoining letters.
Chain links not clearly drawn.	Chain links clearly defined and rounded.
Breasts natural.	Breasts more hanging and not plainly drawn.
Bottom edge of dress in lower left is wavy.	Bottom edge is straight.
Linden leaves heart-shaped.	Linden leaves oval.
Lower left hand blossom has four petals.	Lower left hand blossom has three petals.
Denomination 100 smooth and regular.	Figures rough and uneven.

Because of these excellent counterfeits of the current 100 heller denomination, "Republic Free" design, the Dept. of Posts and Telegraphs announced the withdrawal, on January 31, 1923, of the following values of the current issue:

Republic Free, Scott's A 6: 100 dark brown; 150, rose; 185, orange; 250, dark green; Science and Agriculture, Scott's A 8: 300, vermilion; 400, brown, 500, deep green; 600, deep violet; Masaryk, Scott's A 4: 125, gray blue; 1000, black brown on brownish paper.

On February 1, 1923, the new stamps in a redrawn and modified type of the "Science and Agriculture" design by Obrovsky, were issued. They will comprise of three values, all on yellow paper and issued in the following colors: 100h, red; 200, blue; 300, violet.

Alleged Postage Stamp Counterfeiter Arrested.

Pleading guilty to a charge of counterfeiting two-cent postage stamps, A. V. Winter, a commercial printer, was held to the Federal grand jury by United States Commissioner Gaines of Toledo, O., in bonds of $5,000. Winter was arrested after post-office inspectors had traced bogus postage stamps to his printing shop, and seized several thousand partially-completed stamps and a die.—News Item.

Letter Writing Then and Now.

Figures presented by Assistant Postmaster-General Glover in a recent address depict the American people as a nation of letter writers. He shows that on the average we dispatch 33,600,000 letters each day of the year, which is at the rate of about one letter every three days for each inhabitant, or a little more than two a week. Annually we use more than fourteen billion postage stamps, besides 62,000,000 "due" stamps, to be affixed to mail which senders have carelessly underpaid. In our desire for the acceleration of important letters we use 57,000,000 special delivery stamps a year.

A billion postal cards are dispatched annually—mostly, we suppose, mere hastily scribbled super-impositions upon pictures of local courthouses and the scenic wonders of various localities. Twenty-one thousand railway mail clerks travel 215,000 miles a day and 4433 motor trucks facilitate service between local postal stations and trains. Airplanes, automobiles, canoes, motorboats and various odd means of transportation supplement the conventional railway train in the distribution of the truly enormous mass of mail matter—greater in volume in a single hour than the mail of the whole country used to be in a year.

Albert J. Beveridge tells in his "Life of John Marshall" how, only a little more than a century ago, scarcely any communication existed between the various little clusters of the scanty population of the United States, "while such a thing as mail service was practically unknown to all but a few thousands. It required six days and sometimes nine to carry mail between Boston and New York." In 1794 Thomas Jefferson, then in Charlottesville, Va., wrote a letter to James Madison at Philadelphia. The letter was nine days on the way. Another letter between the same correspondents was eight days on the journey.

"Yet," says Beveridge, "this was unusually expeditious." Even in summer, when post-riders ought to have found travel easier, the mails were not greatly speeded up. Madison often complains of long delays. Two months were consumed by a letter mailed at Richmond in reaching New York. Sometimes the schedule was shortened to a month. But time was lost in addition to that which was sacrificed to slow transportation. Many weeks would pass before one would have an opportunity to send a letter from an interior town. A visitor at Uniontown, Pa., tells of being there "seven or eight weeks without one opportunity of writing to the land of the living." New York did not receive the momentous news of the ratification of the federal constitution until eight days after the event.

We have gained not only in speed but in other ways. Secrecy is one of the newer advantages of the modern mail service. "Such letters as went through the postoffices were opened by the postmasters as a matter of course, if these officials imagined that the missives contained information, or especially if they revealed the secret or familiar correspondence of well-known public men." Washington was aware of this, but powerless to stop it. He cautioned Lafayette that "by passing through the postoffice they should become known to all." In the first year of the postoffice under our present form of government there were only eighty-nine psotoffices in the entire country.

The slow, tedious and cumbersome communication of our forefathers was undoubtedly reflected in the provincialism from which the country but slowly emerged. It contrasts sharply with the twice and often thrice daily deliveries enjoyed by the residence sections of present-day cities, with almost hourly distribution and collection of mail in business districts, with daily rural mail in comparatively remote regions, with airplane communication, which has put New York within two days of San Francisco. Circle City, Alaska, is hardly farther

from Portland, Oregon, from the viewpoint of letter writing, than a Virginia town was from the national capital in the republic's early days.

Business has been served by the mail service, which now collects and delivers promptly an average of 1,400,000 letters every hour of the day. But the plain citizen has shared equally in the improvement. It is an intriguing thought that the humblest American in the remotest section of the country enjoys advantages in this respect that George Washington was not able to command.—(Portland "Oregonian," courtesy of Cecil Blogg.)

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My stock contains many superb copies of these popular stamps, priced reasonably according to condition and rarity. Glad to send these on approval as well as later issues. Please send want list or specify what countries desired.

R. H. MOWER

Early Issues My Specialty.

12 Geary St. San Francisco, Cal.

The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

Mr. R. H. Mower recently showed us a 2c vermillion (1879) with about as pretty a "kicking mule" cancell that we have ever seen and which we have attempted to reproduce here but with poor success owing to the vagaries of the camera. Vermillion photographs as strongly as black and after we had returned the stamp to Mr. Mower we found that the print showed very little contrast and so our artist tried to "strengthen" the Mule, making him look more like a "Springbok" in a snowstorm than a mule. Next time we picture this popular cancell it will have to be taken from a three cent green. "Kickin Mule" cancells still maintain their great popularity with U. S. collectors though it is evident from an article that recently appeared in the "Collectors Digest" by S. J. Jones that the entire history of the use of this cancell is not yet complete. Until recently it was thought that the cancell was only used at Port Townsend, Washington, but Mr. Jones unearthed several examples on original cover postmarked "Goleta, Santa Barbara Co. Cal." and locating the postmaster who had formerly served in that small village, a Mr. Foster, learned from him that the "Kickin Mule" was a stock canceller sold by the firm of Klinkner & Co. of San Francisco about 1881. It is therefore possible that this cancell was used in other places also and further information on this subject will be of great interest to U. S. specialists. Collectors are also warned of counterfeits of this cancell which appear from time to time, the one most often seen being very easily told by the apparently well filled stomach of the mule, the genuine always looks in need of a meal. Do any of the readers of this page happen to have or know of the existence of any of the catalogs issued by firms making cancelling devices in the 70's and 80's?

Mr. Alvin Good thinks the illustrated cancell is a real "Railroad" cancell, what do you think? He says the letters C. & P. R. R. stand for "Cleveland & Pittsburgh Rail Road" which is now a part of the Pennsylvania system and that Salineville is a small town in Columbiana County, Ohio. Mr. Good is searching for a cover showing this cancell and we fear that he will never find one, as we suspect that the 3c 1861 on which it appears was used as a revenue and that the cancell is the customary ticket canceller of the same type still in use by our Railroads. Who can show us a cover with this or a similar cancell?

Mr. Sumner Gary of Chicago has shown us, a two cent 1869 with the Lansing, Michigan "dog" cancell illustrated in our March issue. Mr. Gary obtained

this cancell years ago, before cancellations were much specialized in, and there is no doubt about its being genuine. Now can anyone confirm the "wild cat" illustrated in the same issue?

Preparations for Washington Convention.

The various Committees having charge of the arrangements for the A. P. S. Convention to be held at Washington, D. C., the middle of next August, are actively at work and the program for the entertainment of the visiting Philatelists has been completely planned. Following the business meetings of the Convention in the mornings there will be various excursions in and around Washington that will permit every member to go home confident that he has seen all there is to see. There will be a trip to Mount Vernon with a stop off at Alexandria where George Washington was a frequent visitor and where many relics and souvenirs of the Immortal George are preserved. Another evening will be devoted to a trip to Annapolis, one of the best preserved Colonial towns of the country and where Washington delivered his farewell address. This town is also noted for its beautiful harbor and the magnificent buildings of the United States Naval Academy. Both Alexandria and Annapolis are famous too philatelically account the rare Postmasters stamps issued at those towns in 1845-46.

Three distinctly philatelic treats will be included in the entertainment, a visit to the United States Bureau of Engraving and a view of the Government Stamp Collection in the National Museum and a call at the newly established Philatelic Stamp Agency in the local Post Office.

Convention headquarters will be the Hotel Shoreham and not a few reservations have already been made. This hotel is in the heart of Washington and the meetings, Official Auction and stamp Bourse will be held there. The Committee is arranging now for the Official Program and Bulletin and will accept a few advertisements at the rate of $30.00 per page and in fractions down to 1/16th of a page for which the charge will be $3.00.

Subscriptions to the Convention Fund are being solicited and in addition each visiting member will, pursuant to the plan adopted by the last Convention, be asked to pay a $3 registry fee. As the advertisements in the Official Program will be one of the principal sources of revenue advertisers are asked to be liberal in the size of their ads.

Mr. H. B. Mason is Chairman of the General Committee, Mr. W. A. Johnson, President of the Washington Philatelic Society, is Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Harry Hammelman is Treasurer and Mr. J. F. Duhamel is Secretary. Mr. W. Haydon Collins will check up the delegates and issue the coupon tickets and badges. The entire membership of The Washington Philatelic Society has enlisted to help make this the most successful Convention The American Philatelic Society has ever had. There will be lots to see in Washington, the most beautiful city in the World. There will be lots of fine stamps offered for sale at the Auction and the Bourse and a big attendance is looked forward to. Make it a point to attend THIS Convention and if possible, bring your collection along too as there will be many eager sightseers at the Exhibition who will take delight in seeing your stamp rarities.

J. F. DUHAMEL, Secretary.

New U. S. Stamps Historically Interesting.

By CLINTON L. CHALFANT.

The new United States postage series, with its portraits of noted statesmen, is undoubtedly richer in historical interest than any other set previously issued by our Government.

Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and Martha Washington have all heretofore appeared on earlier issues, the last time on the 1902 set and now we have several additions to this imposing array. The P. O. Department did not group the new series in any chronological order, but revolutionary and later statesmen are alternated with each other. Franklin, following the precedent established in 1851, appears on the one cent stamp and Washington, as has been done since 1888 appears on the two cent value, the only exceptions to this custom being in the special or "Exposition" sets. The portraits of the others have been displayed in no logical order. Lincoln comes after Washington on the 3c values and then we have two statesmen of revolutionary times, Jefferson and Munroe, on the 9 and 10 cent values. Those whose features appear for the first time on an issue of general postage are McKinley on the 7 cent and Monroe on the 10 cent though both of these were on the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition and in addition we find Roosevelt, Hayes and Cleveland on the 5, 11 and 12c respectively, who have never appeared on any postage stamps.

With the picture of Roosevelt we have the first instance of an elected Vice President on our stamps; Jefferson, it is true, was a Vice President but he was not elected to that office, having assumed the Vice Presidency, as was the early custom, on being defeated for the Presidency by John Adams. Another interesting thing is that this issue has portraits of a "campaign ticket" of one of the two major political parties. In 1900 the Republican nominees were William McKinley of Ohio for President and Theodore Roosevelt for Vice President and both appear in this stamp series.

Old timers who remember the famous Hayes-Tilden election contest in 1876, which was settled by a special commission with a majority of one in favor of Hayes, will take special interest in the 11 cent value which bears the portrait of Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, of Ohio.

Grover Cleveland, the first Democratic President after the Civil War, appears on the 12 cent stamp. He was the President who determinedly notified England and other European Powers not to violate the Monroe Doctrine at the time England threatened to take Venezuela to force payment of certain debts which England claimed were due them. Cleveland also had the distinction of "succeeding his successor" to the White House, defeating Benjamin Harrison, Republic, in 1892, who had defeated Cleveland running for a second term in 1888. Cleveland was the last Democratic President until the election of Woodrow Wilson in 1912.

McKinley, whose portrait appears on the 7c value, succeeded Cleveland to the Presidency and was President during the Spanish-American War. He was assassinated in 1901 and Vice President Roosevelt became President. The portraits of our three "martyred" Presidents, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, all appear in this series. The remaining values, that is from 14c to $5, give one an insight into the historical settings of our country, its natural beauty and its important shrines. Some educators claim, and I think rightly so, that the new set will be a great aid in the instruction of the school children in United States History as all phases and eras of American history, from Colonial days to the Great War, are depicted on the stamps. The complete set shows the first Post-

master General on the one cent, The Father of our Country on the two cent, the liberator of the Slaves and Martyred President of the Civil War on the three cent, the first Lady of the Land on the four cent, a great President, to many our greatest President and statesman on the five cent, a martyred President on the six and seven cent, a great General and President on the eight cent, the author of the Declaration of Independence on the nine cent, the author of the Monroe Doctrine on the ten cent, the eleven cent showing the only President elected by a Commission and the twelve cent one of the greatest Democratic statesmen of modern times.

Admirers of ex-President Woodrow Wilson have asked why his portrait does not also appear, not knowing that the Government has established an unviolable rule that no living stateman shall be pictured on our postage stamps. The higher values picture views of world fame from the Statue of Liberty in the extreme East to the Golden Gate in the extreme West and if the collector of this set will but read and understand them he will miss but little of the great and glorious history of our Country!

20th CENTURY RARITIES

We specialize in the scarcer stamps of the war and post-war period, and solicit a list of your requirements. Below are offered a few items of unusual attraction, all marked at specially low prices for the occasion. Rarities of this kind are seldom seen and cannot be found in many dealers' stocks. All stamps are in fine condition and guaranteed genuine. Parties known to us or those furnishing first class references, may remit on receipt of goods; to others, cash with order. Any purchase made from us is returnable for a full refund for any reason whatsoever.

	Cat.	Net
*AUSTRIA, 1915, Nos. 751-71, First Fieldpost complete	$23.73	$12.50
*AUSTRIA, 1918, Nos. 1151-68, First Italian occupation complete	50.42	21.50
*CAMEROONS, 1915, Nos. 101-15, First French occupation complete	112.00	53.50
*CAMEROONS, 1916, Nos. 116-29, Second French occupation cpl.	74.25	30.50
*CASTELLORIZO, 1920, Nos. 1-13, first issue complete, Fine and very scarce!	316.25	99.25
*CASTELLORIZO, 1920, Nos. 14-28, second issue complete	88.90	33.50
*CILICIA, 1919, Nos. 2-99, 201-12, French occupation cpl. 84 vars.	136.61	35.50
*CILICIA, 1920, Nos. 101-109, complete, very rare	105.80	37.50
*CILICIA, 1920, Nos. 110-16, complete	42.50	12.50
*FIUME, 1918, Nos. 1-26, 201-3, 271, 301-12, 43 vars. on Hungary cpl.	82.77	14.50
*FIUME, 1920, Nos. 122-133, complete	24.50	7.35
*FRANCE (Offices in Egypt) ALEXANDRIA, 1921, Nos. 31-45	110.85	36.50
*FRANCE (in Egypt) PORT SAID, 1921, Nos. 33-45 & 42b, 15 vars. scarce	104.15	35.50
—— 1921, Nos. 57-64, quite rare		22.50
*FRENCH COLONIES, current issues, 1c-5frs. cpl. for 25 colonies	70.00	31.50
*GERMAN COLONIES, last "ship type" set for the 12 ex-colonies complete. 3pf-5mks, 147 values	55.00	24.50
LATVIA, 1919, Nos. 420-30, used on cover	83.50	40.00
*PARAGUAY, 1906, Nos. 356-380	116.41	22.50
*PERSIA, 1915, Nos. 560-77, 743-59, 917-33, postage, officials, parcel post	94.14	24.50
*SERBIA, 1916, Nos. 422-42, second Austrian occupation	22.45	10.00
*SPAIN, 1916, Nos. 564a, 469a, the two rare errors	90.00	37.50
*SYRIA, 1919, Nos. 1-10, complete, rare and desirable	126.50	60.00
*TOGO, 1914, Nos. 153, 4, 8, 9, 60, 61, 62, 7 values	96.30	37.50
TURKEY, 1915, Nos. 288-339, 921-32a, 1171-88, 76 vars. complete	148.27	49.50
*TURKEY, 1917, Nos. 446-545, 953-72, 1222-5, 1473-87, 145 vars. cpl.	360.00	160.00

H. E. HARRIS & CO.

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NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

AZERBAIDJAN. "Stamp Collecting" reports the issue of a 6000 rouble on 2000 rouble, green and blue.

BELGIUM. Mr. Henry Hooreman has shown us a new value to the current set of postage dues. 50c ultramarine, Perf. 14x13½.

DANTZIG. Theo. Champion sends us the illustrated Charity stamp which has been issued for the aid of the "small renters". We understand these stamps were only good for postage for a short time and were recalled (or demonetized) April 30th. Two values, perf. 14, watermarked hexagons. 50 M.+20 M. carmine and 100 M.+30 M. pale lilac.

There has also been issued in the large Lion and Arms type, 300 Mark green and red. Perf. 14.

EGYPT. We illustrate through the courtesy of Mr. Ch. Passalides the first value of the new Egyptian series. The portrait is that of King Fuad. 5 mill. brown, perforated 13¼ x13½, engraved at the Buolac Mint and issued April 16th, 1923.

ESTHONIA. Another homely stamp appears from this country, this time in large oblong form bearing a small outline map of Esthonia in the center surmounted by a Posthorn and flanked by the usual "EESTI POST" inscription. 100 M. pale olive green and blue, perf. 11½.

GERMANY. As the marks go down the postage does up and we now have a 3000 mark stamp in the large Numeral type. 3000 Mark grey brown, loz-

RARITIES
Are My Specialty.
T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

enge watermark, perf. 14. There have also been issued 5 values in the new numeral type, same watermark, perf. 14. These are 100 M. lilac, 200 M. red, 300 M. green, 400 M. brown and 500 M. fire red.

JAPAN

LITHUANIA

LITHUANIA

JAPAN. Seven additional values have been added to the 1922 "Mount Fujiyama" series. ½ sen brown, 1 sen orange, 1½ sen pale blue, 2 sen green, 3 sen rose, 4 sen scarlet and 19 sen deep blue.—"Stamp Collecting."

LITHUANIA. We illustrate the first of what appears to be a new issue. We are indebted to Mr. Karl Koslowski for the copy illustrated. 25 centai blue, perf. 11, unwatermarked. We have also received, through Theodore Champion, a 5 Litai in brown and blue, perf. 11, picturing the town hall of Vilna. This no doubt is a part of the new issue.

LUXEMBURG. The 10 franc pictorial, issued one stamp to a sheet, is now printed in sheets of fifty and the color has been changed to black. Mr. Hooreman shows us this stamp also in the form of an official, the surcharge "OFFICIEL" in red, obliquely across the stamp. The 10 franc in green may become scarce, especially in used condition.

WELCOME A. P. S. TO WASHINGTON

Week of August 13-18, 1923.

The Stamp Shoppe Inc. Will Hold the Philatelic Auction Sale on the Night of Tuesday, August 14th, in the Shoreham Hotel at 7:45 P. M.

Selected lots are solicited from the members, to whom a special rate will be made. This is going to be the greatest Convention ever held by the A. P. S. and will attract the best buyers from all over the world, insuring you high prices if your offerings are worthy.

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Harry B. Mason, Pres. **A. C. Mason, Treas.**

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Washington, D. C.

MEMEL. This new nation but old offender in unnecessary issues has again launched a number of new types inscribed "KLAIPEDA-MEMEL", some bear steamers, others winged anchors and four a light-house and there are also some new overprinted varieties. Space in these columns is more valuable than the stamps so we will save the listing for the present. Sometime when this country gives us breathing space we will give a summary of these issues to demonstrate why that grand old type of collector, the "general" collector, is turning to specialism.

POLAND. Current Arms type. 1000 M. brown, 2000 M. violet.

RUSSIA. Mr. Karl Koslowski advises us that the last issue, "Soldier type", 10, 20, 50, 70 & 100 roubles which was issued imperforate now comes perforated 14½x15 the same as the old Czar Issues.

SAN SALVADOR. Mr. C. Wondass shows us the latest provisional, 10c on the 2c of 1921 which he says will probably, together with the 5c surcharges on the 6c chronicled last month, be scarce items as the Postmaster of Salvador has placed an order with The American Bank Note Co. for an additional printing of the triangular 5c value and the 10c blue of the current series and some of the surcharges have been made in limited quantities.

SWITZERLAND. We illustrate the three designs, one on our cover page, of the new Swiss air mail stamps chronicled in our last number. These odd innovations in postage design, drawn by Karl Bickel, a Zurich artist, have the approval of most Swiss collectors who seem to consider them quite artistic.

TUNIS. From "Stamp Collecting" we learn that the full series of seventeen values of the postage stamps of the Regency have been overprinted with the device of the French "Croix de Guerre" and surcharged with new values. The set was issued in "limited" quantities and the postal validity was restricted. This is a charity set and no doubt issued for a worthy purpose, that is, the aid of the wounded in the Great War but as the amount that will go to this charity will be infinitesimal to the amount that stamp collectors will be mulcted of we hope that the set will be omitted from the various catalogues.

URUGUAY. We illustrate the "Artigas" commemorative issued Feb. 28th, 1923 at the time of the unveiling of the national memorial to General Artigas. The centers of the stamps are brown and it is reported that only 100,000 of each of the three values were issued. 2 centesimos carmine and brown, 5 centesimos violet & brown and 12 centesimos blue and brown.

SOCIETY ITEMS

CINCINNATI PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Society held March 28th, an election of officers was held and the following were elected to serve for the year 1923-24: President, George J. Gruen; Vice President, Ben Nelson; Secretary-Treasurer, R. M. Byland. Eighteen members attended the meeting and four new applications to membership were received, the total membership now being over forty. After the election of officers, a Stamp Auction was held which was liberally supported. Meeting adjourned at 10:30 P. M.—R. M. BYLAND, Secretary.

THE GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB:—The monthly business meeting of the Club was held the first Thursday in April as usual. Two members were admitted into the Club and two applications were posted. Mr. Hanford, member of the April entertainment committee, apologized for his inability to provide entertainment at this meeting.

An auction took place on the second and third Thursdays of the month.

Mr. O. S. Hart of Akron, Ohio, exhibited his fine collection of U. S. Mr. Hart's collection of U. S. is in 5 Volumes, the collection contains 1645 used and mint blocks, 90% of the blocks being used, and are of all sizes, among them is a superb lightly cancelled block of 21 90c 1888, there are also 841 pairs and strips used besides thousands of singles, shades, cancellations, etc. Mr. Hart has spent many years in making this collection and it is surprising how scarce some of the common stamps prior to 1900 are in blocks. After exhibiting his collections Mr. Hart offered three prizes to the members guessing the total number, pairs and strips and the total number blocks and the total of both. Mr. Good won all three prizes, being the closest, his guess being only about 50 out of the way on each item.—W. J. ZINK, Secretary.

THE GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB:—The Thirty-Third Anniversary meeting and banquet took place at the Hotel Cleveland, March 24th, 1923.

Twenty-eight members exhibited their collection during the afternoon and evening. U. S. collections and collections of U. S. cancellations outnumbered foreign collections. Seventy-five members and visitors viewed the exhibition.

The Banquet took place at 6:30 o'clock, as has been the custom of the Club. The Hanford Cup (a Silver Loving Cup donated to the Club at its twenty-fifth Anniversary by Mr. L. A. Hanford, and which is to be awarded each year to the member who in the opinion of the Cup Committee has done the most, either for the Club or for Philately) was awarded to Mr. Wear of Elyria, Ohio, for his work on the Oval Cancellations on U. S. Stamps.

After a few members relieved themselves of speeches the members returned to the exhibition room, and spent the balance of the evening exhibiting and viewing exhibits. The meeting adjourned at 10:30 P. M.—W. J. ZINK, Secretary.

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

CONNECTICUT.

NORWICH—Type described in Aug. 1921 A. P. on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent. Type II (U. I.) on issue of 1918-20, perf. 11, offset, 1 cent.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA—Type described in Aug. 1921 A. P. on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 8 cent.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—Type III (U. L) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent; 10 cent, inverted.
DEKALB—Type (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE—Type II, on issue of 1918-20, perf. 11, offset, 2 cent.

IOWA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS—(U. 6) bars 12 m.m. apart, on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

MISSOURI.

LOUISIANA—(U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent, 4 cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FRAMINGHAM—Type (U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 4 cent.
HYANNIS—Similar to (U. 22) only a trifle larger type, between heavy bars 10 m.m. apart and 1½ m.m. thick, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 6 cent.
LEOMINSTER—(U. 3) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 8 cent, 10 cent.

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MANSFIELD—Type I, on issue of 1914-15, perf. 10, 4 cent.
TAUNTON—Type described in Nov. 1922 A. P., on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 10 cent.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—Type II (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 5 cent. Type described in Oct. 1922 A. P., on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 10 cent.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Type VII on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO—Type VI on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, inverted, double, 1 cent. Same as type VI, except that a hair line has been added outside the 15 m.m. bar, about ¾ m.m. above and below, on issue of 1918-20, perf. 11, offset, 3 cent.
LONG ISLAND CITY—Type II (U. 5) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 3 cent.
NEW YORK—Type X, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 3 cent. Type XII on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 5 cent.
ROCHESTER—In last months chronicle Type VIII (U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent, should have been 30 cent.
SCHENECTDAY—Type I (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CLAREMONT—Horizontal inscription in two lines of upper and lower case letters, capitals sans-serif, 4½ m.m. high, between fine lines 16½ m.m. apart, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, reading up, 4 cent.

NEW JERSEY.

LITTLE SILVER—Type III (U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.
NEWARK—Type IV on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 10 cent.
PATERSON—Type III (U. 14) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 8 cent.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA—Type VI, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 6 cent.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI—Type VI (U. 3) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 4 cent, 6 cent.
CLEVELAND—Vertical inscription in two lines of capitals with serifs, 2 m.m. high, in frame 15½ m.m. x 10 m.m. reading down, on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10 vertically, parts of three impressions on each stamp, 4 cent.

South and Central America, Hayti, Mexico.

If you are having trouble filling in your vacant spaces in any of these countries, send me your Want List, or better still, ask to see one of my Unexcelled Selections of the country in which you are interested. You will be surprised at the completeness of my line.

A. ROTERBERG, 3753 Wilton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CLEVELAND—(U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 7 cent, 10 cent.
PAINESVILLE—Type described in April 1922, A. P., on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 4 cent.

ONTARIO.

OTTAWA—Type A, on issue of 1922, 1 cent, yellow.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CLEARFIELD—Type I (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
PITTSBURGH—Type VI (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
READING—Described in May 1922 A. P., on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 10 cent.
WEST GROVE—Type VII on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

QUEBEC.

MONTREAL—Type B on issue of 1922, 1 cent yellow, 2 cent yellow green.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—Type III (U. 5) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 6 cent, 8 cent.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS—Horizontal inscription in two lines of capitals with serifs, similar to (U. 15) but very much smaller, letters 1½ m.m. high, between lines 12 m.m. apart and ½ m.m. thick, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent.

WISCONSIN.

KENOSHA—Type II on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 6 cent. Horizontal inscription in two lines of sans-serif capitals 5 m.m. high, between lines 16 m.m. apart and ½ m.m. thick, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 50 cent.

WEST VIRGINIA.

MARTINSBURG—(U. 6) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 50 cent.

Mr. Robert Haines reports finding the current type of NAPA, CAL. with the NAPA normal and the CAL. inverted, which he says he believes to be an unusual precancel. He also reports FRAMINGHAM, MASS., 3 cent, 6 cent, inverted, 10 cent, inverted, 20 cent, inverted, 50 cent, inverted. PETALUMA, CAL., 5 cent, Roosevelt.

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St. Anthony Falls Sta., Minneapolis, Minn.

REPORT of the SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 9. **May 1, 1923.**

Applications Pending.

Fuller, E. B.	Duffy, Jas. E.	Rackliffe, Walter C.
Gray, Francis L.	Freeman, Lt. Col. F. F.	Randall, Dr. Francis D.
McClusky, Wm. E.	Fuchs, G. M.	Reinhardt, Theodore
Piva, Celestine	Gittis, Samuel	Reynolds, Walter V.
Salianoff, Oscar	Hirrschoff, Dr. E.	Schaap, Martin
Smith, Craig P.	Hitchcock, Jno. S.	Shelgren, Olaf W.
Abrahams, Dr. Jos. N.	Hoffman, J. J.	Snyder, Chas. F.
Anderson, S. K.	Hughes, Hugh W.	Snyder, Roy H.
Barrows, Edwin A.	Keister, Herbert E.	Spohn, Lewis G.
Bittner, Mark R.	Kilbourn, Olin B.	Tantum, R. W.
Brun, A.	Kurth, Alfred	Uzekovsky, Jacob
Butler, Rev. A. A.	Loewing, Reinhold D.	Watson, E. L.
Chaffee, Jos. G.	Madsen, L. P.	Wellington, Arthur E.
Chapman, A. W.	Manning, Wm. F.	Wheeler, Alden M.
Charbonneau, J. A.	McCullough, Wm. J.	Willard, Clayton H.
Clarke, Bates E.	Metcalf, Franklin P.	Wolf, Morris M.
Clifford, Wm. M.	Miller, Dr. F. H.	Wondasz, C.
Cooper, Eugene S.	Milock, Robert	Zuckerman, Harry R.
Davis, Edw. M.	Peters, Fritz	Paul, Moritz

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

2853 Ams, Chas. M.	2846 Champion, Theo.	4699 Farish, James
3437 Prouty, O. B.		

Applications Posted.

Adams, Horace C., R. F. D. No. 1, Box 24, Glendora, Calif.; Age 19; Student; Guaranteed by F. M. Adams, Glendora, Calif.; Reference: Glendora Citrus Assn., Glendora, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Anderson, E. W., 5330 Montrose Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 21; Draftsman; Reference: P. O. Palmquist, 164 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Ash, E. M., P. O. Box 2485, Havana, Cuba; Age 39; G. M.; Reference: Royal Bank of Canada, Prado 78, Havana, Cuba; Proposed by Cecil J. Dale.

Avery, A. M., 308 S. Harwood St., Dallas, Tex.; Age 31; Cashier; Reference: H. W. Blanks, Y. M. C. A., Dallas, Tex.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Becker, E. S., 412 Huron St., South Haven, Mich.; Age 21; Student; Reference: Richard Woellhaf, Kalamazoo St., South Haven, Mich.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Berman, Henry, P. O. Box 88, R. F. D. No. 2, Rochester, N. Y.; Age 34; Auditor & Office Manager; Reference: Lincoln Alliance Bank, Rochester, N. Y.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Berry, Edw. H., 805 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Age 52; Civil Engineer; Reference: Ben B. Nelson, 708 4th Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

Blanks, H. W., Y. M. C. A., Dallas, Tex.; Age 41; Bus. Secy., Y. M. C. A.; References: Southern Natl. Bnk., Dallas, Tex.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Bock, Dr. Geo. W., 2266 A S. Compton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 67; Physician and Surgeon; Reference: R. H. Eilers, 1627A Euclid St., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by Arthur H. Tichenor.

Bowden, Lemuel, 818 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.; Age legal; Depy. Col. of Customs; Reference: Dr. Wm. Evans, Norfolk, Va.; Proposed by John L. Howard.

Bowman, Robt. B., 502 S. Magnolia St., Monrovia, Calif.; Age asked for; Student; Reference: C. S. Thompson, Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Buckingham, H. G., Apt. D, 1550 Ogden St., Denver, Colo.; Age 35; Stocks & Bonds; Reference: Wm. Joyner & Co., Boston Bldg., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by F. W. Reid.

Bugg, Wadsworth, Box 846, Norfolk, Va.; Age 32; Chief Clerk; Reference: J. K. Waitt, Norfolk, Va.; Proposed by John L. Howard.

Carr, Geo. S., 2436 G St., San Diego, Calif.; Age 47; Salesman; Reference: Gillons Nelson Co., 1041 5th St., San Diego, Calif.; Proposed by C. Lee Tubbs.

Carter, D. H., 6548 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 30; Mgr.; Reference: L. Josephson, 8 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by B. F. Enelow.

Dvorak, John A., 5658 Hamlet Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; Age 45; Foreman, Am. S. & W. Co.; Reference: J. J. Kroupa, 5319 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Ehlers, Jules E., 1907 Burnett St., Wichita Falls, Tex.; Age 62; Civil Engineer; Reference: Wilmar Edgar, Cherokee, Ia.; Proposed by LeRoy C. Brown.

Elliott, Byron, 235 S. Bonnie Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Age 48; Mechanic; Reference: Jacob Weigel, Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Giese, Henry N., 34 Livermore Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Age 42; Retail Dry Goods; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by Hubert L. Clark.

Hartman, R. W., Merrimac Mines, Va.; Age 24; Store Mgr.; Reference: C. E. Nickles, 122 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Gowen, Albert S., 1020 Daveru Ave., St. Paul, Minn.; Age 38; Mfgr.; Reference: S. B. Fredercik, Bremmer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.; Proposed by Alfred B. Cassell.

Issler, Clarence H., 21 Dover St., Worcester, Mass.; Age 33; Bookkeeper; Reference: Edw. F. Coffin, 135 Central St., Worcester, Mass.; Proposed by LeRoy C. Brown.

Jaeger, Geo. Harald, Huckester 10, Libau, Latvia; Age 42; Stamp Dealer & Ed.; Reference: Eugene Klein, Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

Howard, Chas. Robt., 1514 Third Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.; Age 22; Stock Clerk; Reference: Richard Stone, 4133 Syndale Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.; Proposed by E. M. Oleson.

Kade, Arthur W., Box 160, Sheboygan, Wis.; Age 33; Artist & Aquatic Biologist; Reference: Martin Halverson, Bank of Sheboygan, Sheboygan, Wis.; Proposed by Wilson Free.

Kirby, Dr. Harold, 2603 Colfax Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.; Age 55; Trav. Salesman; Reference: Economist Stamp Co., New York City; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Kuhn, W. T. C., 244 Courtland St., Atlanta, Ga.; Age 45; Musician & Stamp Dealer; Reference: W. H. Mitchell, 10½ E. Harris St., Atlanta, Ga.; Proposed by Karl Pathe.

Lilley, Edwin W., Eden, N. Y.; Age 29; Landscape Gardener; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by O. J. Richardson.

Mason, Dr. E. G., 520 First St. E., Calgary, Alb., Canada; Age 49; Physician & Surgeon; Reference: Geo. R. Johnson, Col. of Phys. & Surg., Calgary, Canada; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Michel, A. Eugene, 116 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.; Age 43; Adv. Agt.; Reference: Nassau Stamp Co., New York City; Proposed by Geo. B. Sloane.

Molitor, Peter, Box 114, Plainfield, Ill.; Age 46; Tailor; Reference: Peoples State Bank, Plainfield, Ill.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Nelson, Hubert D. P., 790 41st St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 14; Enterprise Stamp Co.; Guaranteed by Geo. W. Nelson, 790 41st St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Reference: L. S. Mattoon, 716 Caswell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by Edward A. Wille.

Newman, George E., R. F. D. #1, Hermon, N. Y.; Age 29; Machinist; Reference: McCormeck & Wilson, Hermon, N. Y.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Pogue, Henry, 9 Beechcrest Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio; Age 40; Secy.-Treas. Pogue Co.; Reference: F. G. Huntington, 1st Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

Reggiani, Leo, 19 Bedford St., New York City; Age 23; Artist; Reference: A. Gerometta, Venezia Antique Shop, 166 6th Ave., New York; Proposed by W. C. Moroni.

Richardson, H. M., Box 105, Mexia, Tex.; Age 38; Wholesale Groceries; Reference: J. K. Strecker, Baylor Univ., Waco, Tex.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Saint-Loup, Emile, 275 Craig St. W., Montreal, Canada; Age legal; Importer of Religious Goods; Reference: Bradstreet. Vahan Mozian, 1409 Broadway, New York City; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Saunders, Geo. W., 57 Ludgate Hill, London, E. C., England; Age 40; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Plumridge & Co., 61 Chancery Lane, London, W. C., England; Proposed by Ross O'Shaughnessy.

Smith, George Wm., 115 Addison Rd., Brighton, England; Age 52; Clerk; Reference: C. W. Snok, 23 Brigden St., Brighton, England; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Stromberg, E. F., 13 S. Robinson St., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Age 47; Mgr. Wall Paper Dept.; Reference: C. E. Severn, 118 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by E. R. Jacobs.

Ward, Dr. Herbert C., 1420 Shenandoah Rd., Toledo, Ohio; Age 45; Research Bacteriologist; Reference: Geo. O. Hill, Coml. Sav. Bnk. & Trust Co., Toledo, Ohio; Proposed by H. Preston Toskins.

Wills, Frank F., Box 1426, St. Johns, Newfoundland; Age 29; Cashier; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by Willard O. Wylie.

Witt, Ernest A. Jr., 122 Andrew St., Springfield, Mass.; Age 25; Machine Designer; Reference: Leroy E. Gardner, Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co., Springfield, Mass.; Proposed by Wm. C. Stone.

Woodin, Mark S., 128 W. 19th St., Olympia, Wash.; Age 35; Structural Draftsman; Reference: W. P. Taylor, 826 Glass St., Olympia, Wash.; Proposed by J. M. Hitt.

Zadlud, Jas. A., 1439 S. Komensky Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 33; Vice Pres. Petroleum Products Co.; Reference: Frank Motis, 1447 S. Kamensky Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by Chas. J. Nissen.

Application for Reinstatement.

4112 Lawrence, J. E., Box 615, Pasadena, Calif.; Age 38; Banker; Reference: Byron Elliott, 235 S. Bonnie Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

New Stockholders.

6749 Kringel, Jno. C., 3429 Tennyson St., Denver, Colo.
6750 Allison, A. Crawford G., 104 W. Mermaid Lane, Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.
6751 Aretz, Frank, Winthrop Apts., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
6752 Arnold, Alan F., 419 Euclid Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
6753 Bentien, Daniel A., 219 E. 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6754*Bigelow, Leslie P., 725 Lincoln Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
6755 Billings, M. T., 4809 Freemont Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
6756 Bloom, Paul K., 1844 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.
6757 Brannon, Peter A., Box 358, Montgomery, Ala.
6758 Bratzel, Paul T., 1029 19th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
6759 Bzoekhuis, Cap. H., Magelang, Java, D. E. I.
6760 Buckey, R. C., 712 Bowen St., Dayton, Ohio.
6761 Butzen, C., 5059 Seyburn Ave., Detroit, Mich.
6762 Claflin, Albert W., 180 Medway St., Providence, R. I.
6763 Cobb, Frank, 534 Walnut St., Royersford, Pa.
6764*Cook, I. Donald A., 21 Victoria St., Simcoe, Ont., Canada.
6765*Crone, Sam, Walnut Ave., Woodlawn, Wheeling, W. Va.
6766*Draper, Bertram C., 532 N. First St., Marshalltown, Ia.
6767 Eilers, Herman F., 162 Watanga Ave., Corning, N. Y.
6768 Ekeley, Prof. Jno. B., 703 11th St., Boulder, Colo.
6769 Ginn, Geo. C., 115 Moorgate, London E. C. 2, England.
6770 Grace, F. H., 1119 Iowa St., Davenport, Ia.
6771 Gorham, Amos S., Box 417, Bristol, R. I.
6772 Hagenbaugh, W. L., 1146 W. 31st St., Los Angeles, Calif.
6773 Harris, Keith Edwin, 176 N. Main St., Wellsville, N. Y.
6774 Haynes, C. W., Box 16, Marion, Ky.
6775 Hoeft, Walter R., 2336 Roosevelt Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
6776 Huetson, Roy H., R. D. 3, Mexico, N. Y.
6777 Jacobs, A. F., Box 1747, Birmingham, Ala.
6778 Jeican, Constantine P., 666 Grant St., Watertown, N. Y.
6779 Jones, Carlton B., 1914 Holland Ave., Utica, N. Y.
6780 Josling, Lionel M., 147 Leadenhall St., London E. C. 3, England.
6781 Kaemmerlen, Jos. L., 117 Fleishel Ave., Tyler, Tex.
6782 Kline, Gardiner, Evening Record, Amsterdam, N. Y.
6783 Kranz, Karl J., 223 Gardner Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.
6784*Kurtz, John L., West Front St., Clearfield, Pa.
6785 Lumbley, Jos. E., 1530 Rogers Ave., San Antonio, Tex.

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T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG-

6786 McFadden, A. M., 3105 Ash St., Mt. Rainier, Md.
6787 McNabb, Geo. C., 229 W. Seymour St., Philadelphia, Pa.
6788 Meyer, H. C., 337 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6789 Monroe, Grant W., Box 77, Kenwood, Calif.
6790*Moritz, F. Palmer, Raritan Ave., East Bound Brook, N. J.
6791 Neves, Elisa, Casilla 645, Hontevideo, Uruguay.
6792 Nickerson, Ralph H., Box 323, Haughton, Mich.
6793 O'Callaghan, Thos. A., 66 Fisher Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
6794 Parche, Erich, Apartado 28, Cordoba, Ver., Mexico.
6795 Parker, W. R., Box 734, Stockton, Calif.
6796*Pattie, Barton D., 707 Chestnut Ave., Waynesboro, Va.
6797 Richmond, W. L., Warburton Bldg., Yonkers, N. Y.
6798 Roman, John, Apt. 5, 2207 Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.
6799 Schultz, Fred J., 1919 Bellevue Rd., Harrisburg, Pa.
6800 Skillern, Dr. Ross H., Montgomery Ave. & Bleddyn Rd., Ardmore, Pa.
6801 Spaulding, Clifford L., 375 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
6802 Sullivan, Dr. Richard, 2116 Central Ave., Kearney, Neb.
6803 Taylor, Dr. Rex T., 33 W. 42nd St., New York City.
6804 Son, Theo C. van, 51 Major St., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
6805 Warncke, Wm. F., 927 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.
6806 White, Donald G., 185 E. Mountain St., Pasadena, Calif.
6807 Whittemore, F. B., 64th St. & West End Ave., New York City.
6808 Wiener, Henry, 403 Perkins St., Oakland, Calfi.
6809 Wightman, Frank A., 449 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark, N. J.
6810 Wilkins, Chas. L., 228 S. Marengo Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
6811*Winheld, Jerome S., 943 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
6812 Wurlitzer, Rudolph H., 121 E. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Reinstated.

2526 Bergman, George Gustin, c/o Arbuckle Bros., Jalapa, Ver., Mexico.
774 Gottesleben, R. M., Box 571, Denver, Colo.
2971 Gould, Dr. Edwin M., 24 School St., Rockland, Me.
2553 Hawkins, Harry M., Box 126, Homer, La.
4476 Schirmer, Godfrey, 1350 Franklin St., Denver, Colo.
2229 Wagner, Carl H., 113 N. Centre St., Pottsville, Pa.

Replaced on Roll.

4097 Barker, Roy S., 619 Chestnut St., Springfield, Mass.
6251 Bennett, K. Howe, 94 Kuder Ave., Akron, Ohio.
3158 Bolaffi, Alberto, Turin, Italy, via. Rome 31.
4782 Hays, Jas. A., 3211 N. 31st St., Tacoma, Wash.
5414 Kinsel, E. C., Newcastle, Wash.
4698 Preston, W. D., 13455 Phillips Ave., East Cleveland, Ohio.

Application Returned.

Taylor, Geo. Raymond, Box 116, Beebe, Que., Canada.

Resignation Received.

3975 Tebbe, Tugust, 893 E. 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues.

6088 Cone, Earl K., 706 Main St., Las Vegas, N. M.

Deceased.

6334 Kendall, B. F., S. Forest St., Marienville, Pa.

Change of Address.

192-6300 Bingenheimer, Clyde E., from Minneapolis, Minn., to Box 32, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
3254 Blackwell, William, from 1831 Jones St. to 1728 Balboa St., San Francisco, Calif.
6457 Blogg, Cecil F., from Seattle, Wash. to 4022 N. 27th St., Tacoma, Wash.
5458 Campbell, Gordon J. from 1132 Sunset Ave. to R. D. #2, Box 264, Pasadena, Calif.
6688 DeWitt, Fred J. from 5518 Kimbark Ave. to 5928 Normal Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
6428 Dougherty, C. E. from Mt. Upton, N. Y. to South New Berlin, N. Y.
2220 Greenbaum, W. A. from 1936 Welton St. to 1710 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.
2136 Hibbard, Chas. S. from 69 Genesee St. to 407 Arcade Bldg., Utica, N. Y.
5138 Hudson, Paul R. from East Cleveland to 3131 Washington Blvd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
3558 Krippner, L. L. from Jacksonville, Fla. to Box 615, Minneaplois, Minn.
5766 Miller, B. K. from Milwaukee, Wis. to Wild Rose, Waushara Co., Wis.
4719 Stromberg, J. N. from 722 Grace St. to 1446 Thorne Ave., Chicago, Ill.
5114 Wear, Burt C. from Elyria, O. to 663 Fulton St., Elkhart, Ind.

Membership Summary.

Membership April 1, 1923		2344
New Stockholders		64
Reinstated		6
Replaced on Roll		6
		2420
Dropped for non-payment of dues	1	
Deceased	1	2
Total Membership May 1, 1923		2418

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!

The rare U. S. Revenue stamps imperf.—such as 1c-3c Playing Cards, $1.30-1.60-1.90 Foreign Exchange, $2.00 and $5.00 Probate of Will, $2.50-3.50 Inland Exchange and all of the $10.00, 15.00, 20.00, $25.00, 50.00, $200.00. Also, all rare ones of the Second and Third issues, as well as the Proprietaries and all Inverts.

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I am always in the market for fine U. S. stamps, either used or unused. Send what you have at your own price. If not too high you will get your cash by return mail.

H. F. COLMAN,

2nd National Bank Bldg., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Official Notices.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.

Nominations of candidates for the election of a Board of Directors to consist of a President, Board of Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, International Secretary and two Directors at large to serve the Society for the fiscal year 1923-24 are now in order and will be received by the secretary. The election to be held at the 38th Annual Meeting, Washington, D. C., August 14th to 16th, 1923. The formal call for the Annual Meeting and the appointment of Committees by President C. F. Heyerman is published in this issue.

C. F. HEYERMAN, President.
H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

The 38th Annual Convention of the Society for the election of Directors and the transaction of all such other business as may be legally brought before it, will be called to order at Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, August the fourteenth, 1923, at ten o'clock in the morning and upon succeeding days till all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve on

The Committee on Credentials:

P. M. Wolsieffer, Chairman; Rev. C. C. Silvester, W. C. Stone, H. F. Dunkhorst, William A. Johnson.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve on

The Committee on Arrangements:

Howard C. Beck, Chairman; T. Russell Hungerford, Vice Chairman; C. E. Nickles, William H. Boatwright, Dr. F. H. Chittenden.

The Hotel Shoreham is hereby designated as Convention Headquarters.

C. FREDERIC HEYERMAN, President.

Established 1889 **P. M. WEISS, Mgr. & Prop.**
Member: A.S.D.A.; A.P.S. (Life Member)

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Medium priced approval selections adapted to the requirements of the collector who has less than 12,000 varieties.

A-1 Quality, Lowest Prices: Backed by 33 years experience.
Descriptive circulars on request.

604 Race Street **Cincinnati, Ohio.**

REPORT *of the* TREASURER

MAY 1st, 1923.

STOCK FUND.		
Balance	$6430.66	
Receipts	31.00	$6461.66
LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.		
Balance		$3880.00
GENERAL FUND.		
Balance	$1191.89	
Receipts	49.77	
	$1241.66	
Disbursements	$ 134.71	$1106.95
INSURANCE FUND.		
Balance	$3293.72	
Receipts	332.52	
	$3626.24	
Disbursements	256.02	$3370.22
EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.		
Balance	$ 1.05	
Receipts	.15	$ 1.20
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.		
Balance		$ 43.45
AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.		
Balance—Debit	$ 481.34	
Disbursements	357.86	
	$ 839.20	
Receipts	230.68	
Debit Balance		$ 608.52
		$14254.96
ASSETS.		
Bonds	$8500.34	
Cash	5754.62	$14254.96

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 36. JUNE, 1923. No. 9.

INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION.

London, England, May 14th-26th, 1923.

The great international Exhibition and Philatelic Congress held under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society was, as stated by one of our contemporaries, a "golden fortnight" and eclipsed in every way similar affairs of the past. Thousands of collectors from all parts of the world, Kings, Princes, Ambassadors and American millionaires joined in the throngs that viewed the marvelous array of stamps exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Hall and paid tribute to the King of Hobbies. The exhibition was opened, May 14th, by the Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., Postmaster General of Great Britain, who paid warm tribute to Philately as a "magnificent Hobby" and made public some startling statistics of the present day postal service. The visitors were also addressed by the Hon. Irving Clover, Third Ass't. Postmaster General of the United States who came as the representative of the United States with the Government stamp exhibit which was one of the centers of attraction throughout the fortnight. A fine orchestra supplied music each afternoon and evening and lantern lectures were given by prominent philatelists on subjects of both general and specialized interest. On Thursday evening, May 17th, the official banquet was held at the Hotel Cecil, over 400 attending and practically every country of the world was represented by one or more distinguished collectors. There were numerous speakers of note at this affair, among them, Mr. F. J. Melville, Chairman, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., M. P., the Right Hon. Earl Buxton, P. C., G. C. M. G., the Right Hon. Viscount Burnham, C. H., W. Dorning Becton, Esq., Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M. P., Mrs. H. P. Terry and John N. Luff, Esq., of New York. At the Banquet the International Jury, composed of W. Dorning Becton, A. De Reuterskiold, Emilio Diena, John N. Luff, R. B. Yardley, H. P. Manus, Nils Strandel and G. Gilbert announced the awards which owing to the large number of collections exhibited required the Committee to remain in almost constant session for four and one half days. In the report of the jury special mention was made of the exhibits made "hors concours" and of which they said "Special reference must likewise be made of the exhibits entered hors concours. All of these were important and most of them of the highest standard of Philatelic interest, and in this connection the felicitations of the judges are offered to Dr. Carroll Chase, for his United States One Cent 1851-57 issues reconstructed sheets and to Mr. Fulcher for his collection of Japan". The awards made in the principal classes were as follows:—

AWARDS.

Class A.—Championship.

SECTION 1.

Grand Gold.—Chas. Lathrop Pack ..... Victoria
Special Grand Gold.—W. Martello Gray ..... Great Britain
Gold.—Arthur Hind ..... Mauritius

SECTION 2.

Grand Gold.—A. J. Warren ..... Holland and Colonies
Special Grand Gold.—Arthur Hind ..... Spain
Gold.—Alfred Lichtenstein ..... Switzerland
Special Silver.—George Caroly ..... Belgium

SECTION 3.

Grand Gold.—Arthur Hind ..... United States
Special Grand Gold.—T. W. Hall ..... Peru
Gold.—A. S. Mackenzie-Low ..... Egypt

Class B.—Great Britain.

SECTION 1.

Silver.—Eliot Lewis ..... Great Britain
Bronze.—D. Pick ..... Great Britain

SECTION 2.

Gold.—J. Steele Higgins ..... Great Britain

SECTION 3.

No Award.

SECTION 4.

Silver.—W. Dodd ..... Great Britain
Bronze.—W. H. Must ..... Great Britain

Class C.—British Empire.

SECTION 1.

Special Grand Gold.—W. J. Webster ..... British Guyana
Gold.—Herbert R. Oldfield ..... India
Silver.—Thomas Heath ..... Ceylon

SECTION 2.

Gold.—J. H. Chapman ..... Queensland
Silver.—P. R. England ..... Wester Australia
Silver.—Arthur Newton Pack ..... New Zealand
Special Silver.—Henry Harvey ..... Victoria
Special Silver.—George Ginger ..... New South Wales

SECTION 3.

Bright's Silver Cup.—Mrs. Field ..... Cape of Good Hope
Gold.—R. F. A. Riesco ..... Cape of Good Hope
Silver.—Harold J. Reckitt ..... Nevis
Silver.—W. Dimsdale Stocker ..... Straits Settlements

SECTION 4.

Gold.—Alfred F. Lichtenstein ..... New Brunswick and Nova Scotia
Silver.—R. W. T. Jones ..... Canada

SECTION 5a.

Silver.—Col. R. D. H. Lockhart ..... Sarawak
Special Silver.—Dr. E. W. Floyd ..... Heligoland
Bronze.—J. C. North ..... Cyprus
Bronze.—A. L. Pemberton ..... Cyprus

SECTION 5b.

Special Gold.—L. E. Bradbury ..... Bahamas
Special Silver.—A. G. Johnsen ..... Malta
Special Silver.—Rev. C. S. Morton ..... Jamaica
Special Silver.—H. L. Vogel ..... New Republic
Bronze.—S. A. Brown ..... Gambia
Bronze.—Harold J. Reckitt ..... Grenada

SECTION 5c.

Bronze.—Dr. E. W. Floyd ..... British Levant
Bronze.—H. Dormer Legge ..... Sudan
Bronze.—W. H. Lawson ..... Falkland Islands

SECTION 7.

Roberts' Silver Cup.—Charles J. D. Lees ..... British Empire, K. G.
Silver.—Charles Nixon ..... British Empire, K. G.
Bronze.—F. W. Hilton ..... British Empire, K. G.

Class D.—Europe and Colonies.

SECTION 1.

Gold.—G. A. Higlett ..... Turkey
Silver.—R. T. Parkinson ..... Oldenburg
Bronze.—H. L. Hayman ..... Hungary

SECTION 2.

Sefi Pemberton Trophy.—Lt.-Col. G. S. F. Napier ..... Greece
Gold.—R. T. Parkinson ..... Sicily
Special Gold.—T. W. Hall ..... Greece
Silver.—J. A. Klemann ..... Greece
Special Silver.—H. L. Hayman ..... Sicily
Bronze.—F. D. Walters ..... Greece
Bronze.—Owen Fearnley ..... Greece

SECTION 3.

Gold.—A. Odfjell . . . . . Norway
Silver.—F. A. Ellis . . . . . Finland
Bronze.—F. A. Ellis . . . . . Russia

SECTION 4.

Special Silver Gilt.—Marques de Valdefuentes . . . . . Spain
Special Silver.—G. W. Armitage . . . . . Spain

SECTION 5.

No Award.

SECTION 6.

Bronze.—Joseph Wright . . . . . Belgian Congo

Class E.—America.

SECTION 3.

Gold.—G. W. Armitage . . . . . United States, 1847-60
Special Gold.—Hon. E. R. Ackerman . . . . . United States, 1847-60
Special Gold.—Sir N. E. Waterhouse . . . . . United States, 1847-60

SECTION 7.

Special Gold.—E. S. Knapp . . . . . Confederate States
Silver Gilt.—A. Leon Adutt . . . . . Confederate States

SECTION 9.

No Award.

SECTION 10.

Special Gold.—T. W. Hall . . . . . Venezuela
Silver.—G. H. Dannatt . . . . . Chile
Silver.—R. F. A. Riesco . . . . . Chile

SECTION 11.

Silver.—H. Ahrens . . . . . Nicaragua
Bronze.—J. R. M. Albrecht . . . . . Guatemala

Class F.—Other Countries.

SECTION 1.

Gold.—H. R. Ooldñeld . . . . . Persia
Silver Gilt.—Walter Pears . . . . . Siam

SECTION 2.

Silver Gilt.—Major E. J. G. Moffatt . . . . . Egypt
Bronze.—D. Pick . . . . . Egypt

Class G.—Single Issues, Re-entries, Retouches Specialized.

SECTION 1.

Gold.—Alfred Lichtenstein . . . . . Canada (Pence Issues)
Special Silver Gilt.—Frank Wadham . . . . . Great Britain (1d. black, 1840)
Silver.—D. C. Gray . . . . . Holland (1852 Issue)
Bronze.—W. J. Cochrane . . . . . Argentine (Rivadaira Issue)

SECTION 2.

Gold.—Hugo Griebert . . . . . Turkey (1863 Issue)
Silver.—Charles Lathrop Pack . . . . . Uruguay (Diligencia Issue, 18567-)
Bronze.—Fred. D. Walters . . . . . Chile (Lithograph Issue of 1854)

SECTION 3.

No Awards.

SECTION 5.

Gold.—Bertram McGowan . . . . . Great Britain (1d. red, Die II)
Silver.—D. C. Gray . . . . . India (1854 Issue)
Silver.—Edward S. Knapp . . . . . U. S. (New Orleans, 5 cents, 1861)
Silver.—Sir N. E. Waterhouse . . . . . U. S. (New York, 5 cents, 1845)
Special Silver.—Ben. Goodfellow . . . . . Norway (4 skill., 1863-1866 Issue)
Bronze.—Herbert R. Oldfield . . . . . Bolivia (1866-68 Issue)
Bronze.—P. A. Mossin . . . . . Norway (4 skill. blue, 1855)

SECTION 6.

Silver.—Ben. Goodgellow . . . . . Re-entries (Various Countries)
Bronze.—Bertram McGowan . . . . . Re-entries (Great Britain, 1d. red, Die I)

SECTION 7.

Silver.—L. Meinertzhagen . . . . . Retouches (Various Countries, Sicily)
Bronze.—R. W. Wilkinson . . . . . Retouches (Holland, 1852-1867)
Bronze.—Ben. Goodfellow . . . Retouches (New Zealand, First type, 2d., Plate II)

Class H.—War and Post-War Stamps.

SECTION 1.

Silver Plaque.—B. H. Manus . . . . . Entries 195, 201
(Association Nouvelle de Timbrologie.)
Bronze.—Khan Bahadur Pudumjee.

SECTION 2.

Bronze.—Major Chas. Bagnall . . . . . Ukraine

SECTION 3.

Silver.—H. L. Sargent . . . . . Hejaz
Bronze.—Donald McDonald . . . . . North-West Pacific Islands
Bronze.—Major J. J. Darlow . . . . . Palestine and Trans-Jordania
Bronze.—R. E. D. Francis . . . . . Palestine and Trans-Jordania

SECTION 4.

Silver.—Capt. R. W. Brierley . . . . . Batoum
Silver.—Major E. J. G. Moffat . . . . . Cilicia

All the stamps for which the prizes were given were on Exhibition at the Horticultural Hall and to both collectors and public the rarity exhibit of Mr. Arthur Hind, who is quite often referred to as the "American Ferrari", was the stellar attraction. His Majesty, The King of England visited the exhibition on May 18th, accompanied by his philatelic secretary, Mr. E. D. Bacon, C. V. O., and made a critical examination of all the stamps, especially those of Mauritius and the famous 1c British Guiana exhibited by Mr. Arthur Hind. The King, who takes great interest in every phase of stamp collecting, honoured close on a hundred philatelists with a command to Buckingham Palace and showed them the Royal collection, consisting of two hundred special albums of stamps of Great Britain and colonies. His Majesty personally explained to his visitors items of special note in his collection and all were surprised at the breadth of his philatelic knowledge.

The Swedish Crown Prince visited the Exhibition and gave special attention to the rarities of his own country, the unique 3 skillingo-banco, error of color of 1855, publicly shown for the first time holding his attention for some minutes. Notable visitors from foreign countries included, The Japanese Ambassador, the Polish Minister, the Esthonian Minister, the Latvian Minister, the Lithuanian Minister, the Governor of Gold Coast Colony, the Chinese Charge d'Affairs, the Peruvian Charge d'Affairs, the High Commissioner for South Africa, the Latvian Minister, the Bulgarian attache, Mr. W. Irving Glover, U. S. 3rd Ass't. P. M., U. S. Senator Frelinghusen, Congressman E. R. Ackerman, Dr. and Mrs. Carroll Chase, Mr. B. W. H. Poole of Los Angeles, Mr. John N. Luff, President of the New York Collectors Club, Dr. Emilio Diena of Rome, Mr. T. A. Pope of British Guiana, Mr. L. J. Flerlage, U. S., Baron Leijonhufvud and many others. The exhibits of the dealers and manufacturers were almost of equal interest to the collections shown. A model postage stamp factory was set up in operation and a special stamp, the prize winning design of the competition arranged by the Exhibition Committee, was printed on watermarked paper of novel design. In the dealers stalls were shown every possible philatelic accessory in additions to a great wealth of fine stamps offered for sale. All the arrangements for the comfort and amusement of the visitors were carried out in an ideal manner and the happy consensus of opinion of those fortunate enough to attend was that the J. P. S. officials have set a mark that will be difficult to equal and impossible to surpass.

EARLY ISSUES: U. S. AND FOREIGN

My stock contains many superb copies of these popular stamps, priced reasonably according to condition and rarity. Glad to send these on approval as well as later issues. Please send want list or specify what countries desired.

R. H. MOWER

Early Issues My Specialty.

12 Geary St. **San Francisco, Cal.**

THE STAMP.

By SIGGE STROMBERG.

A Translation and Adaptation by Eric Kling from the Swedish "Filatelisten of Gothenberg."

Whether philatelists can be considered fully sane or not is a question which has occupied the scientific world for many years. I do not wish to seek to answer that here, but will content myself by saying that Brown was a philatelist.

He was not one of those archaeological philatelists who knows every stamp in the world better than his own mamma and can quote Scott word for word, but more of an amateur and there were moments when he was doubtful whether the orange 10c of 1880 was worth more than the brown 10 of Venezuela 1888 or vice versa.

This little weakness he never let on, but always gave the impression to stamp dealers that never had a stamp left the printers but he knew how many teeth it had, and the color and size of its watermark. However, at home by himself he read Scott and studied his album, and wept many bitter tears on the fact that in spite of all his studies he could not learn everything.

One afternoon while Brown was home pasting stamps in his album, the doorbell rang and Brown went to open. Outside stood a boy with his cap in one hand and a stamp in the other.

"Is this Mr. Brown?" asked the boy.

"Yes," answered Brown with dignity. "And is it on account of my reputation as a stamp collector you seek me?"

"I have a stamp which I want to sell," said the boy. "I bought it at a tobacconist for 35 cents, but I think it is a good one."

Brown took the stamp, looked at it indifferently and laughed. It was a blue stamp from Mauritius which Brown had never seen before, but it would never do for him to admit this.

"That is nothing," he said, "absolute trash. I have these by the hundred inside. No, I won't buy it."

The boy looked disappointed.

"Yes, but I think it is a good one. Won't you buy it for a dollar?"

Brown almost lost his breath.

"Haven't you any sense, you rascal? Are you really bold enough to tell me you paid 35 cents for it and then ask a dollar? I have hundreds of those. Get out of here and don't dare to come back!"

With the assistance of Brown's foot the boy hurriedly departed and Brown again stepped in, happy and satisfied that he had preserved his reputation as philatelist.

When he had again sat down with his album, he thought it would be interesting to look up Mauritius and see what the stamp was worth. A minute later Brown lay half way out of the window gazing after the boy. But unfortunately he had disappeared.

The stamp was marked v.g.r. in the catalogue which meant very great rarity.

How Brown came down the steps he never knew, but he found himself a short while later down on the street and asked everyone he met if they had seen a small boy with a blue coat and brown trousers. Some had really seen him, one here, another there. Brown always rushed there only to discover that it would be another small boy.

After two hours Brown went sorrowfully home. What hurt him most was that he had told the boy never to come again, otherwise —!

He cursed his folly in not looking up the stamp before he asked the boy to leave for a warmer climate. Thanks to that he had lost a stamp worth a couple of hundred dollars. Overwhelmed he sat down on a chair and took a whiskey and soda.

The telephone rang. It was his dealer who wished to send an approval selection.

"Send along," answered Brown, "but say, do you know a blue Mauritius?"

"Ha! Ha! Ha!" laughed the telephone. "You are joking Mr. Brown. Who does not know that?"

"That!" Brown paled. "Hm. I—Icannot just now recall —", he stuttered.

"Well, Mr. Brown, there are only two, or to be more exact one in the world. There were two a couple of years ago, but one disappeared. The other was sold last year at an auction for $72,000 to Lord —. Halloa, halloa. Are you there?"

But Brown did not answer. He lay in a swoon beside the phone.

From this time on Brown was lost to the world. In the beginning he advertised in all the papers for a small boy with a blue coat and brown trousers, but without result. Then he sold out his business and began to spend all his time out on the streets. He went up one street and down another; visited all orphan asylums, museums, schools and child exhibitions, but he failed to find his boy. He even drew the boy's picture from memory and published it in the city's newspapers but this made the search harder rather than easier.

Brown's reputation sank day by day. His friends went out of the way when they met him and shook their heads sympathetically.

One day he met a little boy on the street who politely greeted him. Brown's searching gaze remained a moment on him. He was a wild and strange boy dressed in a brown coat and blue trousers.

"Good day, my little friend," said Brown in a friendly tone. "Perhaps you may know who the owner is of the brown trousers which belong to your coat, and the blue coat which belongs to your trousers."

"No," said the boy. "There ain't none, because the coat is made from the old gent's pants and the pants of the old lady's petticoat!"

"Oh," replied Brown, "but why did you then say helloa to me?"

"Because I know you Mr. Brown. I tried to sell you a stamp sometime ago."

"From Mauritius," cried Brown and grasped the boy by the shoulders so violently he yelled.

"Let me alone! I ain't done nothing!"

An elderly lady interrupted and advised him not to abuse the child, while a young man from the West End offered to give Brown such a rap on the bean as would make him flatfooted.

Brown took the child in his arms, hailed a taxi and jumped in with the boy.

"Tell the chauffeur where you live!" said he, and the boy obeyed. When

South and Central America, Hayti, Mexico.

If you are having trouble filling in your vacant spaces in any of these countries, send me your Want List, or better still, ask to see one of my Unexcelled Selections of the country in which you are interested. You will be surprised at the completeness of my line.

A. ROTERBERG, 3753 Wilton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

the automobile had started Brown took a hundred dollar bill and gave it to the boy to whom it immediately became clear that Brown was not all there.

"That is in payment of the stamp," said Brown. "I'll buy it from you."

"Boo, hoo, hoo!" was the answer.

"What the d— are you bawling for?"

"Boo hoo, I sold it to Bill Anderson for 10 cents and a ticket for the circus."

"Don't cry," soothed Brown, "you can keep the hundred. Drive to Bill Anderson."

After some trouble Bill was found, but he had sold the stamp to Jim Martin, and almost committed suicide when Brown's boy informed him that it was worth $100.

Jimmie was found in Pat Murphy's backyard, busily engaged in an animated fight. The outcome was interrupted upon Brown's arrival, but continued with unabated vigor when it was discovered that Pat Murphy was now the owner of the stamp.

The stamp was at last found in Pat's album and Brown offered $100 for it.

"I guess you'll have to give $200," said Pat's pa, who unfortunately was home. "It is certainly worth that."

"You can have it for a ten spot," said Pat himself, "if you'll only give me the cash and not let the old man see it."

After Murphy senior has chastised his son, the discussion continued, and the result was that for $200 Brown became the owner of the stamp.

Brown was in the seventh heaven. His cup of happiness so overflowed that he couldn't keep his good fortune to himself before he had said:

"Mr. Murphy! This is the happiest day in my life. I have sought this stamp for months. It is worth $72,000."

The licking which Pat had received from his father was nothing to that which Brown got. Murphy was a strong man and he promised to beat the life out of Brown if he did not give the stamp back.

However, Brown at last succeeded in loosening Murphy's hold, and although his appearance was in a large degree changed, he was happy, as he had the stamp with him as he ran down to the street followed by Bill, Jim, Murphy and son, the little boy, some friends and a large and varied number of missiles. At last he got a taxi and escaped with his life.

He drove directly to the stamp dealer but not to sell the stamp. It wasn't for sale for a million. But he wished to show his find. Happy, but covered with blood and in rags, he entered the office and showed the stamp to the surprised dealer.

"Look here," he cried, "here is the lost blue Mauritius, worth $72,000."

"You are joking again, Mr. Brown."

"What," screamed Brown. "Isn't this the blue Mauritius?"

"Yes, it is that all right, and it is blue also, but it is not the great rarity. This is not worth over 35 cents."

Brown is doing time now for assault with intent to kill on the stamp dealer.

U. S.

Desirable early U. S. submitted to interested parties. Ref. required.

A. H. Schumacher

907 Harold Ave., Houston, Texas.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

(Continued from May issue.)

(Editor's Note:—Readers will please note that the grey background on the new type illustrations is that of a die proof and therefore not accurate for the stamps referred to but used to indicate the position of the specific marks under discussion. See Editorial.)

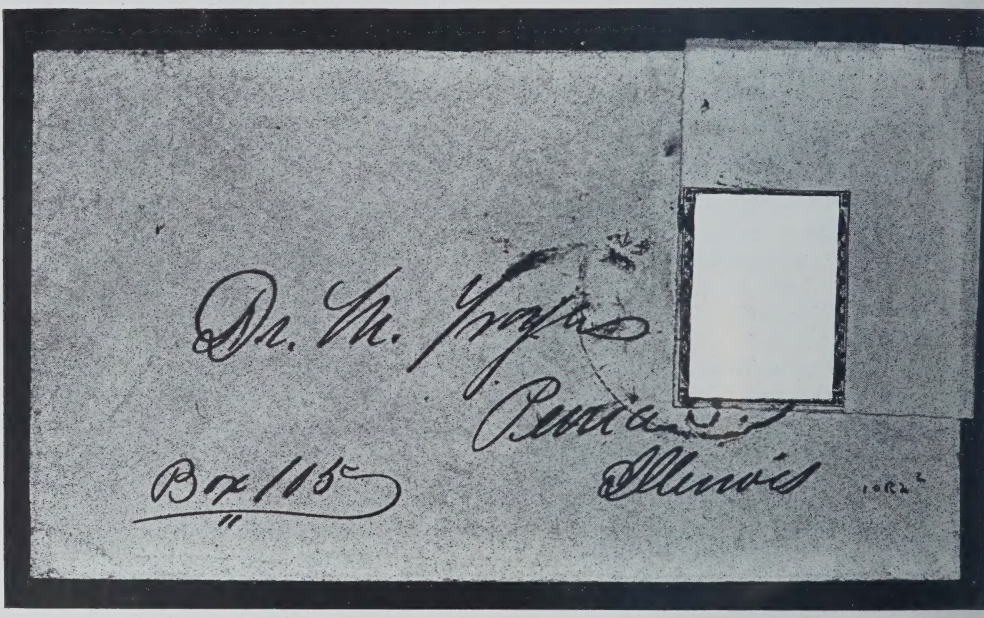

FIGURE 28.

Size of the Plates and Sheet Margins. It is difficult to give the exact measurements of the plates. The dimensions of the area covered by the ten rows of ten stamps on each pane of the plates made for the imperforate stamps was from 20 to 20.5 cm. in width by 25.5 cm. in height. This area on the plates numbered from 9 to 20 inclusive, was 20.7 to 21.1 cm. in width, by 25.2 or 25.3 cm. in height. The metal plates themselves made for both the imperforate and perforated stamps were probably about the same size, roughly, 28 or 29 cm. in height by 45 cm. in width. The sheets of paper on which the stamps were printed were approximately the same size as the printing plates, perhaps sometimes a bit smaller, and certainly sometimes a trifle larger, for, especially with complete panes of the perforated stamps, they may be found showing a slight blur of color in the margin which indicates the edge of the plate.

Imperforate stamps showing the full sheet margins are rare, because, as has been stated, in reference to stamps showing the imprint or center line, the mar-

gins, being unhandy, were usually trimmed off at the same time that the stamps were cut apart. The widest margins seen at top, bottom, right and left, respectively, are 20½ mm., 17 mm., 18½ mm., and 17½ mm. A rather remarkable cover is illustrated (see Figure 28). It is very small, particularly in comparison with the enormous margins of the stamp used on it. Used copies of the perforated stamps showing the sheet margin are even rarer than the imperforate examples. For some reason, with the imperforate stamps extra wide margins at the top are scarcer than those from the sides or bottom. This may mean that the printer, in placing the sheet on the inked plate, used the top margin as a guide.

Spacing and Alignment. Spacing. First on the "imperforate plates," No. "0" and No. 1 to 8, inclusive, the spacing between the stamps vertically is very nearly uniform on all the plates, that is to say, the distance between the lower label of one stamp and the upper label of the next stamp is always about the same. The re-cutting of the top and bottom lines by hand was more or less irregular regarding the distance of these lines from the label blocks, so the distance between these lines on two adjacent stamps shows some variation. The horizontal spacing varies greatly, especially on certain plates. Plates 1 and 8 (the first and last made) were not badly spaced. The other plates show considerable variation, this being particularly noticeable on plates 2, 3, 4 and 5.

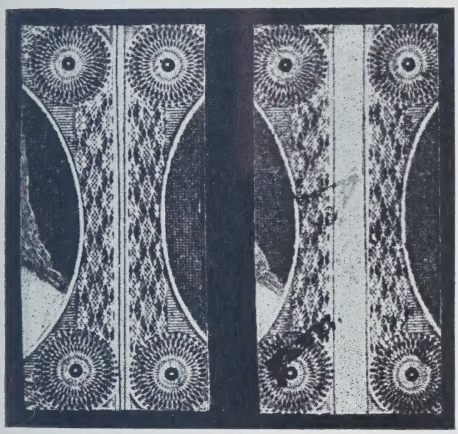

FIGURE 29.

The narrowest horizontal spacing, measuring at the nearest point between adjacent frame lines, is 1/5 mm. (twice the thickness of the frame line) between 95L4 and 96L4 (see Figure 29). The widest horizontal spacing between adjacent side frame lines is 1¾ mm., found between 99R7 and 100R7 (see Figure 29). The most marked variation to be found in a strip of three is between 95L4, 96L4 and 97L4, being 1/5 mm. between 95L4 and 96L4, and 1¼ mm. between 96L4 and 97L4,—more than six times the space in one pair than in the other. On all of these plates, even those showing the greatest variations, the spacing will be found decidedly better at the top of the plate than at the bottom. This is so because the plate maker started at the top and worked down, and a very slight deviation from the perpendicular in the vertical rows led to a wider and wider divergence as he neared the bottom of the plate. It is almost needless to add that horizontal pairs showing the very greatest variation in spacing are decidedly rare, as also are horizontal strips showing mraked variations.

Needless to say, the irregular spacing made anything like accurate perforation of the sheets from these plates impossible, so naturally when the plates (9 to 28 inclusive) meant for the perforated stamps were made, care was taken that the spacing be uniform. Thus trifling or no variation in the spacing is found on these plates.

The Alignment. Writing first of the "imperforate plates," the vertical rows are well aligned; that is to say, one cannot find a vertical pair showing one stamp

much out of alignment with its fellow, but horizontal pairs may be found showing one stamp considerably higher than the other. This is due to the fact that on certain plates, notably "0", 1, 4, and 5, and less markedly on other plates, the plate maker, in rocking the top row on the plate, got one or more of these impressions higher or lower than the others, and carried out the error all down the plate. Thus, for example, the eighth vertical row on the right pane of plate "0" and the sixth vertical row on the left pane of plate 5 is, in each case, considerably lower than the vertical row on either side; while the fifth vertical row on the right pane of plate 4 is higher than either adjacent row. The most marked variation in alignment is that between the fifth and sixth vertical rows on the right pane of plate 4, the fifth row being nearly ½ mm. higher than the sixth row.

On plates 9 to 28, inclusive, the alignment, both horizontal and vertical, is almost perfect, some mechanical method evidently having been developed to control both the spacing and alignment in making these plates.

Shifted Transfers. It is an odd fact that perhaps no one variety has had so many names attached to it as have shifted transfers, these being also known as re-entries, shifts, misplaced transfers, double transfers, double entries, misstrikes, and shifted dies,—this last term being obviously incorrect. Personally I prefer the term "shifted transfer" as perhaps the most descriptive.

First, what they are, and how they are caused on line-engraved plates. A shifted transfer is a re-duplication of part, or sometimes nearly all of the design on a stamp plate, this re-duplication being close to the real stamp impression. It necessarily shows on the printed stamp in color, where normally no color appears.

There are several ways in which they may occur: first, while making a plate the roll may be taken up and put down on the plate again, slightly out of place as regards the impression which is being made. Obviously this will cause re-duplication of certain parts of the design.

Secondly, the design may be more or less completely entered on a plate out of the desired position. This may be corrected by turning the plate over and hammering out the design from the back of the plate until the displaced metal is nearly flush with the normal surface of the plate. The area is then burnished in an attempt to remove such fine lines or depressions as remain. Often, though, certain of the deeper parts of the wrong design are not entirely cleared away, thus giving our shifted transfer. If only a very light impression out of position had been rocked on the plate it might be removed largely or entirely by burnishing only.

Thirdly, it is evident that, should either the transfer roll or the die move slightly while the design is being transferred, a doubling will result; but the plate makers at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington with whom I have discussed this matter tell me that at the present time and with the present methods, at any rate, it is hardly possible for this to happen.

Fourth, and most commonly, shifted transfers result from an attempt to strengthen the design on a plate which shows more or less wear, some time after the plate was made. Ordinarily this process is known as "re-entry." These shifted transfers really occurred in much the same manner as that first described, the second application of the transfer roll not registering directly over the original impression.

There are numerous examples of shifted transfers among the 3c 1851-57 stamps,—over 125 on the first nine plates, and over 50 on the last twenty plates;

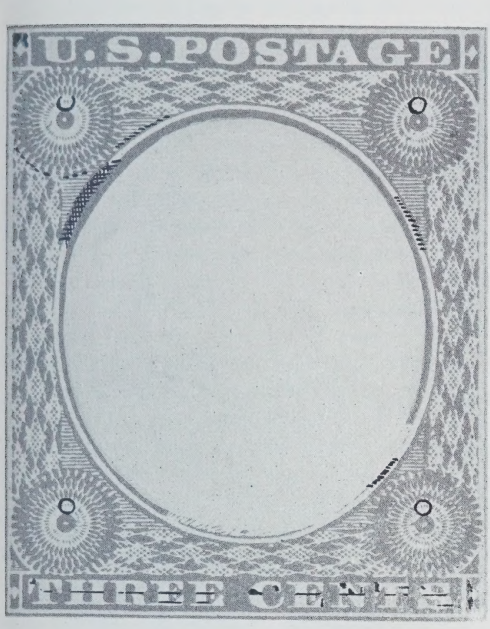

FIGURE 30.

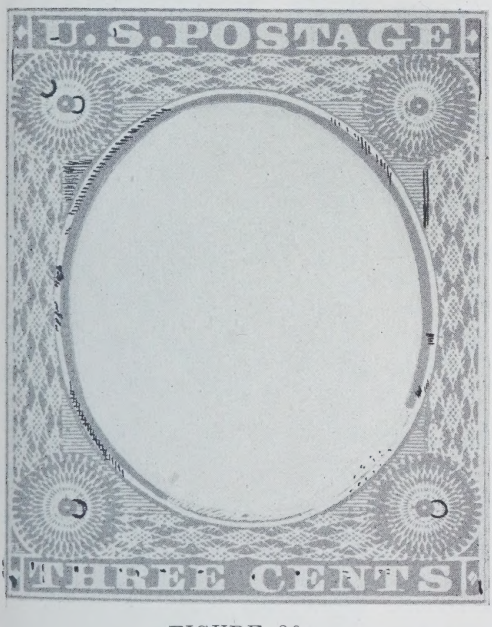

FIGURE 30a.

varying from those which are so slight that they can be seen only on very clearly printed copies, to those which are so strong that they disfigure the stamps. The individual shifted transfers will be described in giving the history of each plate. Most of those on the first nine "imperforate" plates are due to late reentry, and are thus found on the intermediate and late states of plate 1 and the late state of plates 2 and 5. There are, however, a considerable number which surely occurred while the plates were being made, because these plates exist in only one state. Because of the fact that two impressions were often rocked on the plate simultaneously by two reliefs close together on the roll, vertical pairs, both stamps of which are similarly shifted, are occasionally found.

There are a very few examples among the 3c 1851s which show clearly the result of a "triple transfer,"—that is, the design is doubled in two distinct directions, proving that two attempts besides the successful one had been made to enter the design on the plate.

Figure 30 shows what is probably the best example of a double transfer on the early plates,—92R1(L),—which is widely known as the stamp with "Line through THREE CENTS". Figure 30a illustrates a triple transfer—92L2(1)—showing the design shifted both upward and to the left as well as almost squarely to the right; while Figure 30b shows a very marked double transfer from one of the perforated plates, neither position nor plate being known.

Shifted transfers must not be confused with errors of printing, which sometimes resemble them. Here the doubling of the impression is due to the fact that the paper slipped while the print was being made, or to some such similar accident. Practically no two such errors of printing are ever alike, while of course exact duplicates are found of all the stamps showing doubling due to a shifted transfer on the plate.

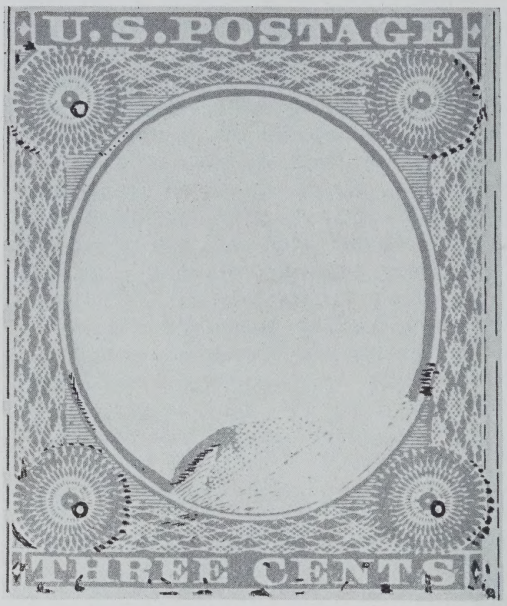

FIGURE 30b.

here together, instead of in the history of each plate. Six examples are known from the first nine "imperforate" plates. Of these six, four are found on the late state of plate 5, and because the plate was used well into 1857, they all exist perforated, as well as imperforate. Plate 5 was made in 1851, and used to a certain extent that year, during which period of use it bore no number. Late in 1851 it disappeared from view, and was not again put into use until 1855, at which time it showed three cracks. It is evident that it became cracked in 1851 and was then discarded, but that in 1855 the firm of engravers, having become less particular about their grade of work, and being pressed for new plates because of the greatly increased demand for stamps due to the compulsory prepayment of all domestic postage, took this plate, re-entered many designs, added a number to it (5) and put it back in use in spite of the cracks. A fourth and compartively minor crack developed while the plate was in use a second time. This probably happened late in the year 1855. One other plate (which never bore any number) which I call "0", was also discarded about the same time in 1851 as was the plate later numbered "5". Because this plate was well entered and gave very satisfactory impressions I think it is a fair surmise that it, too, became

It must be remembered that a shifted transfer always shows color where color should not be, and never shows in white on the stamp where color normally exists. Impressions showing white spots are very often due to the printed sheets having been piled together before the ink on them was dry, thus the back of one sheet pulled some ink away from the surface of the sheet below.

Cracked Plates. Several examples of cracked plates are known on the 3c stamps, and as they are of such decided interest and popularity they will all be described

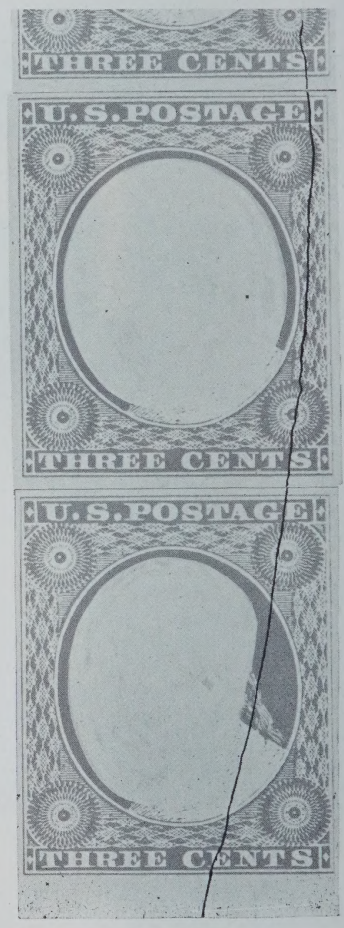

FIGURE 31.

cracked and was discarded for this reason. However, no stamps from this plate showing a crack have been seen.

The most marked of the four cracks on plate 5 starts at the bottom of the plate and runs up across the right side of 94L5(1) and 84L5(1), and shows very slightly on the lower right corner of 74L5(1) (see Figure 31). This crack became slightly worse as time went on, being noticeably plainer on the perforated stamps than on the 1855 printings. The second crack also started at the bottom of the plate and ran up about one-third of the distance across 96L5(1), entering the stamp between "THREE" and "CENTS" (see Figure 32). This is very much less marked than the first crack described, and of course also exists perforated.

FIGURE 32.

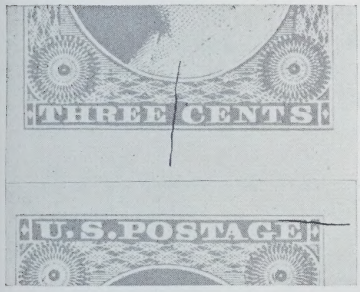

FIGURE 33.

The third crack is a bit doubtful; that is, while it is a consistent plate variety, the line may be due to a slip of the engraver's tool rather than to a crack. It is found on 51L5(1), starts at the upper right corner of the upper label block, runs across the top of the upper right diamond block, bends downward, and crosses the frame line, and the white margin between this stamp and 52L5(1), ending just as it touches the frame line of the latter stamp (see Figure 33). I am inclined to believe it is a tiny crack, because it is not a straight line, but is rather jagged. Similar lines are known due to a slip of the engraver's tool, but these are invariably straight.

The fourth crack on plate 5 is a thin, irregular diagonal line, found on 9R5(1) on the 1856 and later impressions. It is approximately 6 mm. long. It defines the lower edge of the queue on Washington's hair for about the lower two-thirds of its length. It then crosses the white oval around the medallion and runs for about 1 mm. further, almost horizontally (see Figure 34). This exists and has been seen on a perforated stamp. In the white margin showing at the bottom of the stamps on the left pane of this plate there are three very minor cracks which start, probably at the edge of the plate, and run up to or almost to the stamps, but none of them enter the design, and hence are of comparatively little interest. One is below 92L5(?), one below 93L5(?) and one below 95L5(?).

FIGURE 34.

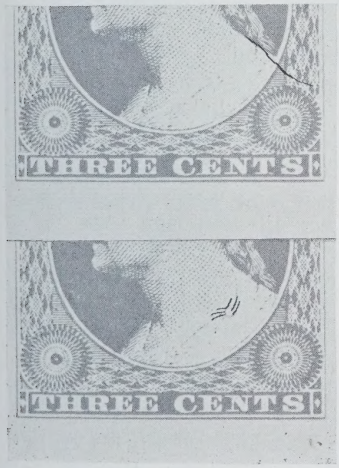

FIGURE 35.

As regards the fifth crack, number 10 in the right pane of plate 2, early state, is normal, but the stamp from the same position of the plate in its late state shows what I am satisfied is a small stellate crack. This damage on the plate evidently occurred while it was being worked over,—about January 1st, 1852,—a few impressions being re-entered, etc., thus creating the second state of the plate. This variety has been known for some years, being called the "re-cut button." It consists of three short lines about 1 mm. long, nearly parallel, starting from the top of the button and running upward and slightly to the right,

and three more, fainter, starting from the other side of the button, and running to the left and slightly downward. It exists perforated as well as imperforate (see Figure 35).

The sixth crack, as far as is known, exists only on the perforated, Type I, stamps. Its plate position has not as yet been determined, but it is on either plate 6 or 7, and somewhere in the body of the plate. This crack is stellate, having many branches. It shows on the upper left corner of one stamp, the strongest part of the crack cutting the upper left rosette almost in two. It runs out into the white margin between this stamp and the stamp to the left of it, and shows slightly on this left stamp, four or five tiny cracks running into the design near the upper right rosette, the longest one of these lines extending two-thirds of the way across this rosette (see Figure 36). Because all the copies of these stamps which I have seen are on the thin paper used in 1859 and not in 1857, and because the only year-date noted on these stamps is "1859", I feel fairly certain that this crack did not develop until the year 1859, at which time this plate and some of the other plates made for the imperforate stamps were put into use again for a short period.

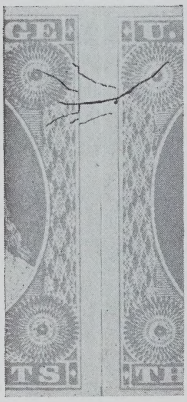

FIGURE 36.

In addition to the cracks which have been described as existing on the plates made for the imperforate stamps, there is a very remarkable example of a cracked plate showing on the Type II perforated stamps. This crack has been seen in a block showing a bit of the imprint at the left, thus making its position on the plate certain. However, the number of the plate is not known, but it is not any of the following,—13, 15, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27 or 28,—and almost certainly did not come from plate 10 (which had non-continuous side frame lines), because the side frame lines are continuous between the stamps on the block mentioned. It is known used as early as September 17, 1858, and this fact makes it seem certain that the crack appeared on one of the comparatively low numbered plates, almost surely under 20, and quite possibly under 15. The crack may be described as follows:—evidently coming from the margin of the plate it runs into No. 71 a bit below the upper left rosette, crossing the top of Washington's head, the upper right rosette just below its center, the white margin between 71 and 72, and running into No. 72, here crossing the upper left rosette at about its upper third as a very faint line, hitting the letters "P" and "O" in "POSTAGE" in the label, and is just barely discernible in the white margin between 72 and 62. As has been said, the crack, as it appears on No. 72, is faint, and ordinarily would not be noticed unless search were being made for it. However, the crack as it crosses No. 71 is extremely wide, and very disfiguring (see Figure 37). It is really surprising that a plate as badly cracked as this should have been used in stamp production. Although stamps showing this crack are extremely rare (I have seen about seven or eight only), some have been seen show-

FIGURE 37.

ing the crack a bit more strong than on others, thus indicating that it had time to become worse after it first appeared and before the plate was discarded.

This completes the list of undoubted cracks on plates of the 3c stamps. However, there are a few possible cracks. Of course a second copy of any of them will be sufficient proof that the line of color really is due to a crack in the plate and not to a smear while printing. First, regarding the imperforate plates; one copy has been seen of No. 91L4 in a late (1857) printing, imperforate, which shows what may be a crack in the lower left corner (see Figure 38). A line of color enters the stamp, crossing the bottom frame line between the "T" and "H" of "THREE", runs up across the label (hitting the upper left corner of the letter "H"), and the lower left rosette just to the right of the comparatively large light-colored circle around the heavy dark axis. I have several other copies of this plate position which show nothing abnormal, but it is at least possible that they all come from earlier printings from this plate. I have never found this particular plate position perforated.

No. 65L5(1) shows a tiny diagonal mark at the bottom of the bust below and just to the left of the button. It runs from northwest to southeast, and is about 2½ mm. long. This is a consistent plate variety, and may be a tiny crack.

FIGURE 38.

FIGURE 39.

I have seen two different single used copies of Type II stamps (Figure 39), one shows a strong colored mark at the top which may be a crack, though I am inclined to think it is more likely only a smear due to some error in printing. It enters the stamp at the upper left corner, crossing the upper left triangle and the upper left rosette, and runs to the right, hitting the medallion just at the top and entering the upper right rosette, stopping just below the axis. Of course a second identical copy would prove this to be a crack. The other Type II stamp shows a wavy, diagonal line of color entering the stamp at the left just below the upper left rosette, and running across this rosette, touching the dark colored axis, and then evidently splitting, part of it showing across "S" of "U. S.", and part across the "U" of "U. S." This perhaps resembles a crack more than the mark on the stamp previously described.

A word may be added as to the way in which line engraved plates become cracked. It is necessary that they be kept hot, or at least decidedly warm, all the time that they are being printed from. It was almost certainly either too rapid heating or too rapid cooling which accounted for the cracking of certain plates.

Other Plate Varieties. So far the following, which may be called plate varieties, have been discussed: stamps showing imprints, plate numbers, center lines, transfer roll relief varieties, guide dots and guide lines, varieties of spacing and alignment, shifted transfers and cracked plates. This leaves for discussion, short transfers, varieties due to a rusty plate, plate damages other than cracks, and most important, the varieties and errors of re-cutting, which was so extensive. Copies coming from a worn plate might possibly be considered as plate varieties, but instead they will be discussed under the subject of "Varieties of Impression", and incidentally in the history of such plates as showed wear.

Short Transfers. A short transfer is an imperfect impression on the plate due to failure to rock the transfer roll sufficiently to impress the entire stamp design, the weak or missing portion being at the top or bottom of the design, or both. Most of the stamps on plate 1, early state, show evidence of short transfer, the design being more or less weak, particularly at the top. On this earliest state of plate 1 the stamps show considerable re-cutting undertaken to correct this fault. The intermediate or second state of this plate resulted very largely from an attempt made to correct these faults by re-entry, this attempt, however, being far from successful. The third, and last, state of this plate shows all the designs on the plate to have been extensively and carefully re-cut, thus successfully correcting the fault. Two or three stamps from the early and intermediate states of plate 1 are remarkable examples of short transferring. This shows particularly well in the upper right corner of the stamp illustrated in Figure 40. Evidently much necessary experience was gained by the plate makers in entering plate 1, as the subsequent plates of the 3c were comparatively well entered, although all of the plates below No. 6 show that more or less touching up of at least the upper label block had been necessary. Plates numbered from 6 to 28 inclusive were so well entered that practically the only recutting necessary was that of the frame lines.

FIGURE 40.

Regarding the **rusty plate** varieties: plate 5, so numbered in 1855, was used to some extent during the year 1851 and was then put aside because of the two cracks which had developed in the left pane. In 1855 the company having become less particular regarding the quality of their stamps, and being much in need of additional plates to meet the increased demand for postage stamps because of the new law compelling prepayment of all domestic postage, resurrected this plate, which in the meantime had become more or less rusty. They evidently restored it to a usable condition by burnishing, by re-entering some of the designs which were then too weak, and by touching up a few impressions on the plate by hand-engraving tool. A number, "5", was then added, and it was again put in use. However, certain stamps show consistent markings due to the rust spots too deep for removal by the burnishing.

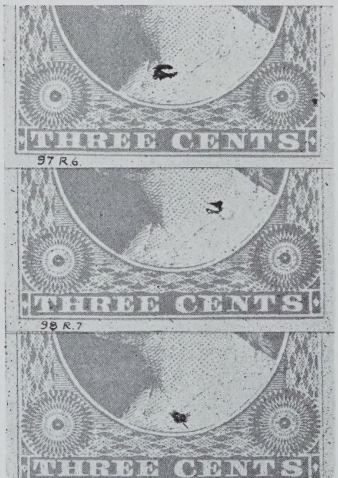

FIGURE 42.

Plate Damages Other Than Cracks. These are not numerous on the 3c plates, but a few seem worthy of description. The most marked variety of this kind is a flaw on the bust on 97R6 (see Figure 42). This is small, being not much larger than the button to the right of it, although it is much more heavily colored. Roughly, it has the shape of the letter "C" somewhat flattened out, the lower bar being longer than the upper one. It most likely was caused by something dropping upon the plate and making a depression. A somewhat similar, though much fainter, defect is found on 98R7. This is about half the size of the button, and is just to the left and very slightly above it. The lines going to compose it vary with dif-

ferent impressions, but, roughly, it is circular, and very likely was caused by the same accident as resulted in the variety on 97R6 (see Figure 42).

A third defect similar to the two just mentioned is found on 20L4. This consists of a small blot of color about the size of the button, near the bottom of the bust and above the left half of the "C" of "CENT". It varies considerably with different impressions, sometimes being quite noticeable (see Figure 42).

5L4 shows a very tiny plate defect, consisting of a colored line crossing the white oval around the medallion almost in a line between the center of the upper left rosette and Washington's eye. This damage apparently extends across the dark background of the medallion and touches Washington's forehead, because on clearly printed copies of this plate position there is a small triangular gash cut in the smooth white line defining the front of the forehead. This would hardly be worth mentioning were it not for the fact that it is just possibly a tiny crack. A proof impression on India paper, if ever found, would solve the problem. This is mentioned because a very few plate proofs from plate 4 are in existence. All four of the plate flaws just mentioned also exist perforated.

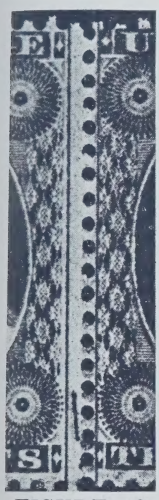

FIGURE 43.

There are several somewhat similar plate flaws found on the Type II perforated stamps. Near the bottom of the margin, between 48L24 and 49L24 (but nearer 49) is a heavy jagged line of color, nearly vertical, and almost 3 mm. long (see Figure 43). 74R25 shows a tiny flaw in the neck, partly below and to the right of the angle of the chin (see Figure 43a). Another stamp from the top row of one of the plates, the number of which is not known, has a defect almost identical, excepting that it is about 1 mm. lower down (see Figure 43b). 56R28 shows a third defect very like the two just described, excepting that it is found about the center of the neck, directly beneath the ear (see Figure 43c). Another variety, neither the position nor plate of which is known, shows a double defect on Washington's cheek, two irregular blurs of color about 1 mm. apart (see Figure 43d). Still another plate defect, and a rather striking one, neither the position nor the

FIGURE 43a. FIGURE 43b. FIGURE 43c.

plate of which is known, consists of four small double marks of color, almost in a vertical line. The top one appears on the back of the head, about even with the eye, the second directly below it, even with the lobe of the ear, the third one a little over one mm. below this, and in line with it, and the fourth one just below the button on the tunic. This is the most marked of any of this type of plate flaws. (See Figure 43e).

There are two scratches on 3c 1851 plates which are strong enough to deserve notice, besides which some very fine scratches are found on very early impressions from the late state of plate 1. These latter are best seen between the

FIG. 43e. FIG. 43d.

panes near the top, and are perhaps most marked opposite 30L1(1). It should be emphasized that the scratches just mentioned are extremely faint and disappeared entirely before the plate had been in use in this state any length of time. The two scratches which are more noticeable are described as follows: one begins just outside of the lower left corner of 38L1(1), opposite with the top of the lower left diamond block, and runs diagonally downward, just missing the corner of this stamp and running into 48L1(1), as far as the upper left corner of the upper left diamond block. This scratch also is faint, but may be seen on 1852 and 1853 impressions at least. It is straight, and nearly 3 mm. long. The other scratch is in the margin below 100R2, in both the early and late states of the plate. Strangely enough sometimes it shows and sometimes it does not. I have a notion that this depends on the direction in which the final wipe was given to the plate just before the sheet was printed. The scratch is almost straight, and runs diagonally from the bottom label between "T" and "S" of "CENTS", downward and to the left for at least 6 mm. and perhaps further. (To be continued.)

REVIEWS.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF CANADA, by Fred Jarrett (Canadian Stamp Collector, Brockville, Ont., Canada, Publishers, Price $1.10 post free). Mr. Jarrett has compiled in a neat, compact and handsomely printed booklet the greater part of the specialized information concerning the stamps of Canada that is to be found in scattered articles in philatelic journals together with considerable new matter the result of his own studies. The book, chronologically arranged, permits of easy reference and even the specialist that has the fine work of Mr. C. A. Howes on the same subject will find the arrangement a grateful aid in his own studies. The illustrations of each issue and minor varieties are exceptionally fine and the cancellations, which are illustrated also, appear to be very comprehensively listed. The book is completed by a check list by Mr. T. L. Derwent Kinton of the postal stationery of Canada including a chapter on proofs and essays of B. N. A.

BRIGHT & SON'S A. B. C. CATALOGUE. PART THREE. (Bright & Son's, 164 Strand, London, Eng., Publishers, Price 3sh.6d. Postf ree). While the publication of Part Three has been considerably delayed it has thereby also gained in value as its lists include the many issues that have appeared since the publication of other standards. This list deals only with non British and non European countries and its 356 pages deals with these in a very thorough manner without being over specialized. The United States list, handsomely illustrated with half tones, follows the usual standard listing, the pricing being however rather high and unfortunately leaving many of the rarer items unpriced account the custom of the firm of generally pricing only stamps in stock. This catalogue is nicely arranged, typographically perfect and ranks with any of the known standard lists.

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

A pleasing spirit of reform marks the wail of a few "distinguished" eastern dealers and publishers over the illustrations that have appeared in the "Philatelist" the past few months. After many years of violating the laws against stamp illustrations some of these gentlemen are now horrified over our "flagrant" violation of the new amendment and a rumor is current that ye Editor is to be placed behind the bars! We do not desire intentionally to violate any of the laws of the land and while we view with alarm the prospect of twenty years of hard labor at Atlanta or Ft. Leavenworth we still sleep peacefully at night and hope that our past record may save us from incarceration as a dangerous criminal. We do thank our zealous friends, however, for their kindly pointing out our evil ways and not to shock their newly found law abiding sensibilities we too are about to reform!

Now that "reform" is the thing and everyone is to be laundered clean for the good of Philately some are of the opinion that all foreign catalogues and albums bearing these highly dangerous and illegal illustrations (legal in every other country in the world) should be rigorously excluded from this suddenly reformed philatelic paradise. There is every reason to believe that these persistent violations of the law, that is without an aesthetic defacing of foreign stamp illustrations, will tend to undermine our youth and make for a serious condition of lawlessness. We will have nothing to do with this sort of program as we believe this serious international question should be reviewed first by the World Court or League of Nations. Our Foreign friends, however, should receive fair warning if any action of this kind is contemplated.

As to our own reform, the illustrations in this issue, particularly the legally defaced foreign stamps, bear witness that we intend to keep within the law. The new illustrations for Dr. Chase's 3c 1851 article we trust will meet the requirements demanded of us and we welcome legal opinions which we will gladly follow. The grey backgrounds, four times the size of a postage stamp, do not portray what was a valid obligation of the United States as the actual stamps were slighlty different. These are the finest type of explanatory illustration ever appearing in any philatelic Journal and we would deeply regret the need to discontinue them. It is hoped that through these illustrations the article, in which so many collectors are evincing a deep interest, may be continued in proper form.

It must be confessed that having had no thought of turning counterfeiter we have been, say a bit thoughtless, in permitting our zeal for accuracy and philatelic worth to unconsciously lead us to a technical violation of the illustration law. We have our doubts indeed whether anyone can in a practical way technically observe the law to the strict letter and we look forward to an effort being made to draft a better law for philatelists which will offer equally as great a protection to the Government as the present law.

What a sorry mess this matter of stamp illustration has become! The first broad and constructive action for the benefit of all collectors and dealers has, through lack of harmony and vision, precipitated a seemingly endless controversy that is nullifying the slight advantages gained to Philately in the passage of the new law. A difference of opinion between friends is often a good thing—an active, even heated discussion of principles tends to clarify thought and leads to a firmer mutuality—but no such end is gained through personal abuse and unfair statement of facts. Ours is a sincere regret that at this late day, after all that has been said and done, that so prominent a local organization as the New York Collector's Club should permit the pages of its official Journal to bear such a warped and biased version of the "inside" history of the law, as appeared in the April issue of the Collectors Club Philatelist. The writer of that article would have it appear that the opposition of the A. P. S. to the original bill "misguided" collectors and if it hadn't been for the efforts of the "Collectors Club" the action of Dr. Chase "might have proved disastrous"! The inside "story of intense interest that is worthy of preservation in the annals of philately" resolves itself into a bit of horn tooting that supposedly derives its "intense interest" in belittling a man who unselfishly has given philately in this country the fruit of his exacting studies of U. S. issues and time ill spared from his professional duties to serve for two years as President of the A. P. S.

Quite a bit of indignation has been aroused over this article and we have been requested to give the true "inside" story in reply. We do not believe this either necessary or advisable, the record of the A. P. S. Convention at Springfield and the record of the last Congress are sufficient answer. The efforts of the A. P. S. officers and membership killed the original bill deader than a door nail and the amended Bill, including the right to illustrate U. S., was directly due to the efforts of the A. P. S. Lookout Committee. Now why all this argument over the allocation of the "glory"? Collectors, dealers and publishers are everywhere questioning whether anything worth while has really been accomplished and are wondering the why of all this fuss. While we agree that the direct benefits are small, we do feel that a big thing was done in securing the recognition by Congress of Philately and it is farthest from our purpose to give the im-

pression that this was accomplished solely by the A. P. S. or any of its officers. A great number of men contributed to the passage of the new law and while nearly, if not all, were members of the A. P. S., the greater number acted as individuals and not as officers of the Society. Solely by reason of a difference of opinion over the question whether or not it was advisable to press the demand for the right to illustrate U. S. stamps as well as foreign, these men did not join hands in a common fight but even pulled in opposite directions. Over that one difference of opinion arises all this turmoil which is doubly unfortunate because it was due to that difference of opinion that the preparation of the new law was hasty and without the thoughtful consideration usually given by a body of men working to one end and now it is still before us, constantly agitated for purposes secondary to the good of the hobby and leading to a weakening of the friendships so necessary to true co-operation. For our part, we believe, and would have our readers believe, that the principals, the men that worked to get a satisfactory illustration Bill before Congress, greatly deplore this aftermath of controversy and would much prefer instead of the paens of glory sung in different keys a harmonious call for mutual co-operation to secure an improvement of the law. Some very slight changes would make it as satisfactory as anyone could fairly ask for and we believe these can be had if collectors, dealers and publishers act in friendly co-operation.

We hope olive branches will be in evidence at Washington in August and we look forward, our own olive branch in hand, to a renewal of the old friendly status.

In the article about the Convention to be held in Washington, which was published in our May issue, there was an error made in stating that a registration fee of $3.00 will be asked of members of the Society attending. This should have been $1.00 for members and $3.00 for guests introduced by members and the Committee advises us that this charge is made solely to carry out the spirit of the Resolution of the Springfield Convention and not as a source of revenue. The idea is to see that none but bonafide members attend the various sessions.

The trials and tribulations that Man is heir to make no exception of collectors and every now and then we hear of some one of the A. P. S. membership suffering from an unusual ill or hardship. One of the charms of Philately is its power to distract the mind from suffering and we know the members will be glad to aid with stamps and letters the two members we have recently been told about.

Mr. C. H. Hollister, A. P. S. 5928, we are told by Mr. Beebe, is confined to a hospital cot at Columbia Hospital, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, recovering from a very severe operation. Mr. Hollister would like to see some philatelic literature or perhaps a few stamps.

Mr. James C. Berkey, 1026 Cleveland Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been suffering from pernicious anemia for the past year and has been forced to give up his business and as a result of that, his stamps. He would greatly appreciate most anything by way of stamps to help pass the troubled hours and we are certain that nothing will more quickly aid him in recovering his health. Stamps can be medicine and tonic in more ways than one.

The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

The illustration shows a genuine copy of Dutch Indies #35 at the left and what appears to be a counterfeit of the surcharge at the right. Mr. E. J. Newcomer submits this as an added proof that cheap stamps are counterfeited. While we fully agree on this proposition we are not certain that the surcharge illustrated is counterfeit as we believe there was more than one setting of the overprint. It will be noticed that the figure 5 is considerably different and that there are no dots over "E" of Indie which is a listed variety under #31 in Scott's and also for the 15c value in Gibbons. This variety occurs twice on a sheet on the stamps mentioned and supposing the same type to have been used on the 25c value it should be again be found. There is however a wide dissimilarity in the two overprints and we would be glad to have the opinion of some specialist in this country. Mr. Newcomer has also shown us a copy of the 1 Gulden, Scott's #96 with no period after "JAVA", the surcharge being apparently genuine. This variety is not listed though many inverted and misplaced letters are known.

It is nothing unusual to read of slow mail delivery which often runs into years, we recently saw a news item which gave 11 years as the time required for a letter to reach Detroit from a suburb of that city! Mr. Nathan Tanner shows us the reverse side of the story with a cover that was delivered two years ahead of time! This letter, mailed from Havana, Cuba to Mr. Tanner in Philadelphia bears a registration stamp clearly dated April 21st, 1925. Who says the Cubans don't move fast?

Forged Surcharges

OF ORANGE RIVER COLONY V.R.I. & E.R.I., TRANSVAAL V.R.I. & E.R.I. AND SWAZIELAND.

Of recent years a great number of forgeries of the above have been finding their way to England from the Continent. They are so well done that they have baffled detection by Experts on many occasions, and in several instances they have been passed as genuine.

Recently, a specialized collection of these stamps has been submitted to the Expert Committee of the S. T. P. A. and Messrs. Pemberton and Houtzamer, of the above Committee, have devoted themselves to unravelling the mystery surrounding the suspected fakes in the collection, and after many painstaking investigations, have formed a reference collection of the forgeries and the genuine.

For obvious reasons, they think it inadvisable to give points of difference, but they have found that the following Forgeries exist:

O. R. COLONY—Practically all the errors and stop varieties have been forged. Amongst the rarer ones, they mention 1d on 1d brown, 1s on 1s orange; Level stops,—Varieties, No stop after V. R. or I.; I omitted and also corrected, value omitted, etc., figures of value omitted.

Raised stops:—Mixed stops, mixed stops in pairs with level stops, stop omitted after E. R. or I, wide spacing between letters, 2d inverted on 2d purple, the 3d double surcharge one diagonal, the 1d double surcharge, the 3d on 4d error.

TRANSVAAL—1879 issue, 6d overprinted with 1 penny on six types in black, principally unused.

1898 issue overprints from 1885 issue ½ on 2d, 1d on 6d, 2½d on 1sh both types of the latter. These occur in various combinations of double inverted and overprint on the back in the case of the ½d in black and red.

1895. Halve pennij (error) on 1sh green.

1900. V. R. I. all values including stop varieties and inverted overprints. The 1sh double surcharge (one slanting) the 1sh surcharge on the back.

E. R. I. (E omitted) on the 1d.

The above occur used and unused, and used on pieces notably the £5 green in conjunction with the other values, the obliterations of course being forged.

SWAZIELAND—All value and all errors, unused and used with forged obliterations.

Anybody wishing to get opinion on these stamps, can forward them to the Stamp Trade Expert Committee of the Stamp Trade Protection Association.

The Committee are in consequence of the research work of Messrs. Pemberton and Houtzamer therefore able to pass judgment on these stamps, whether used or unused.

The charges for expertizing single stamps are as stipulated in the regular scale, which may be had post free on application, but special quotations will be made for collections.

Expert Deceived.

No auctioneer claims to be infallible but he is sure to come in for some friendly joking, to say the least, when the stamp faker puts one over on him. A London auction expert was recently put in this unenviable position recently when he passed as genuine a copy of No. 4 St. Christopher, the 1 penny lilac rose of 1875 which some faker had changed to No. 10 by the simple expedient of changing the "C" in the watermark to an "A"! Then to make a good job of it he was again caught by the same style of fake, a One pound Tobago, Watermarked Crown C. A. having been changed into a One Pound C. C., No. 6 in Scott and catalogued at $90.00! A laughable matter between experts but a rather serious one for collectors to consider. When collectors give their support to the campaign to brand fakes and forgeries this clever form of pocket picking will cease!

Perforated Initials.

By FREDERICK W. PALMER.

I wonder why one never sees any comment on stamps perforated with initials and monograms? Is the topic taboo or is it too plebian for the philatelic aristocracy? By the test of Government origin it is true that perforated initials of private origin are not eligible to philatelic good society but as they do have Government sanction I suppose that they are not entirely outside the pale. The Third Ass't. P. M. G. writes, "The perforation of postage stamps is a privilege granted for the benefit of business concerns desiring to prevent theft by office employees and others, but the Department assumes no responsibility if perforated stamps are stolen. * * * The Department has no information as to the number of firms using stamps so perforated."

To the best of my knowledge the use of perforated initials began in this country with the issue of 1903 and that the idea has filled a commercial need is evidenced by their continued use since that time. It is to be regretted that they do hint of human frailty but hardly any more so than the watermarks in stamped paper.

The designs used in perforated initials are often very artistic and attractive and there is quite a bit of fun in solving the meaning of many of the odd monograms and devices as are found. The analytic spirit, which is the typical and moving spirit of all good collectors, is easily aroused after looking over a number of different examples and another nice thing about the search is that it doesn't cost anything. Out of a very slender stock the writer has arranged and sorted out over 200 varieties and as this device is in use in foreign countries no doubt thousands of types could easily be secured. Our Railroads seem to be the largest users and while they are usually easily identified, being in many cases as obvious as "ERIE," some are rather difficult to place. One finds in short order a great number originating with our nationally famous corporations like the International Harvester Co., The American Tobacco Co., Harper Bros., The Century Co., and others but these are expected, the unexpected being one like Chicago University or New York State Department of Agriculture. Others appear well nigh insoluble, such as one I have with the English Pound sign in a circle, another a large A in a triangle and one that is made up of only four crossed bars! Those enjoying puzzle solving will find no little fun in this, if I may be allowed to call it such, philatelic side line and I wonder if I am alone in enjoying it?

SELECTIONS ON APPROVAL.

If you will make a deposit or give me references of your bankers I shall be glad to let you have selections on approval on the following conditions, Free return. Payment or return within three days after receipt. All my consignments are my full property until liquidated. I am holding large stocks of rarities and middle-priced stamps of all countries. **Very moderate quotations.**

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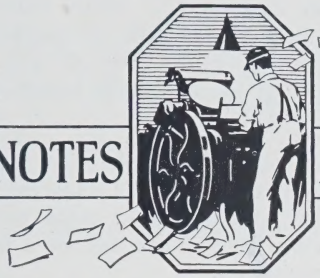

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

AUSTRIA. According to "Stamp Collecting" another very artistic but unnecessary set of engraved charities are on sale. The set is of nine values: 100 Kr., 120 Kr., 160 Kr., 180 Kr., 200 Kr., 240 Kr., 400 Kr., 600 Kr., and 1000 Kr., each value depicting some part of beautiful Austrian scenery. 190,000 sets are to be issued and even if the Vienna speculators corral the issue the first few minutes after being "placed on sale" they should be cheap enough. This set has been shown us by Mr. Eugene Klein.

AZORES. Some values of the new Portugal postage and postage dues have been overprinted "ACORES" for use in this colony.

CHILE. Mr. A. A. Wasserscheid shows us a 20 centavo value in black and vermillion issued as a commemorative of the 5th Anniversary of the Pan American Union. The central illustration is evidently that of one of the government buildings at Santiago.

FIUME. Those that thought the issues from Annunzio land were at an end will be sadly disappointed in the news reported by "Il Corriere Filatlico" of a new issue picturing a caravel in full sail with the inscription "Posti di Fiume" and with value in centesimi. 5c. green & bistre, perf. 11½.

EGYPT. The handsome new issue of this country which we illustrated last month is said to have been printed by Messrs. Harrison & Son's Ltd. of London by a new process known as "collagravure" and not by the Boulac Mint as reported.

GERMANY. New values and colors still continue apace notwithstanding that the German Post office is operating at an enormous loss due to the decrease in the use of the mails account the high postage rates. Theo. Champion reports a new 500 mark stamp with a picture of the famous castle of the Wartburg, the place where the legendery contest of early German poets or "Meistersingers" took place and also where Martin Luther was imprisoned. 500 Mark blue, chicken wire watermark, perforated.

LATVIA. Mr. Karl Koslowski informs us that there is to be issued a set of six to eight stamps to aid the invalided soldiers of the great War, a set similar

to the French "Orpheline de la Guerre". There will be at least 200,000 copies of each value and it is hoped to raise as much as 3 million roubles ($1.00—250 Roubles).

Mr. Koslowski also shows us the 2 santimi orange of the current set in new money values.

SARAWAK. "Stamp Collecting" reports that the 12c blue of current design has been surcharged "2 cents" in black and that the 10c value has been similarly surcharged "1 cent" and that both these provisionals, for which no good reason has been given, were in use but for a few days and most of the supply went to local speculators.

SASENO. Here is a new one for the geographical students and collectors of needless issues. Current series of Italy overprinted "SASENO" in black capitals for use on a small island of that name located at the entrance of the Bay of Valona, Albania. As usual some of the values exist in limited numbers.

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

CONNECTICUT.

WATERBURY—(U. 6) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 8 cent.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—Type III (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent, 5 cent, inverted.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ATTLEBORO—Type I on Pilgrim Issue, reading down, 1 cent.
BOSTON—Type X, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 4 cent; 4 cent, inverted; 5 cent; 5 cent, inverted.
FRAMINGHAM—(U. 18) on issue of 1917-18, perf. 11, 8 cent.
LYNN—Type described in April 1923, A. P., on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 4 cent.
SPRINGFIELD—Type VI (U. 3) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent.

MICHIGAN.

BATTLE CREEK—Type II, on issue of 1918-20, perf. 11, offset, 3 cent.

MINNESOTA.

SAINT PAUL—Type VII (U. 1) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, double strike, 2 cent.

MISSOURI.

SAINT LOUIS—Type V, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.

MONTANA.

GREAT FALLS—(U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent.

NEW JERSEY.

RAHWAY—Type III (U. 1) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 3 cent.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO—Type VI, on issue of 1918-20, perf. 11, offset, printing, double strike, 3 cent.

NEW ROCHELLE—In two lines, similar to (U. 16) but wider letter between bars 11½ mm. apart and 1mm. thick, on issue of 1917-18, perf. 11, 9 cent.

NEW YORK—same as (U. 18) but letters smaller (2½ mm.) between lines 12½ mm. apart and 1 mm. thick, printed and cancelled on rotary press, so consequently they will be rotary impressions, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, 1 cent.

ROCHESTER—Type VIII (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI—Type VI (U. 3) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 3 cent; on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent.

CLEVELAND—Type similar to (U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 5 cent, 15 cent.

TOLEDO—Type IV (U. 2) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA—Type X (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 10 cent.

PITTSBURGH—Type VI (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.

READING—(U. 18) between lines 12½ mm. apart on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 11 cent.

RHODE ISLAND.

WARREN—(U. 4) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 6 cent.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

YONGES ISLAND—Type III, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 8 cent.

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St. Anthony Falls Sta., Minneapolis, Minn.

SOCIETY ITEMS

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH No. 1.—The 401st regular meeting of this Society was held on April 18th, with eleven members present. Unfortunately the Secretary was called away several days prior to the meeting and the invitations sent out to hold the meeting at his home for a special evening had to be recalled. For that reason all regular business was postponed until the next regular meeting in May.

Mr. Robt. E. Cowan, a former Secretary of the Society, brought to the attention of members the first minute book of the Society showing that the first regular meeting was held on Nov. 24, 1884 and stated that it was his belief that the Pacific Philatelic Society is the oldest unendowed Society of its kind in California and possibly the oldest stamp society in the United States.

This Society will appreciate any information of value in this connection which members of the A. P. S. may be able to give us.

Mr. Rothschild exhibited his collection of Hawaii and Samoa and Mr. Brackett the later issues of the United States.

The Exchange Manager, Mr. H. C. Marcus, reported a thriving business, constantly on the increase.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH No. 1.—The 402nd regular meeting was held on May 16 at the home of the Secretary and Mrs. Dillingham, San Francisco. Eighteen stalwart members braved the cold night, so foggy that it closely resembled a rain. A cheery fire soon warmed up the guests and the numerous collections on display made their thoughts turn to more pleasant things.

Messrs. Comings and Gilkerson of San Francisco were elected to regular membership and the name of Mr. Wm. Greaney, also of San Francisco, an old time member, was presented for reinstatement.

Mr. H. C. Marcus stated that the only two surviving founders of this Society, Messrs. J. H. Ankele and Chas. Reuter, both still resided in San Francisco and the motion was made and unanimously carried by a rising vote that both of these gentlemen be elected to Honorary Life Membership in the Society.

Collections were shown by Mr. Marcus, Danish West Indies; Mr. Blackwell, United States, remounted in loose leaf albums; Mr. Lazarus, Austria and other European countries; Mr. Hackmeier, U. S. and British Colonies; Mr. Dillingham, German States, Serbia and Turkey.

A cold buffet supper was served in the dining room during the evening and the hostess felt amply repaid for her endeavors after she had had an opportunity of surveying the empty dishes remaining at the conclusion of the evening's entertainment.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

CINCINNATI PHILATELIC SOCIETY, BRANCH 46.—The regular semi-monthly meeting was held at Room 301, Union Central Bldg., on Friday evening, May 18th. There were sixteen members present and two new members were admitted to the Club. The usual auction was held after which Mr. Fennel gave

an account of the contents of the United States collection of Mr. A. Hind which won the Championship Medal at the London Exhibition. Next meeting night was set for June 22nd, at which meeting everyone is expected to exhibit one stamp or original cover and tell something of its personal history. This program is to test Mr. Bylands theory that many stamps, including common ones, have a curious biography of their own.—R. M. BYLAND, Secretary.

THE GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB, A. P. S. Branch #30, Cleveland, Ohio, held its regular monthly business meeting, Thursday, May the third. At this meeting the Club voted to nominate the following men to hold office in the A. P. S. for 1923-24. President, C. F. Heyerman; Board of Vice-Presidents, W. W. McLaren, O. F. Moses and W. H. Barnum; Secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis; Treasurer, H. H. Elliott; International Secretary, Eugene Klein; Directors at Large, H. B. Phillips and J. B. Chittenden.—W. J. ZINK, Secretary.

THE RUBBER CITY STAMP CLUB, Branch 51 of the A. P. S., Akron, Ohio.—On May 23, the members of the Rubber City Stamp Club had the treat of seeing a practically complete collection of United States Match & Medicine stamps. These were the property of one of their own members, Mr. E. B. Fuller of Ravenna, Ohio, and as the result of their exhibition, awakened quite an interest in this class of stamps.

The following week, May 30, Messrs. O. S. Hart and J. E. Crouch were "on deck", showing collections of U. S. blocks and British colonials, respectively. Mr. Hart possesses a number of remarkable blocks and as Mr. Crouch has concentrated on unused stamps, his collection is always very beautiful to see.

On Saturday, then, June 2, twenty-five guests and members celebrated the annual banquet at the Garfield Hotel of Akron. The afternoon session was held in the club rooms, 600 Permanent Title Bldg., (walk up some night and drop in; if you get rough, we'll throw you out—the window!) being devoted chiefly to getting "acquainted", selling, buying and exchanging "scraps of paper" as some folks are wont to call our prizes.

After the banquet, President O. S. Hart of the Akron club gave a short, interesting talk while Mr. Alvin Good of Cleveland, Garfield-Perry, responded. The latter's topic centered mainly on the advisability of buying GOOD stamps, old U. S. if possible, and urged that the young collectors of today be cautioned not to buy "junk". Letters from a number of "absentees" were also read, the one from former President D. R. Heath, now of New York City, being especially well received. An auction, then, topped off the evening.

Three members of Rubber City have just recently applied for membership in the A. P. S., these being Messrs. Basil Wingrove, C. A. Bensinger and P. H. Kelly. Two other members have sent in applications for Life Memberships, Messrs. J. E. Crouch and Josiah J. Babcock. The former is in great distress over the fact that he may be classed as the second one from Akron to obtain this special membership, due to the fact that his name begins with a "C" whereas the other starts with "B"! Mr. Crouch, who is employed at the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, has arranged so the club may have two inches of space in every other issue of "The Non-Skid", the Firestone factory paper. Other branches might try this same thing; it has proven to be a great advertisement for Rubber City.

Club mail has frequently been received by former officers, so in order to cor-

rect this, a list of the present ones is now given: O. S. Hart, President; Delbert L. Gibson, Sec'y-Treas., 233 Grand Ave.; J. E. Crouch, R. P. Gordon and D. L. Gibson, members of the Board of Directors and yours truly,—ERNEST ELWOOD THOMA, Director of Publicity.

MILWAUKEE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The Society held its meeting of May 19th at the home of Mr. L. A. Burmeister, Jr. who not alone provided a decided treat in the way of lunch, cigars and drinks but also exhibited his large collection of stamps and coins that he has been building for 25 years. As a climax each of the 39 guests was presented with a small envelope of good stamps as a souvenir. The following were present:—Messrs. Knebel, Le Grand, Christensen, Rosenthal, Edwards, Kremers, Kleinod, Boettger, Kuhn, Thuerman, Wallschlager, Levin, Staab, Handlos, Brotherhood, Beihoff, Streng, Linke, Johl, Light, Haight, Stoerkle, Draves, Hoerig, Vogelsang, Steinmetz, Noske, Steigerwald, Regan, Weston, Braunfeld, Schmidt, Bratzel, Kenney, Michael, Dr. Kraft, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Miss L. Scherbarth and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Burmeister.

A. P. S. OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

President—Chas. F. Heyerman, 19 McGraw Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Board of Vice-Presidents—J. A. Harris, Jr., The Union Club, Cleveland, O.; W. W. MacLaren, Care "Cleveland Press," Cleveland, O.; Otto F. Moses, 514 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
Secretary—Holland A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.
Treasurer—Howard H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass.
Int'l. Secretary—Eugene Klein, 1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Directors-at-Large—H. B. Phillips, Berkeley, Cal.; Dr. J. B. Chittenden, New York City.

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

Sales Superintendent—J. E. Guest, Dallas, Texas.
Examiner of Sales Books—T. E. Flick, Galveston, Texas.
Editor American Philatelist—A. D. Fennel, 807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Librarian—John H. Leete, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Asst. Librarian—C. M. Tyler, 614 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Attorney—H. M. Lewy, 2 Rector St., New York City.
Official Expert—Eugene Klein, 1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Resident Agent—Dr. Homer Collins, 417 New Jersey Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

COMMITTEES.

Expert Committee—John A. Klemann, J. C. Morgenthau, Percy Doane.
Philatelic Literature—W. R. Ricketts, H. E. Deats, W. R. King.
Philatelic Index—W. R. Ricketts, C. W. Kissinger, C. A. Howes.
Obituary—C. E. Severn, Oxford Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Gen. C. A. Coolidge.
Catalogue—S. B. Ashbrook, D. C. Hammatt, Dr. Carroll Chase.
Hand Book—B. K. Miller, S. B. Ashbrook, H. C. Needham.
Recruiting—C. Gordon Fennell, Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; H. A. Davis, Joseph Gallant, Justus M. Stahn.
Publicity—The Board of Vice Presidents, W. W. MacLaren, Chairman, Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lookout—Judge Robert S. Emerson, Chairman; E. R. Ackerman, S. B. Ashbrook, A. W. Batchelder, H. C. Beck, Board of Vice-Presidents, H. F. Colman, J. B. Chittenden, F. R. Cornwall, J. B. Corcoran, J. S. Frelinghuysen, Alvin Good, D. C. Hammatt, C. E. Hatfield, J. A. Klemann, Henry Look, H. C. Needham, C. K. B. Nevin, C. E. Severn, F. R. Schmalzriedt, P. M. Wolsieffer, C. F. Heyerman.

REPORT of the SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 10. **June 1, 1923.**

Applications Pending.

Fuller, E. B.
Piva, Celestine
Smith, Craig P.
Bittner, Mark R.
Cooper, Eugene S.
Adams, Horace C.
Anderson, E. W.
Ash, E. M.
Avery, A. M.
Becker, E. S.
Berman, Henry
Berry, Edw. H.
Blanks, H. W.
Bock, Dr. G. W.
Bowden, Lemuel
Bowman, Robt. B.
Buckingham, H. G.
Bugg, Wadsworth
Carr, Geo. S.
Carter, D. H.
Dvorak, Jno. A.
Ehlers, Jules E.
Elliott, Byron
Giese, Henry N.
Hartman, R. W.
Gowen, Albert S.
Issler, Clarence H.
Jaeger, Geo. H.
Howard, Chas. R.
Kade, Arthur W.
Kirby, Dr. Harold
Kuhn, W. T. C.
Lilley, Edwin W.
Mason, Dr. E. C.
Michel, A. Eugene
Molitor, Peter
Nelson, Hubert D. P.
Newman, Geo. E.
Pogue, Henry
Reggiani, Leo.
Richardson, H. M.
Saint-Loup, Emile
Saunders, Geo. W.
Smith, Geo. Wm.
Ward, Dr. Herbert C.
Wills, Frank F.
Witt, Ernest A. Jr.
Woodin, Mark S.
Zadlud, Jas. A.

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

4112 Lawrence, J. E.
3679 Stromberg, E. F.

Applications Posted.

Adams, C. F., 443 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Age legal; U. S. Govt. Service; Reference: W. A. Gray, 443 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by C. E. Severn.

Barrett, Dr. Albert M., 630 Oxford Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Age 51; Physician; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by Chas. P. Wagner.

Bradshaw, J. H., 1850 Lyndon Rd., San Diego, Calif.; Age legal; Reference: J. Ashton Heap, Br. V. Consul, San Diego, Calif.; Proposed by P. A. Coppard.

Bishop, Wm. F., 33 Forbes Place, East Haven, Conn.; Age legal; Accountant; Reference: Earl A. Young, West Haven, Conn.; Proposed by Frank C. Young.

Bostwick, Wallace R., 666 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.; Age 24; Student; Reference: Owen L. Nolan, 54 Belmont St., Whitneyville, Conn.; Proposed by Frank C. Young.

Brill, Clyde D., 951 Market St., Tacoma, Wash.; Age 33; Mgr. Auto Tire Co.; Reference: J. C. Morgenthau & Co., New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Brown, Ross D., Box 542, Huntington Beach, Calif.; Age 44; Retired Rancher;

Reference: D. O. Stewart, Huntington Beach, Calif.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Cleaves, Dr. E. E., Box 135, Rockport, Mass.; Age 48; Physician; Reference: L. A. Rogers, Rockport Granite Co., Rockport, Mass.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Dobson, Richard I., 4233 Beaton St., Kansas City, Mo.; Age 35; Buyer, Chalmers Tobacco Co.; Reference: Midwest Stamp Co., 508 Kemper Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Proposed by E. H. Wilson.

Dowser, W. E., Box 677, Sawtelle, Calif.; Age 35; Machinist; Reference: Chas. S. Thompson, 4112 Budlong Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by R. Kenneth Milne.

Eaton, Frederick S., 70 Sachem St., New Haven, Conn.; Age 23; Botanist; Reference: O. L. Nolan, 54 Belmont St., Whitneyville, Conn.; Proposed by Frank C. Young.

Fite, Jas. J., 1606 Austin Ave., Wichita Falls, Tex.; Age 27; Clerk; Reference: Jules E. Ehlers, 1007 Burnett St., Wichita Falls, Tex.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Frazer, Dr. Thompson, Box 847, Asheville, N. C.; Age legal; Physician; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by Dr. Paul H. Ringer.

Garver, Milton, 767 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.; Age 43; Teacher; Reference: Owen L. Nolan, 54 Belmont St., Whitneyville, Conn.; Proposed by Frank C. Young.

Gross, Warren, 322 Dudley Ave., Narberth, Pa.; Age 32; Plate Printer; Reference: R. E. Sigman, 1730 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Wm. Nathan Tanner Jr.

Gulliver, E. W., 98 Campbell Ave., West Haven, Conn.; Age legal; Chief Rate Clerk, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; Reference: E. A. Young, West Haven, Conn.; Proposed by Frank C. Young.

Hill, Montrose, Old Orchard, Maine; Age 61; Postmaster; Reference: Ocean News Co., Old Orchard, Me.; Proposed by W. H. McLin Jr.

Hodkinson, F. C., 5515 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Age legal; Secy. Garland Mfg. Co.; Reference: H. C. Foster, 1st Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Proposed by T. Chandler Reed.

Hoover, M. H., 367 High St., Lockport, N. Y.; Age 58; Journalist and Farmer; Reference: Natl. Exchange Bank, Lockport, N. Y.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Horton, Geo. W. Jr., Box 201, Yonkers, N. Y.; Age 42; Merchant, Mens Wear; Reference: Arthur Ballard, 100 Bwdy., New York City; Proposed by W. L. Richmond.

Ladson, Thos. A., R. F. D. #5, Box 77, Tampa, Fla.; Age 65; Jewelry Salesman; Reference: Rev. G. W. Hawley, Harrisville, Mich.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Leimbach, Louis C., Box 2465, San Francisco, Calif; Age 35; Secy. to V. Pres. Standard Oil Co., Calif.; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Loomis, Henry M., 1739 H St., Washington, D. C.; Age 47; Chemist, Natl. Consumers Assn.; Reference: Hugh M. Boutell, Assoc. Engineer Bureau of Standards; Proposed by H. F. Colman.

Lucena, Paulo de, Rua Fernando Machado 21, Florianapolis, St. Catherine, Brazil; Age 22; Federal; Reference: Bank of Brazil, Florianapolis, St. Catherine, Brazil; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Lyon, Arthur G. Jr., 113 Varnum Ave., Lowell, Mass.; Age 21; Banking; Reference: J. Harry Boardman, Old Lowell Bank, Lowell, Mass.; Proposed by Henry G. Corey.

Moffat, Maj. E. J. G., Merton Lodge, Southwick, Eussex, England; Age 50; Retired Major, British Army; Reference: Natl. Provincial Bank of England, Brighton, England; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Marcus, Ottmar, 60 Sea Cliff Ave., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 65; Retired Merchant; Reference: Academy of Sciences, Baltimore, Md.; Proposed by Edwin P. Seebohm.

Morrison, Dr. Angus W., 1009 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Age 39; Physician; Reference: Northwestern Natl. Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.; Proposed by Philip Little Jr.

Murphy, Cap. Jas. P., c/o Adj. Gen. of U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.; Age 33; U. S. Army Officer; Reference: Chas. B. McWeeny, Mgr. Osborn Clothing Co., Huron, S. Dak.; Proposed by Cap. J. O. Crose.

Nadal, Jacinto R., Bogota 2918, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Age 42; Bank Clerk; Reference: Bank El Hogar Argentino, Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina; Proposed by Manuel Hidalgo.

Phillips, Chas. J., 151 Central Park West, New York City; Age 59; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Dr. Carroll Chase, 1170 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Proposed by Wm. C. Stone.

Roby, T. W., 834 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.; Age 39; Valuation Engineer, S. A. L. R'y. Co.; Reference: William Evans, 313 E. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.; Proposed by John L. Howard.

Rose, Chas. J., Box 3084, Portland, Ore.; Age 39; Salesman; Reference: Geo. Soulman, A. P. S. 5127; Proposed by C. E. Severn.

Rucker, Wm. J., 554 Park St., Charlottesville, Va.; Age 50; Capitalist; Reference: Peoples National Bank, Charlottesville, Va.; Proposed by Julian Corbett.

Sanderson, J. C., 2566 Lee Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Age 42; Secy.-Treas. White Sewing Machine Co.; Reference: Jas. A. Harris Jr., c/o The White Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Proposed by Alvin Good.

Schlader, Harry M., 2653 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Age 29; Clerk; Reference: B. L. Voorhees, Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

Sealey, F. C., 220 Government St., Victoria, B. C., Canada; Age 49; Clerk, Pemberton & Son; Reference: F. B. Pemberton, Pemberton & Son, Victoria, B. C.; Proposed by Ronald M. Angus.

Snyder, John W., 835 6th St., San Diego, Calif.; Age 31; Realtor; Reference: San Diego Realty Board, San Diego, Calif.; Proposed by P. A. Coppard.

Stadtmiller, Louis R., 134 Linden Ave., Clarksburg, W. Va.; Age 36; Forester; Reference: W. E. Hursey, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Szabo, Dr. John Ladislas, 364 S. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.; Age 48; Editor Hungarian Daily News, New York; Reference: Dr. Chas. Winter, 7 Morris St., New York City; Proposed by A. D. Fennel.

Taylor, Frederick B., 167 Salisbury Rd., Brookline, Mass.; Age 17; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. Malcolm Taylor; Reference: B. Preston Clark, Jr., 171 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by W. F. VanMalder.

Thurston, B. E., 136 S. 13th St., Newark, N. J.; Age 41; Dept. Mgr., W. B. Kerr Co.; Reference: I. L. Ilsley, 49 Wilcox Ave., East Orange, N. J.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Voss, Reuben Tree, 10060 Irvington St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y.; Age 53; Printer; Reference: Miller & Wright Paper Co., New York City; Proposed by John A. Klemann.

Waters, Albert E., 21 W. Rock Ave., New Haven, Conn.; Age 38; Merchant; Reference: A. B. Aubrey, Meriden, Conn.; Proposed by Frank C. Young.

Applications for Reinstatement.

2577 Beck, Dr. Carl, 2551 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Age 59; Surgeon; Reference: Foreman Bros. Banking Co., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
1254 Elmer, Dr. M. K., 3 Franklin St., Bridgeton, N. J.; Age 60; Physician; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

New Stockholders.

6813 McClusky, Wm. E., 536 Court St., Syracuse, N. Y.
6814 Abrahams, Dr. Jos. N., 1284 E. 105th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
6815 Anderson, S. K., R. F. D. #2, Box 144, Petaluma, Calif.
6816 Barrows, Edwin A., Turks Head Bldg., Providence, R. I.
6817 Brun, A., 95 Galerie de Beaujolais, Paris ler, France.
6818 Butler, Rev. E. A., St. Georges, Newfoundland.
6819 Chaffee, Jos. G., 10 St. Rouan Terrace, New Haven, Conn.
6820 Chapman, Arnold W., 6361 Willegass Ave., Oakland, Calif.
6821 Charbonneau, J. Arthur, Apt. 53, 626 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
6822 Clarke, Bates E., 706 Academy St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
6823 Clifford, Wm. M., 314 University Place, Grosse Pointe, Mich.
6824 Davis, Edward M., Landcaster Rd., Shirley, Mass.
6825 Duffy, Jas. E., 0426 32nd Ave., Seattle, Wash.
6826 Freeman, Lt. Col. F. F., 74 Grafton St., Dublin, Ireland.
6827 Fuchs, G. M., 366 Slocum St., Glendale, L. I., N. Y.
6828*Gittis, Samuel, 2341 N. 32nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
6829 Gray, Francis L., Middletown Springs, Vt.
6830 Hirrschoff, Dr. Ernest, Stamford Hall, Stamford, Conn.
6831 Hitchcock, John S., Proffit, Va.
6832 Hoffmann, J. J., Box 213, Evans City, Pa.
6833 Hughes, Hugh W., 112 W. 8th Ave., Gary, Ind.
6834 Keister, Herbert E., 402 S. Magnolia St., Palestine, Tex.
6835 Kilbourn, Olin B., 48 Academy Hill, Southington, Conn.
6836 Kurth, Alfred, P. O. Box 14, Colditz, Sax., Germany.
6837 Loewing, Reinhold D., 318 W. 107th St., New York City.
6838 Madsen, L. P., 626 S. Elm St., Owatonna, Minn.
6839 McCuloulgh, Wm. J., Davenport, Ia.
6840 Metcalf, Franklin P., 1725 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
6841 Miller, Dr. Francis H., Box 921, Cuba, N. Y.
6842*Milock, Robert, 3846 W. Hancock Ave., Detroit, Mich.
6843 Paul, Moritz J., 1270 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6844 Peters, Fritz, Maple Ave., North Glenside, Pa.
6845 Rackliffe, Walter C., 225 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
6846 Randall, Dr. Francis D., 18 Maplewood St., Malden, Mass.
6847 Reinhardt, Theodore, 54 E. 59th St., New York City.
6848 Reynolds, Walter V., 138 E. 59th St., New York City.
6849 Schaap, Martin, Apt. 39, Orizaba, Ver., Mexico.
6850 Shelgren, Olaf Wm., 808 Niagara Life Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
6851 Snyder, Chas. F., 1009 Railroad Ave., Sunbury, Pa.
6852 Snyder, Roy H., Port Deposit, Md.
6853 Spohn, Lewis G., 100 Tenby Rd., Llanerch, Pa.
6854*Tantum, R. W., 127 Mercer St., Trenton, N. J.
6855 Uzekovsky, Jacob, 1056 Hoe Ave., New York City.
6856 Watson, E. L., Box 1273, Providence, R. I.
6857 Wellington, Arthur E., 882 6th Ave., Troy, N. Y.

6858 Wheeler, Alden M., Bicknell, Calif.
6859*Willard, Clayton H., 382 Park St., West Springfield, Mass.
6860 Wolf, Morris M., 1614 N. Payson St., Baltimore, Md.
6861 Wondasz, C., 16 10a Avenita Norte, Sal Salvador, El Salvador, C. A.
6862 Zuckerman, Harry R., Box 43, W. 116th St. Sta., New York City.

Reinstated.

2853 Ams, Chas. M., 101 Park Ave., New York City.
2846 Champion, Theodore, 13 Rue Drouot, Paris, France.
1699 Farish, James, Linwood, N. J.
3437 Prouty, Osborne B., 126 Tyndale St., Roslindale 31, Mass.

Replaced on Roll.

5540 Bruns, Dr. R. Martin, 2274 Grand Concourse, New York City.
5292 Carley, E. F., 2017 Harrison St., Wilmington, Del.
5130 Carrow, Herbert P., 1037 Seyburn Ave., Detroit, Mich.
4512 Meyer, H. Henry, 1439 University Ave., New York City.
5798 Osterheld, Albert, 1136 E. 71st St., Cleveland, Ohio.
5379 Pfeiffer, Geo. L., Villa Florence, Lemon City, Fla.

Application Returned.

Selianoff, Oscar, 614 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.

Resignation Accepted.

3975 Tebbe, August, 893 E. 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Change of Address.

6752 Arnold, Alan F. from 419 Euclid Ave. to 945 Ackerman Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
6574 Cockrell, F. M. from New Orleans, La. to Greenwood, Miss.
5785 Day, Dr. Kenneth M. from Pittsburgh, Pa. to Mass. Eye & Ear Infirmary, Boston, Mass.
6093 Ferguson, H. A. from Memphis, Tenn. to 622 N. New Hampshire Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
6122 Frutcher, Max from 242 New Jersey Ave. to 780 E. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
4294 Garrett, Chas. H. from 828 S. Rose to 109 S. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
403 Ireland, Gordon from Springfield, Mass. to 129 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
5055 Kirkwood, H. A. from Port Richmond, N. Y. to 11 Hardin Ave., West New Brighton, New York.
4197 Knauer, Cap. J. G. from Ft. Riley, Kans. to c/o Department Surgeon, Philippine Department, Manila, Philippines.
6003 Kremers, G. R. from Bay City, Mich. to 715 47th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
2888 Lazarus, Louis, from 855 Grand Ave. to 494 Cheney Ave., Oakland, Calif.
6031 Leonard, Dr. W. M. from 14505 Woodworth Rd. to 1514 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
6276 Mack, Ralph K. from 902 S. 8th St. to 710 S. 8th St., Goshen, Ind.
5676 Oleson, E. M. from 317 5th Ave. S. E. to 1403 4th St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
5377 Osman, Chas. T. from 3919 Drexel Drive to 1174 Sylvania Ave., Toledo, O.

5228 Rasmussen, Alfred from San Jose to 730 Alameda St., Altadena, Calif.
6338 Sargent, N. J. from Atascadero to 1530 Green St., San Francisco, Calif.
5651 Trouchet, F. from Ft. Wayne, Detroit, to 7102 Stewart Ave., Chicago, Ill.
5368 Wessbecher, Carl T. from 2900½ Shenandoah to 3883 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.
2774 Young, Carl from 112 N. 5th St. to 3643 N. Mervine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
4926 Zink, W. J. from 4607 Denison Ave. to 3856 W. 40th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Membership Summary.

Membership May 1, 1923	2418
New Stockholders	50
Reinstated	4
Replaced on Roll	6
	2478
Resignation accepted	1
Total Membership June 1, 1923	2477

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

NOMINATIONS.

From The Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, Branch #30, Cleveland, Ohio:

For President: Chas. F. Heyerman, Michigan.
For Bd. V. Presidents: W. H. Barnum, Ohio; W. W. MacLaren, Ohio; O. F. Moses, Ohio.
For Secretary: H. A. Davis, Colorado.
For Treasurer: H. H. Elliott, Massachusetts.
For Intnl. Secy.: Eugene Klein, Pennsylvania.
For Directors at Large: J. B. Chittenden, New York; H. B. Phillips, California.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

The 38th Annual Convention of the Society for the election of Directors and the transaction of all such other business as may be legally brought before it. will be called to order at Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, August the fourteenth, 1923, at ten o'clock in the morning and upon succeeding days till all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve on

The Committee on Credentials:

P. M. Wolsieffer, Chairman; Rev. C. C. Silvester, W. C. Stone, H. F. Dunkhorst. William A. Johnson.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve on

The Committee on Arrangements:

Howard C. Beck, Chairman; T. Russell Hungerford, Vice Chairman; C. E. Nickles, William H. Boatwright, Dr. F. H. Chittenden.

The Hotel Shoreham is hereby designated as Convention Headquarters.

C. FREDERIC HEYERMAN, President.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. Harry B. Mason has been appointed a member of the Arrangement Committee in place of Mr. T. Russell Hungerford, resigned.

CHAS. F. HEYERMAN, President.
H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

RESOLUTION.

From the Minutes of the Board of Vice Presidents, March 29, 1923:

Be it resolved that the Recorder certify to the Sales Superintendent the names of members under charges, with the instructions that further circuits be withheld from said members until they are cleared by the Board.

Resolutions to Be Presented at Convention.

To amend By Laws governing Sales Department:—

"Be it resolved that the By-Laws governing the operation of the Sales Department of the Society be amended so as to provide that the minimum insurance charge, per individual book, be increased from 10 cents as at present, to 25 cents.

To enact a By-Law providing for the branding of counterfeit and repaired stamps. This resolution to be offered pursuant to the following resolution passed by the Board of Vice Presidents, March 29th, 1923, as follows:—

WHEREAS, The continued and increased growth of the evil of the counterfeiting of stamps (both postage and revenue) in the past few years, has become and is a menace and injury to the cause of philately, and that it has righteously aroused strong opposition thereto, among leading Collectors, Dealers and Philatelic Societies, both here and abroad; further

---

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG-

That this Board favors early action to overcome and stop this evil; and that this can only be done, by organized philately.

That after full consideration by the members of this Board of the subject, we are of the opinion that all counterfeit, as well as repaired and altered stamps, should be branded as such; and that proper legislation and action be had by our National Society at its next convention at Washington, D. C., toward accomplishing such purpose; and further, be it

RESOLVED, That we, at this time, suggest to the Tenth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, about to convene, like and similar action, and the appointment of a Committee to cooperate with a like one to be appointed by this Society, with the idea and object of accomplishing and arriving at a proper and legal method of branding all counterfeit, repaired and altered stamps and of taking action and proceedings against the counterfeiters.

Passed at a Meeting of the Board of Vice-Presidents of the American Philatelic Society, March 29th, 1923, held at the City of Cleveland, Ohio.

C. F. HEYERMAN, President.
W. W. McLAREN,
O. F. MOSES,
JAS. A. HARRIS,
Board of Vice-Presidents.

(SEAL)

H. A. Davis, Sec'y, Philatelic Society, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir:

Believing the selection of Convention sites subject to the recommendation of a Committee for that purpose, detrimental to the welfare of this Society, and knowing that in the past the prejudiced opinion of said Committee has influenced the vote in Convention, I hereby give notice that at the coming convention in Washington, D. C. I will ask that Article III, section 9 of our By-Laws be amended by striking out line ten of said By-Law reading "A Committee on Place of Next Convention."

This Committee was included among the standing Committees to relieve the Convention from considering the raft of formal invitations received from various Convention bureaus and other civic bodies, but the work having become perverted by members, with selfish interests for the selection of a certain city, securing places on this Committee it is important that this Committee be discontinued.

Hoping the delegates at the coming Convention realize the seriousness of what at first thought seems an unimportant matter and will pass this amendment, I am,

Very truly yours,
W. H. BARNUM.

RARITIES
Are My Specialty.
T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

REPORT *of the* TREASURER

JUNE 1st, 1923.

STOCK FUND.		
Balance	$6461.66	
Receipts	64.00	$6525.66
LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.		
Balance		$3880.00
GENERAL FUND.		
Balance	$1106.95	
Receipts	183.57	
	$1290.52	
Disbursements	$ 520.52	$ 770.00
INSURANCE FUND.		
Balance	$3370.22	
Disbursements	126.05	$3244.17
EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.		
Receipts		$ 1.20
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.		
Balance	$ 43.45	
Receipts	11.00	$ 54.45
AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.		
Balance—Debit	$ 608.52	
Disbursements	305.74	
	$ 914.26	
Receipts	$ 208.13	
Debit Balance		$ 706.13
		$13769.35
ASSETS.		
Bonds	$8500.34	
Cash	5269.01	$13769.35

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The One Cent 1851-1857

In order to comply with numerous requests received recently for copies of
THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
of February, 1922,
containing an article entitled
"THE TYPES OF THE UNITED STATES ONE CENT OF 185111857"
the undersigned has reproduced these notes in Booklet Form.

A limited number of copies are now available.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS
Postpaid

Stanley B. Ashbrook

720-729 Union Trust Bldg.

Cincinnati Ohio

BRITISH COLONIALS

and

OTHER STAMPS

at

60% Discount.

I am breaking up a 30,000 variety collection and can offer many good 19th Century stamps, except U. S. and British North America, at the above discount and better in some instances.

Books are made up by countries, and will be submitted on approval to responsible collectors.

*BRITISH GUIANA Nos. 143-6 O. G.—43c.

David F. Dennehy

Monomonack Lake,

West Rindge, N. H.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S 38th ANNUAL CONVENTION

Will Begin August 13th, 1923 With a Grand Reception at 8 P. M. Monday.

You Want to Be Here at the Start.

The Place? Why, Washington, the Nation's Own Home Town.

If You Have Anything Good in Old U. S. Bring It Along. We are Doing the Largest Business in Our History and Will Pay the Price for Anything of Merit.

DURING THE CONVENTION OR AT ANY OTHE TIME, CONSIDER US AT YOUR SERVICE.

"Meet Me At The Stamp Shoppe"

THE STAMP SHOPPE INC.

Harry B. Mason, Pres. A. C. Mason, Treas.

Note: The Reservations at the Shoreham Hotel are Being Rapidly Taken. If Coming Do Not Delay Too Long.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

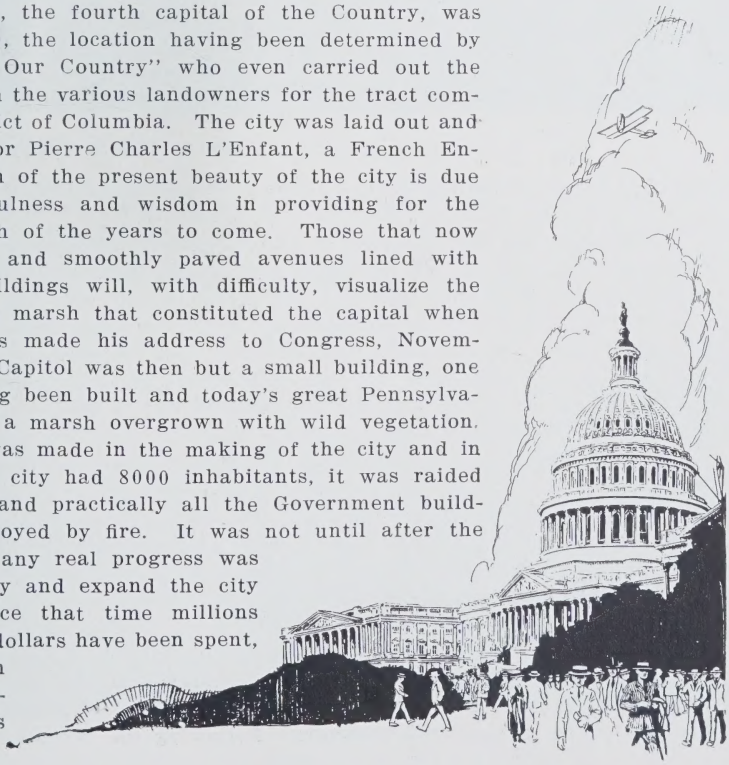
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 36. JULY, 1923. No. 10.

WASHINGTON!

THE Nation's Capitol, the most beautiful city in America, will entertain the Convention of The American Philatelic Society August 13th.-18th., 1923 and with famed southern hospitality will attend the comfort and pleasure of the visiting philatelists. Every collector should embrace this opportunity to visit the heart of the Nation under such auspicious circumstances, for even without the lavish entertainment, the beauties and grandeur of the city will repay a journey from the ends of the earth.

Washington, the fourth capital of the Country, was founded in 1800, the location having been determined by the "Father of Our Country" who even carried out the negotiations with the various landowners for the tract comprising the District of Columbia. The city was laid out and planned by Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French Engineer and much of the present beauty of the city is due to his thoughtfulness and wisdom in providing for the wondrous growth of the years to come. Those that now view the broad and smoothly paved avenues lined with monumental buildings will, with difficulty, visualize the simple field and marsh that constituted the capital when President Adams made his address to Congress, November 1800. The Capitol was then but a small building, one wing only having been built and today's great Pennsylvania avenue was a marsh overgrown with wild vegetation. Slow progress was made in the making of the city and in 1814, when the city had 8000 inhabitants, it was raided by the British and practically all the Government buildings were destroyed by fire. It was not until after the Civil War that any real progress was made to beautify and expand the city and though since that time millions and millions of dollars have been spent, as some say in "wanton extravagance", there has



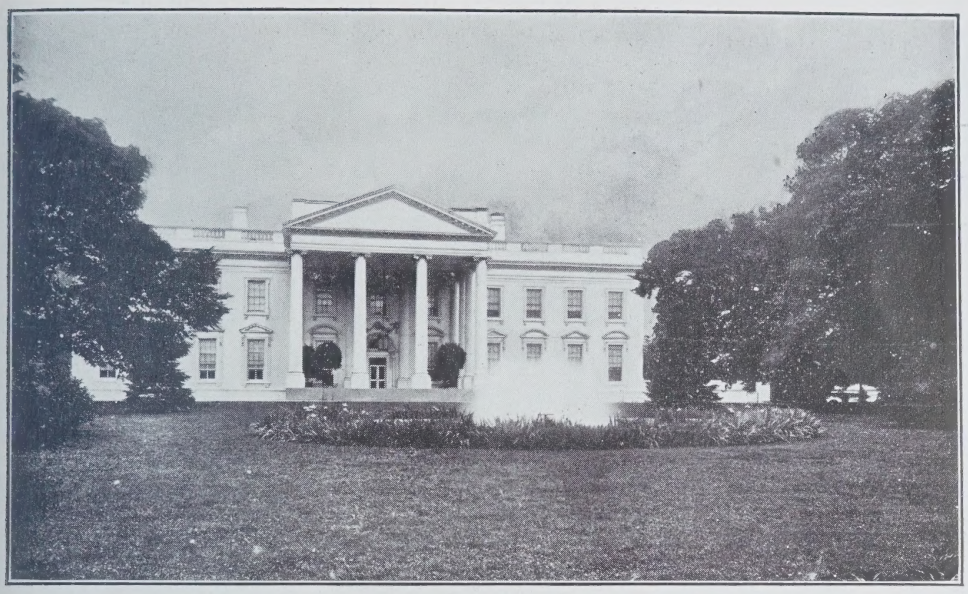
been given to America a capitol that does justice to the grandeur and power of the Nation it represents. To see all of Washington in detail is not a matter of a few days sightseeing but the Committee in charge of the entertainment promise that A. P. S. members will miss little of the historic landmarks and monumental beauties that grace the city.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD UNION STATION

Erected at a cost of more than $18,000,000. A magnificent structure of huge proportions and a fitting entrance to the Capital of the United States.

The Union Station, terminal of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is a fitting entrance to the Capital of the United States and in its wide and lofty halls, the reception committee will greet you and direct you to your hotel. Adjoining this eighteen million dollar station is the handsome Washington city Post Office building housing the Philatelic Agency which will be formally visited by the Convention. All visiting collectors are asked to register immediately and receive their official tickets and badges which will be issued from the Convention headquarters, at the Hotel Shoreham. The business meetings, auction sale, Bourse, etc., will all be held at this hotel which is one of the finest in Washington. It is located at 15th and H Street, N. W., in the heart of the city and but one block from the United States Treasury and the White House. The Shoreham is noted the World over for its cuisine and has a special summer rate in effect for the Convention. Rooms may be had with or without bath and en suite, as desired. From the reservations already made, a large attendance is assured and those who have not engaged rooms should do so at once, either direct with the hotel or through the Convention Committee Chairman.

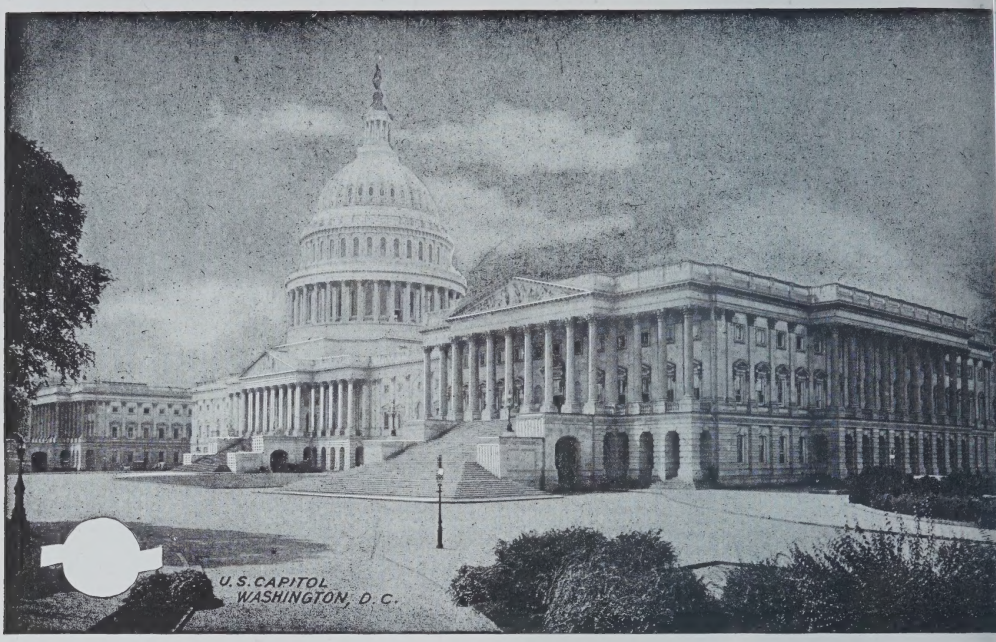
On Monday evening, August 13th, a reception will be tendered to the guests and all will have the opportunity of becoming well acquainted with each other and renew old philatelic friendships. Following the reception, Mr. Howard C.



THE WHITE HOUSE AS SEEN FROM PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
Its stately simplicity endears it to the hearts of all.

Beck, who is the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, will give a talk on "Early American Stamped Paper", a subject upon which many philatelists have little, if any, knowledge and as Mr. Beck has made quite an intensive study of this subject and will exhibit many specimens from his collection there is a real philatelic treat in store for all.

A VIEW OF THE TREASURY FROM THE SOUTH
The Greatest Financial Institution in the World.



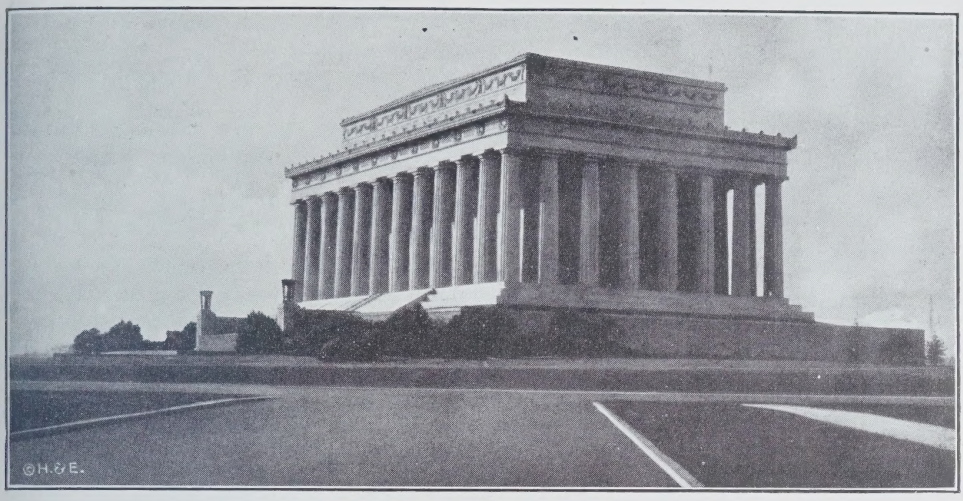
THE CAPITOL, EAST FRONT

The meeting place of the Senate, the House of Representatives and the Supreme Court. In architectural beauty it ranks as America's most imposing structure.

On Tuesday morning, the Convention will be called to order by President Heyerman in the Ball Room of the Hotel and the serious business of the Convention started. In the afternoon, a visit will be made to the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, the birthplace of Uncle Sam's postage stamps and money. This magnificent building houses one of the most intricate and ingenious mechanical systems in the world and the processes used in the manufacture of stamps will amaze those who never visited this national printing plant. The Secret Service has an exhibit here showing many of the devices contrived by those who try to rob the Government by counterfeiting. Philatelists will no doubt be also interested in seeing the exhibit of old time fractional currency on which we find in some cases, the postage designs of 1860-70 issues.

On Tuesday evening, the auction sale will be held at the Hotel Shoreham under the guidance of Mr. Harry B. Mason, who has worked very hard to provide a sale of high quality. Many fine stamps are to be offered and a catalogue has been mailed every A. P. S. member.

On Wednesday morning, the business meeting will again convene and in the afternoon a trip will be made to historic Mount Vernon, the homeplace of George Washington, a shrine to which every American should make at least one pilgrimage. The associations that surround this hallowed spot endear it to every good citizen and none can leave this revered spot without taking a bit of the spirit of America to his heart. The official photograph will be taken here. It is hoped that time will also permit a brief visit to Alexandria on the return trip as, of course, this quaint city has a special interest to philatelists as the place of origin of one of the rarest United States Postmasters Provisionals.



AMERICA'S FINEST MONUMENTAL STRUCTURE

On Wednesday evening, a stamp Bourse will be held at the Hotel where all may swap or buy stamps or tales of philatelic prowess to their hearts content.

Thursday morning, the business sessions will be concluded and following an early lunch the entire party will take cars for Annapolis, the ancient and historic capitol of Maryland. Annapolis, a picturesque and dignified little city is located on Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the beautiful Severn river. It is one of the oldest cities in the country and here too, a postmasters provisional first saw the light of day.

Following a visit to the old Capitol, in one room of which General Washington surrendered his commission as Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, the party will wander through the magnificent grounds of the United States Naval Academy, see the tomb of John Paul Jones, Bancroft Hall, where midshipmen are housed during their stay at the Academy and view the beautiful blue waters of Chesapeake Bay. After leaving the Academy, the guests will visit Carvel Hall, a block away, where the party will regather and rest for an hour. Carvel Hall, built in 1763 by William Penn, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, is a charming place, which, though extensive additions have been made, is just as it was 150 years ago in the main building. The Annual Banquet will then be held and it will be an oldtime Maryland dinner; soft shelled crabs, fried chicken—and—lots of good things to eat. If all goes well, the crowd should get back to Washington by midnight, some to slumber and others mayhap to continue the festivities.

Friday will be devoted to sightseeing the famous buildings of Washington and including a visit to the National Museum where is housed the stamp collection in which we all have a joint interest, Uncle Sam's tribute to our hobby. The Committee hope to show their guests everything from Washington's monument to the great Lincoln memorial and if anything is held back it will only be to have you come again.

As a result of the action taken at the Springfield Convention, members of the Society will pay a One Dollar registration fee and visiting guests, not members, a fee of Three Dollars. These fees will entitle one to all the trip tickets, functions, etc. and there will be no additional charges. The Washington Phila-

telic Society has placed the details of the Convention Arrangements in the hands of a Committee and subcommittee, the officers of which are:—

General Committee, Harry B. Mason, Chairman; James F. Duhamel, Secretary; Henry Hammelman, Treasurer.

Sub-Committee, Chairman—Finance and program, Howard C. Beck; Publicity, James F. Duhamel; Badges and Tickets, Harry F. Dunkhorst; Registration, H. F. Colman; Reception, William A. Johnson.

Baltimore collectors are also co-operating with Washington in the arrangements and they will take an active part in the entertainment.

The cuts for this article were courteously supplied by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company which has a direct and superb service to Washington from East and West. Detailed information concerning fares, trains and reservations may be obtained in all principal cities.

So let it be "Meet me in Washington"—a good time is assured and the biggest convention of them all. And by the way, don't worry about the heat—it was hotter the other day in Dawson, Yukon, than it ever was in Washington. Be there!

JAPANESE CHERRY TREES BLOOM ALONG THE TIDAL BASIN

Resolutions to Be Presented at Convention.

From the Minutes of the Board of Vice Presidents, March 29, 1923:

Be it resolved that the Recorder certify to the Sales Superintendent the names of members under charges, with the instructions that further circuits be withheld from said members until they are cleared by the Board.

To amend By Laws governing Sales Department:—

"Be it resolved that the By-Laws governing the operation of the Sales Department of the Society be amended so as to provide that the minimum insurance charge, per individual book, be increased from 10 cents as at present, to 25 cents.

To enact a By-Law providing for the branding of counterfeit and repaired stamps. This resolution to be offered pursuant to the following resolution passed by the Board of Vice Presidents, March 29th, 1923, as follows:—

WHEREAS, The continued and increased growth of the evil of the counterfeiting of stamps (both postage and revenue) in the past few years, has become and is a menace and injury to the cause of philately, and that it has righteously aroused strong opposition thereto, among leading Collectors, Dealers and Philatelic Societies, both here and abroad; further

That this Board favors early action to overcome and stop this evil; and that this can only be done, by organized philately.

That after full consideration by the members of this Board of the subject, we are of the opinion that all counterfeit, as well as repaired and altered stamps, should be branded as such; and that proper legislation and action be had by our National Society at its next convention at Washington, D. C., toward accomplishing such purpose; and further, be it

RESOLVED, That we, at this time, suggest to the Tenth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, about to convene, like and similar action, and the appointment of a Committee to cooperate with a like one to be appointed by this Society, with the idea and object of accomplishing and arriving at a proper and legal method of branding all counterfeit, repaired and altered stamps and of taking action and proceedings against the counterfeiters.

Passed at a Meeting of the Board of Vice-Presidents of the American Philatelic Society, March 29th, 1923, held at the City of Cleveland, Ohio.

C. F. HEYERMAN, President.
W. W. McLAREN,
O. F. MOSES,
JAS. A. HARRIS,
(SEAL) Board of Vice-Presidents.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS OF A. P. S.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VII.

Add section to be known as Section 10-A.

Every stamp, submitted to the Counterfeit Detector and, or the Expert Committee, and found by them ot be counterfeit, damaged, repaired or in anywise altered, changed or tampered with, shall be marked or branded on the back thereof, by a symbol to be selected and chosen by said Counterfeit Detector and Expert Committee.

The symbols so selected, after approval by the Board of Trustees, shall be official. Notice of this apprvoal with the symbols to be used and their respective meanings shall be published in the official journal and in the year book.

Every member of the Society, so submitting any stamp to the Counterfeit Detector or Expert Committee for opinion, shall, in every case, consent, in writing, to the marking of the stamp as provided in this section, vesting and autho-

rizing the said Counterfeit Detector and Expert Committee so to mark and brand all stamps so submitted.

Stamps submitted by members to the Sales Department for sale through that medium shall likewise be subject to being marked and branded when found to be counterfeit, damaged, repaired or in anywise altered, changed, or tampered with; provided, however, that before so doing the Sales Superintendent shall submit all such stamps for consideration and action by the Counterfeit Detector and, or Expert Committee.

All stamps so marked and branded, shall be removed from the books or sheets and returned to the owners.

All members using the Sales Department at the time of the adoption of this By-Law shall be given sixty days after written notice of said adoption, to sign a consent in writing, authorizing and vesting the Sales Department, the Counterfeit Detector and the Expert Committee with authority to mark and brand all stamps so submitted and found to be counterfeit, damaged, repaired or in anywise altered, changed, or tampered with; the Sales Superintendent shall, in every case where a member fails to sign such consent at the expiration of the period allowed, retire all stamps in the Sales Department belonging to such member.

All members hereafter using the Sales Department shall prior to the acceptance of their books sign a like consent.

Any member after being notified that certain stamps submitted by him are counterfeit, damaged, repaired, or in anywise altered, changed or tampered with, may in the discretion of the Sales Department, when and if the member again submits like stamps to the Sales Department, be subject to a fine of One Dollar for each and every stamp so found.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S 38th ANNUAL CONVENTION

Will Begin August 13th, 1923 With a Grand Reception at 8 P. M. Monday.

You Want to Be Here at the Start.

The Place? Why, Washington, the Nation's Own Home Town.

If You Have Anything Good in Old U. S. Bring It Along. We are Doing the Largest Business in Our History and Will Pay the Price for Anything of Merit.

DURING THE CONVENTION OR AT ANY OTHE TIME, CONSIDER US AT YOUR SERVICE.

"Meet Me At The Stamp Shoppe"

THE STAMP SHOPPE INC.

Harry B. Mason, Pres. A. C. Mason, Treas.

Note: The Reservations at the Shorcham Hotel are Being Rapidly Taken. If Coming Do Not Delay Too Long.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

(Continued from June issue.)

Re-cutting. This term, as it will be used in reference to the 3c 1851-57 stamps, may be defined as the strengthening or deepening by hand on the plate of certain lines of the stamp design. This was always done while the plate was soft and before any stamps had been printed from it, excepting in the case where a plate existed in more than one state. Here re-cutting was done for a second time, the plate undoubtedly having been softened for this work. The re-cutting which resulted in the late state of plate 1 was very extensive, while that which indicates the late state of plates 2 and 5 was limited to isolated bits of re-cutting here and there. Thus every stamp retained its individual characteristic re-cutting throughout the life of the plate or, when there was more than one state, throughout the life of each state of the plate. No haphazard re-cutting was done on any plate after it was put in use. The varieties due to re-cutting will be described here in general, and more particularly in the history of each plate. From the standpoint of the plating of these stamps, as well as for the collector of minor varieties, this is a most important question. It must be clearly understood that **every** stamp on **every** 3c 1851-1857 plate shows re-cutting at least to the extent of two or more of the frame lines. Conversely, no 3c 1851 or 1857 stamp exists showing the design as rocked on the plate by the transfer roll,—that is, without some re-cutting.

As will be stated under the heading "Types, and Types from Each Plate", there are on the "imperforate" plates two general types of re-cutting,—with and without the inner line. All the stamps from the first five plates,—1, 2, 3, 5 and "0",—show one or both inner lines re-cut, with the exception of a few from the early and intermediate state of plate 1, which have no inner lines. The stamps without either inner line re-cut come from the last four plates,—4, 6, 7 and 8, and also, as has been stated, from certain positions on plate 1, early and intermediate state.

There is what may be considered a normal re-cutting for the first type, which consisted of redrawing the four frame lines, the two inner lines, the top of the upper label block, and the top of the upper right diamond block. Other parts of the design on the first five plates were occasionally re-cut, viz.,—the four triangles, the bottom label and the other three diamond blocks. The normal re-cutting of the second type consisted, with plate 4, of re-drawing the four frame lines and the top of the upper label block; the lower label block and the two right diamond blocks being occasionally re-cut. With plates 6, 7 and 8 the normal re-cutting consisted of re-drawing the four frame lines only, though there are certain exceptions. One stamp,—47R6,—shows the bottom of the oval around the medallion and certain lines on the bust also re-cut; and another stamp, the position of which is unknown, but in the body of plate 6 or 7, shows a re-cut horizontal line defining the top of the upper right diamond block. Incidentally, both of these stamps are misplaced transfers from the C relief, showing the "gash on the shoulder". Further, a few stamps, which, except for one stamp in the bottom row of plate 6, are all found in the top row of these three plates only, show three instead of four frame lines re-cut. A diagram is given of

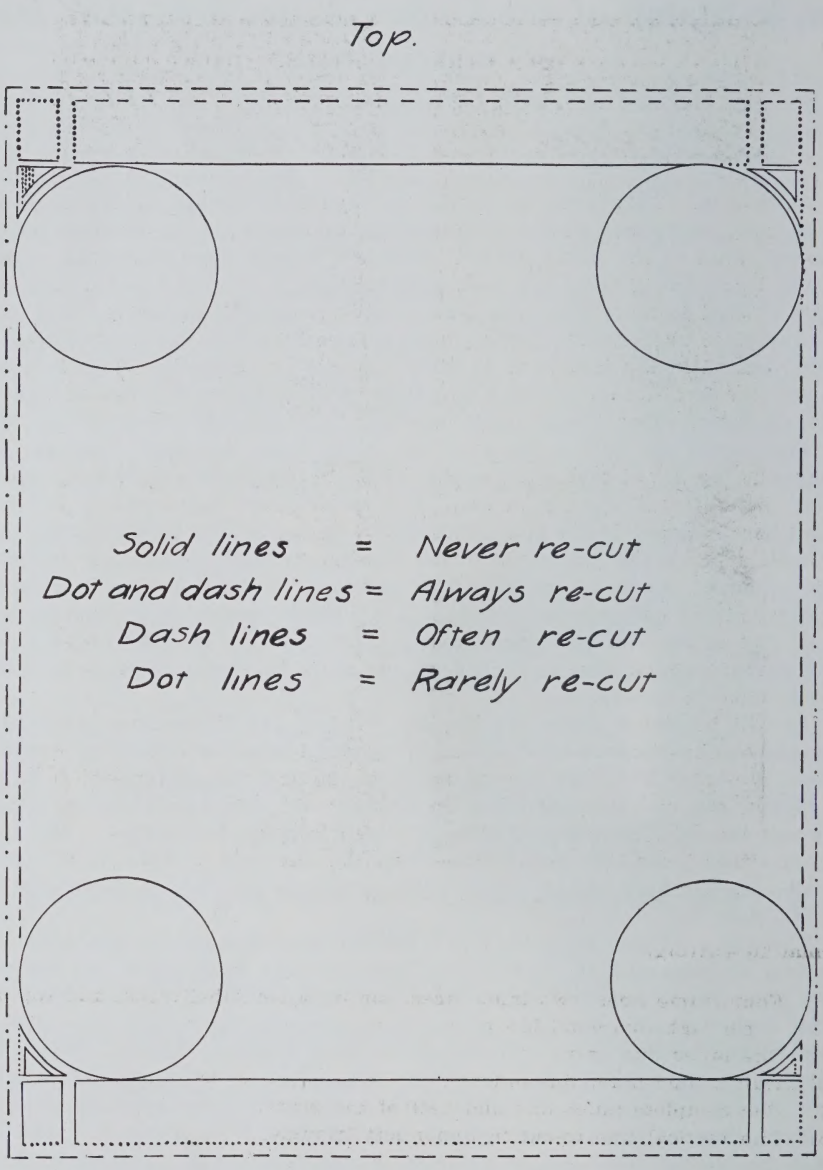
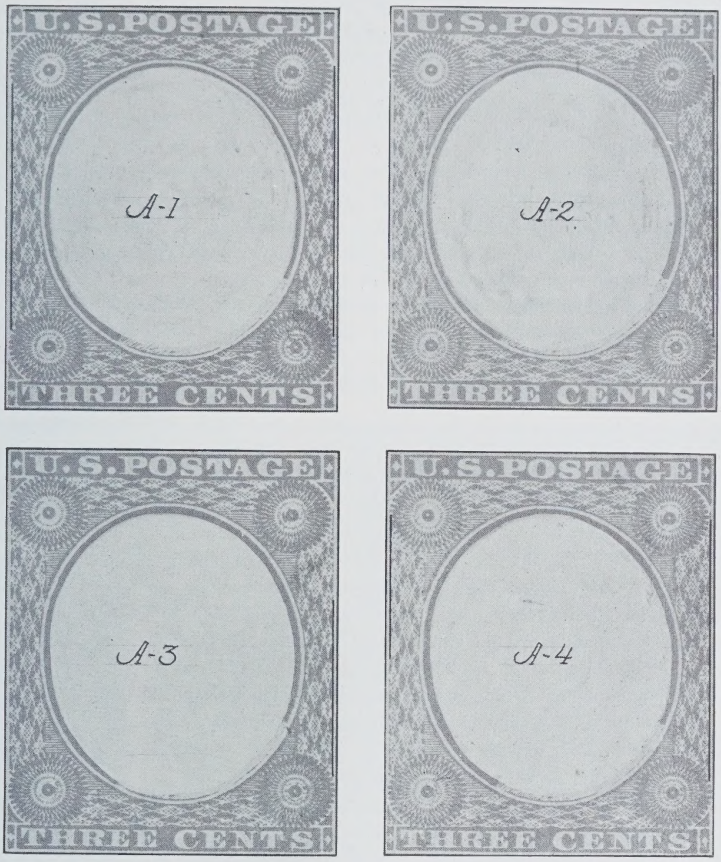


FIGURE 44.

an imperforate stamp (see Figure 44), showing the parts of the design which were always re-cut, often re-cut and occasionally re-cut.

In addition to this normal re-cutting and its many varieties, there are numerous errors of re-cutting on both types, with and without inner lines. A list of the various normal re-cuts, as well as of the errors, follows. The four types of normal re-cutting are illustrated.



Stamps with Inner Line.

Normal Re-cutting.

A 1. Four frame lines, two inner lines, top of upper label block, and top of upper right diamond block.
A 2. One inner line only.
A 3. Half of one inner line only.
A 4. One complete inner line and half of the other.
A 5. One vertical line re-cut in upper left triangle.
A 6. Two vertical lines re-cut in upper left triangle.
A 7. Three vertical lines re-cut in upper left triangle.
A 8. Five vertical lines re-cut in upper left triangle.
A 9. One line re-cut in lower left triangle.
A10. One line re-cut in lower right triangle.
A11. Two lines re-cut in lower right triangle.
A12. One line re-cut in upper right triangle. (By this is meant a re-cutting of this triangle by a vertical line which is not continuous with the inner line on that side.)
A13. Top of upper left diamond block re-cut.

A14. Bottom of lower left diamond block re-cut.
A15. Bottom of lower right diamond block re-cut.
A16. Bottom of lower label block re-cut.

Stamps Without Inner Lines.

Normal Re-cutting.

B 1. Four frame lines only, re-cut.
B 2. Top of upper label block re-cut.
B 3. Bottom of lower label block re-cut.
B 4. Top of upper right diamond block re-cut.
B 5. Bottom of lower right diamond block re-cut.
B 6. Lines on bust re-cut.

Stamps with Inner Lines.

Errors of Re-cutting.

C 1. Any one of the frame lines running too far beyond the corner.
C 2. Frame lines failing to meet at any one of the four corners.
C 3. Any one of the four frame lines crooked.
C 4. Top or bottom frame line too far from the design.
C 5. Top or bottom frame line too close to the design.
C 6. Any of the four frame lines split.
C 7. Left frame line and left inner line too far apart.
C 8. Right frame line and right inner line too far apart.
C 9. Left frame line and left inner line too close together.
C10. Right frame line and right inner line too close together.
C11. Either inner line crooked.
C12. Left inner line running up too far.
C13. Left inner line running down too far.
C14. Right inner line running up too far.
C15. Right inner line running down too far.
C16. Upper label block and upper right diamond block joined.
C17. Upper label block and upper left diamond block joined.
C18. Lower label block and lower right diamond block joined.
C19. Top frame line turns downward and runs to upper left corner of upper left diamond block, instead of extending out to the left frame line.
C20. Line connecting top of the upper right diamond block of one stamp with the top of the upper left diamond block and the upper label of the adjoining stamp.

Stamps Without Inner Lines.

Errors of Re-cutting.

D 1. Any of the frame lines running too far beyond the corner. In extreme cases a side frame line runs to the next stamp above or below.
D 2. Any of the frame lines failing to meet at the corner.
D 3. Left frame line split into one or more lines at various portions of its length.
D 4. Left frame line extremely faint and very close to the design.
D 5. Right frame line partly doubled.
D 6. Top or bottom frame line too far from label block.

D 7. Top or bottom frame line too close to label block.
D 8. Any of the four frame lines crooked.
D 9. Line connecting the upper label and upper right diamond block at the top.
D10. Line connecting the upper label and the upper right diamond block at the top and again at the bottom.
D11. Line joining the lower label with the lower right diamond block.
D12. In addition many slips of the engraver's tool may be found, one of the best examples being 95R4, in which the left frame line shows a loop at its upper extremity.

On a few stamps from the top row in some of the last three plates the top line was not re-cut, and in addition, on a very few stamps in the bottom row the bottom line was not re-cut. Whether or not these should be considered as errors of re-cutting is a question, as quite possibly the engraver passed these by de-

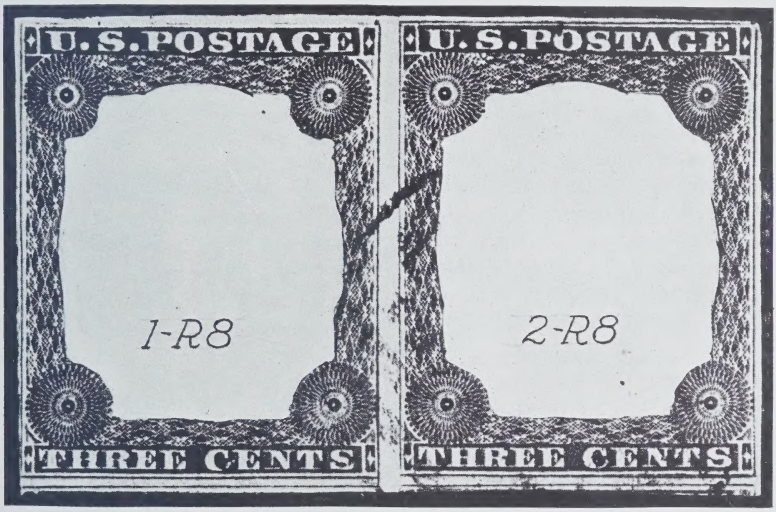


FIGURE 45.

liberately. Figure 45 shows a horizontal pair—1 and 2 in the right pane of Plate 8. On the left stamp the top frame line is not re-cut, while on the right stamp it is re-cut.

It should be understood that many of the various unusual re-cuts and errors of re-cutting may be found in the same stamp. For example, one of the stamps, as yet unplated, from plate "0", shows the following re-cuts, and is perhaps as remarkable an example of re-cutting as exists: all four frame lines, the top of the upper label, the top of both upper diamond blocks, both inner lines (the left of which runs up too far), five lines in the upper left triangle, and one in the lower right triangle. Another example is 100R2, which shows the four frame lines, two inner lines (the right inner line running up to the top of the upper right diamond block and down to the bottom of the lower right diamond block), the top of the upper label, the top of both upper diamond blocks (the upper left diamond block being connected with the upper label), and two lines re-cut in the upper left triangle. In addition, the top frame line does not meet the left frame line, stopping opposite the left edge of the left diamond block.

A very large number of examples of such multiple odd re-cutting may be found, and will be described in giving the history of each plate.

It is interesting to note that Tiffany, in the American edition of his work, recognized the existence of some of these varieties, and even tried to list them by a complicated series of letters and numbers, but he evidently had no idea as to how they were produced.

Of course all of the varieties and errors of re-cutting mentioned can be found on the perforated Type I stamps, excepting those coming from plates "0", 1 (all states), 2 (early state) and 5 (early state). It will be understood that many of the unsual re-cuts are of the highest degree of rarity on these perforated stamps.

Regarding the Type II stamps from plates 9 to 28, inclusive, except in rare instances the only re-cutting done on these plates was that of the side frame lines, and on all excepting three (probably) of the plates this line was drawn so that it was continuous from the top to the bottom of the plate, the three exceptional plates showing the side frame lines broken between the stamps vertically. Normally, these lines are at a distance from the stamp corresponding to the location of the side frame lines as rocked on the plate by the transfer roll. Many errors of re-cutting may be found in studying the side frame lines. A list of these follows:—

E 1. Either frame line too far from the design.
E 2. Either frame line too close to the design, in extreme instances cutting into the diamond blocks.
E 3. Either frame line double. (Regarding these double frame lines, a few copies may be found showing two distinct and fairly well separated frame lines of equal thickness at either one side or the other of the design. These are much scarcer than the copies showing slightly doubled lines.)
E 4. Either frame line split.
E 5. Left frame line multiple,—that is, made up of several fine lines close together.
E 6. Either frame line not running up to the top of the design (in the top row).
E 7. Either frame line not running to the bottom of the design (in the bottom row).
E 8. Either frame line running above the top of the design in the top row.
E 9. Either frame line running below the bottom of the design in the bottom row.
E10. Either frame line crooked.
E11. Either frame line so faint that it appears not to have been re-cut. A very few copies have been seen which show not even the faintest trace of a frame line on one side. However, these impressions are never very clear, and I doubt very much whether any of these stamps exist that did not at one time show at least a faintly re-cut frame line at both sides of the design.
E12. Either line showing slip of the engraver's tool.

I have seen three copies which certainly give the appearance of having the upper label block and the upper right diamond block joined by a slip of the engraver's tool. Of course if this is true, the upper label block was, at least in these cases, re-cut. However, each of the three is from a different plate position, and I am inclined to think that they are blurs made in the printing rather than errors of re-cutting.

FIG. 46.

In addition to the errors of re-cutting which have been listed, there are certain other examples of re-cutting which were probably deliberately done, and therefore can hardly be classed as other than normal. I have seen stamps from at least two different plate positions, each of which shows one vertical line re-cut in the upper left triangle, but neither the plate nor the position is known, though one may come from Plate 10. They are of the highest degree of rarity, but I am convinced they are absolutely authentic. (See Figure 46.)

Fourteen positions have been seen showing an inner line re-cut on one side or the other, but never on both. Some of these are the same length as, and resemble very closely the inner lines re-cut on some of the perforated plates, while in other instances these re-cut lines are shorter. All of these probably come from the left pane of plate 10, or from the other two plates, known as Y and Z, also showing the side frame lines broken between the stamps vertically. These are of decided interest, and will be described in detail under the heading "History of Each Plate".

The Question of Plating. The first nine plates, those made for the imperforate stamps (the unnumbered plate called "0" and those numbered from 1 to 8 inclusive), may all be plated, while the higher numbered plates, 9 to 28 inclusive, made for the perforated Type II stamps, cannot be plated, with the possible exception of plate 10, and those known as Y and Z.

The first nine plates can be reconstructed because, though the stamp is line-engraved and all were transferred to the plates by transfer rolls made from the same original die, every stamp on each of these plates was touched up by hand, and the re-cutting was extensive enough so that every stamp varies from every other one. It almost goes without saying that engraving done by hand of necessity shows variation, and when it is as extensive as this re-cutting was, careful examination will show that no two stamps are exactly alike. The extent of this re-cutting varied on the different plates, but the four frame lines at least were always re-cut, and with a great majority of the stamps, other parts of the design as well. One exception must be made to this statement: certain of the stamps from the top rows of plate 6, 7 and 8 did not have the top frame line re-cut, and in one instance a stamp from the bottom row of plate 6 did not have the bottom line re-cut, these stamps thus having but three instead of four of the frame lines re-drawn. A diagram has been given shwoing the parts of the stamps always re-cut, usually re-cut, and occasionally re-cut. (See Figure 44.)

Beside the re-cutting, there are other aids to plating, notably the guide dots, spacing, alignments, shifts, plate flaws, cracked plates, scratches, and various other accidental plate marks, as well as copies showing the imprint, plate number or center line, those with corner or other sheet margins, and to a certain extent the transfer roll relief varieties. It must be understood that overlapping pairs, strips or blocks are necessary. Single copies, except those with sheet margins, etc., and those showing enough of the next stamp to make its identification possible, are of little aid to the plater. It is hardly necessary to state that single copies in reasonably good condition that come from a plate or part of a plate already reconstructed may all be plated; and one is not obliged to state that stamps showing fine impressions, good margins and light cancellations are much easier to plate than those not in good condition.

Occasionally pairs, strips or blocks may be built up by rejoining stamps that were cut or torn apart when they were used. A number of stamps upon the same cover or on covers sent by the same person at about the same time natu-

rally offer the best chance of this. Of course stamps that were torn apart are much easier to rejoin than those cut apart.

Plating of the 3c 1851 stamp is not particularly easy excepting for the three right vertical rows from the left pane of plate 3, many collectors having plated this block of 30 stamps. For its full description see the history of plate 3. I dislike to prophesy, but I feel that the time is coming when many United States collectors will wish to reconstruct the three commonest plates,—1 late, 2 late, and 3. When there is sufficient demand for it, I hope to present a series of the 600 illustrations necessary to show the characteristics of each stamp on these three plates. With such an aid and a little study as to the knack of plating stamps, any collector with fair eye-sight should be able to make rapid progress. It will be remembered that about 62 per cent. of all the imperforate stamps come from these three plates. Therefore an unpicked lot of a hundred fine copies should yield in the neighborhood of 60 stamps to go into the three plates.

The writer has thus far reconstructed entirely plate 1 (late state), plate 2 (both early and late state), 3, 4 and 5 (late state). Plate 5 (early state) is 95 per cent. reconstructed, and considerable progress has been made on all the other plates. Plate 1 (early and intermediate state) is a most difficult problem, not alone because of the rarity of the stamps, but also because the difference between many of the stamps from identical plate positions in these two states is slight. By this I mean that it is often difficult to tell whether a stamp comes from the early or intermediate state of the plate. In fact, there may be no difference at all in certain cases. Counting the three states of plate 1 and the two states of plate 2 and 5 separately, there are 13 plates of 200 stamps each to reconstruct,—2600 different stamps to place. Just about 2,000 of them,—77 per cent.,—are plated, progress is still being made, and the question of finishing is solely a matter of finding the necessary material in the way of pairs, strips or blocks. I fear that with plates "0", 1 (early and intermediate state) and 8 this may prove almost impossible, though there seems a fair chance of finishing the others.

Another fact that makes the completion of all the plates difficult is that about 78 per cent. of all 3c 1851 stamps come from the five plates already completely reconstructed.

I believe this is one of the biggest plating problems that has ever been attempted, comparable in difficulty with the plating of the "penny black" of Great Britain. Although with this latter stamp there were 11 plates of 240 stamps each, giving a larger total than for the 3c 1851, the platers here had the great advantage of the corner letters indicating on each stamp its position in the plate. Reconstructing a plate of the "penny reds" by finding stamps from any of the numerous plates bearing the 240 combinations of letters is, of course, not real plating, being merely child's play.

Let us now consider the twenty plates, No. 9 to 28, inclusive, made for the perforated, Type II, stamps. Plate No. 10 and the two plates known as "Y" and "Z" show all the stamps with the side frame lines re-cut by hand one at a time; that is, these side frame lines are not continuous between the stamps vertically, as was the case with the rest of these plates. Further, on plates 10, "Y" and "Z", a very few stamps were re-cut a bit in addition to the side frame lines. Given plenty of material in the way of strips and blocks, these plates could probably be reconstructed.

Probably all of the other seventeen plates of this type were re-cut only to the extent of drawing, with the aid of a ruler, a continuous line from the top to the bottom of each plate, on each side of every vertical row of stamps, thus recutting the side frame lines. The center lines of these plates are also monotonously alike, and, except for an occasional shifted transfer, and some stamps

from the top rows of certain plates showing a damaged transfer roll impression touched up, these side frame lines are practically all that one has to differentiate the various stamps. When one remembers that there are 17 times 200 (or 3400) stamps to place the hopelessness of such a task is evident.

It may be of sufficient interest to note that it was the question of plating which first attracted the writer to the 1851-57 stamps. One bleak winter day late in 1907 found me confined to the house because of some minor ailment. To pass the time I dug out a hundred copies of the 3c 1851, which had been put aside perhaps eight or ten years earlier. On looking over the lot I found a couple of stamps with extra frame lines, which later proved to come from the "three rows" on plate 3. Knowing little of the manufacture of line engraved stamps, I could not figure out at all why these varieties existed, but determined to get some idea if I could from some of the dealers or others who should know. A few days later I made inquiries and found to my surprise that no one could give me any information at all. Someone referred me to Mr. Luff's great work, and to Tiffany's history. The explanations given in these two books merely whetted my curiosity, and I began to gather material from the "three rows" in the hopes of solving the problem myself. With the aid of a few pairs and strips, and copies showing parts of the next stamp I was finally able to reconstruct these "three rows". Bythis time I had taught myself enough regarding plating so that I determined to complete the pane if possible. In order to do this I bought up at very modest prices three accumulations of used 3c 1851's in pairs and strips, with possibly a few blocks, which not only allowed me to finish the left pane of plate 3, but to make much headway on the other commoner plates. At this time no one semingly cared much about this stamp, and in fact dealers seemed quite willing to unload on me. I bought without any thought of future profit, believing that I was spending a moderate sum purely for my own amusement. Thus I was able, within a year or so, to accumulate upward of 5,000 imperforate 3's in pairs and better, practically cleaning the floating supply off the market.

I have never forgotten the amusing attitude of one dealer, now dead. He certainly gave me the impression, and in fact told others, that he considered me a harmless lunatic to whom he had best sell all the 3's possible before the poor individual became violent. Another dealer used to take off a small percentage when I bought several pairs, etc., on the theory that wholesale purchasing deserved a discount. Would that this attitude still persisted!

About August 1909 the American Philatelic Society published my first serious attempt to write up the subject, as their Handbook No. 1. This, together with a few articles in philatelic journals, and probably beside this the mere fact that I bought most of what was offered, stimulated some interest, and the price of the stamp in pairs or better began to mount, and it was not long before good pairs of the 3c stamp were worth the unprecedented price of 25c. About this time it dawned on me that the 3's might have a financial future, and I continued to buy with care, particularly pieces which came from plates that I had not completed. A little later the other values of this series, particularly the 1c stamps, as well as the 5c and 10c 1847's, also interested me, and I began purchasing all of them on a modest scale. I may add that my plating work with the 3's has been done practically without any help whatever from other collectors, excepting for the frequent and generous loan of material. This, in brief, is the history of the way I became interested in these issues. Pardon the digression.

(To be continued.)

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

The Convention looms but a few days ahead and while it is only natural for those that have planned to attend to look forward with greatest interest to the social side of the affair it is important that all give serious thought to the business sessions of the Convention body. Organized Philately is a big affair and as such moves slowly and oftimes hesitatingly. Only once a year comes the opportunity to put in effect new ideas, new plans and laws for the general good of the hobby and each year should bring about another stride in the right direction. Every one that can attend should enter into the spirit of this annual session and do his or her part to make the Convention effective as a law making body and fully alive to the needs and rights of American collectors.

This year a number of important resolutions will be presented for consideration and among them none of greater importance than the demand for legislation against the repaired and counterfeit stamp. This is a matter that has vexed collectors for years and somehow or other each year sees this problem passed by without action. Hundreds upon hundreds have voiced their wish that organized Philately make an active effort to combat this evil that affects the pleasure of all and now has become of such proportions to be a serious menace. There is no possible defense for the counterfeiter and the fakir and it is a sad reflection on organized Philately that nothing has been done to protect its devotees from the devices of crooks, charlatans and thieves. The present officers of the Society, President Heyerman and the Board of Vice Presidents, have laid the groundwork for constructive action by the Convention through a resolution passed by the Board April 18th, 1923, and which was submitted to the Tenth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain at its recent session during the International Exhibition. This resolution was as follows:—

To the Tenth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

Whereas the continued and increased growth of the evil of the counterfeiting of stamps, both postage and revenue, in the past few years has become, and is, a menace and injury to the cause of Philately, and that it has righteously aroused strong opposition thereto, among leading collectors, dealers, and Philatelic Societies, both here and abroad; further

That this Board favors early action to overcome and stop this evil; and that this can only be done by organized Philately,

That after full consideration by this Board of the subject, we are of the opinion that all counterfeit as well as repaired and altered stamps should be branded as such, and that proper legislation and action by had by our National Society at its next Convention at Washington, D. C., towards accomplishing such purpose; and further, be it

Resolved, that we, at this time, suggest to the Tenth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, about to convene, like and similar action, and the appointment of a Committee to co-operate with a like one to be appointed by this Society, with the idea and object of accomplishing and arriving at a proper and legal method of branding all counterfeit, repaired and altered stamps and of taking action and proceedings against counterfeiters.

Passed at a meeting of the Board of Vice Presidents,
SEAL. The American Philatelic Society, Held April 18th, 1923
at Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Signed, C. FREDERIC HEYERMAN, President;
W. W. McLAREN,
OTTO F. MOSES,
JAMES A. HARRIS, JR., Board of Vice-Presidents.
H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

This resolution was received by the Tenth Philatelic Congress with thanks and referred to the Executive Committee with a request to take up the matter along the lines suggested if it is possible to do so.

Now this problem, having almost unanimous support of the great collecting body, is sometimes represented as a thing of difficult accomplishment. As far as the American Philatelic Society is concerned we cannot see how this can be so. Every member on joining agrees to the present by-laws and every new by-law or amendment adopted. A by-law, setting forth as part of the requirement of membership, that every member selling or offering for sale a stamp, which on submission to the Expert Committee of the Society is declared counterfeit or repaired, agrees that such committee shall so brand the stamp or stamps in question, is a perfectly legal and valid by-law and action under it, in good faith, is perfectly legal and not subject to action at law in any case. If every philatelic Society would pass such a by-law the counterfeiter would soon be on the run and if the American Philatelic Society will set the good example it will not be long before the action becomes unanimous. Here is an opportunity to do something of real merit and every member attending the Convention should aid in bringing this matter to a satisfactory conclusion. If you can't attend write your views to the Convention, care Dr. H. A. Davis, at the Hotel Shoreham, at once.

Many of the active A. P. S. workers, realizing that the nationalistic character of the Society is its major field, desire to see the membership increased in proportion to the growth of philately in this country. The Society now has about 2500 members and if the same rate of gain is held for another year the membership will be about 2800 next year at this time. In view of the fact that there is one known list of over 10,000 active collectors in this country and conservative estimates of the total number of collectors, excluding juveniles, usually exceeds 50,000, it is plain that the A. P. S. has only scratched the surface. The majority of the new members are obtained by the officers of the Society and these men are so pressed with other work that the members they secure are usually of the class that require but little solicitation. Some plan should be adopted that will systematize the recruiting of new members in all sections of the country and one that at the same time will safeguard the high standard of membership which has hitherto prevailed.

A number of suggestions have been made from time to time along these lines and one, based on a division of the work, has been made in slightly varying form by several and which appeals to us as practicable and effective. The plan, as first suggested by Mr. Guest, is as follows: A major Recruiting Committee of Five be appointed who are to take care of the general work and in addition each one to be held responsible for the work to be done in a major section of the country. These divisions, the Eastern States, Central States, Western States, Southeastern States and Southwestern States, under the chairmanship of the several members of the major Committee to be further subdivided into individual States and in some cases even into cities. In this wise every State would have a recruiting agent and in some cases, that is for the larger cities, there would be additional appointments made. Printed matter, application blanks, etc. would be supplied from the Major Committee to the sub-agents and all applications and inquiries received by the officers would be immediately referred to the agent in the locality of its origin. It is readily apparent that this plan would naturally arouse a bit of healthy rivalry and we have heard that several are willing to add to this by giving prizes to the various divisions making the best showings. It would also afford a better investigation into the merits of the applicants and aid in keeping out the undesirables. We hope that this plan or one of a similar nature will be put in effect by the Convention and that next year the membership will attain at least the 3500 mark.

REVIEWS.

CATOLOGO dei FRANCOBOLLI D'ITALIA, 1923 (Italian Philatelic Congress Committee, Publishers, Genoa, Italy.) One of the many excellent aims and purposes of organized Philately is the compilation and publication of books that preserve for the enlightenment and pleasure of thousands of collectors throughout the world the special knowledge and information resulting from the studies of leading experts and specialists. How well and successfully this can be done is exemplified in the specialized catalog of the stamps of Italy and colonies that has just been issued under the auspices of the 7th. & 8th. Italian Philatelic Congresses. This work, compiled by a Committee headed by so renowned a philatelist as Dr. Emilio Dienna, lists in a highly specialized manner the stamps of the Old Italian States, Modern Italy & Colonies, including war stamps, Fiume and San Marino. Needless to say, under the guidance of so great an authority,

the catalog is the last word on the subject. It is profusely illustrated and an idea may be had of its thoroughness by the number of pages alone, which total 446 of good size. A definite plan has been established in the listing which commends special praise. Under each of the Old States and the Colonies is given, first, the geographical confines, then the population and money system. Then follows, where applicable, a bit of historical information giving name of ruler, dates, etc. Stamps are then listed in catalog form with notes as to plates, recuttings, minors varieties, etc., all photographically illustrated. Each stamp bears its catalog number but nothing is said as to values as the book is intended as a permanent library aid. The lack of prices has been covered in a separate pamphlet issued by the Italian Stamp Dealers Association which prices the stamps under the numbers given in the main catalog. The main catalog is offered to collectors at Italian Lire 25 and at this price it should be rapidly sold out. Dr. Dienna, a member of the A. P. S., whose address is "Via Vittoria Colonna, 40, Rome, Italy", will accept orders from A. P. S. members desiring the catalog, funds however must be sent in advance and as we believe the price is without postage this should be included.

ALLIED POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE GREAT WAR AND AFTER (D. Field, 44 Dover St., London, W. 1, Eng., Publisher, Price 2sh.6d. net.) This catalog, now in its third edition, receives more appreciation as the vogue of decrying War and after war issues of postage is rapidly changing to the opposite point of view. It is an excellent and carefully compiled list and contains a great deal of data not to be found elsewhere. Particular attention has been given to dates of issue, numbers issued, names of designers and engravers, purposes or need for issues and as most of this information was secured from official reports it is authentic and invaluable as a reference. Mr. Field having dealt widely in these stamps is unusually competent to fix values and there is probably no better guide on the market today. The catalog, a 160 page affair, nicely illustrated, includes all the so-called "Occupation" issues, the Red Cross stamps, Military stamps, War Tax stamps, Revolutionary stamps and Plebiscite stamps. There is also included a number of miscellaneous issues which were directly occasioned by the War such as those of new nations created by the Treaty of Versailles or by reason of it. To the many who are now turning to this most important and interesting lot of stamps Mr. Field's catalog will be of the greatest assistance and we do not hesitate to highly recommend it.

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If you will make a deposit or give me references of your bankers I shall be glad to let you have selections on approval on the following conditions, Free return. Payment or return within three days after receipt. All my consignments are my full property until liquidated. I am holding large stocks of rarities and middle-priced stamps of all countries. **Very moderate quotations.**

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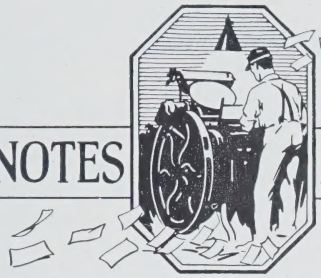
The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

The collecting of "Precancels" has grown so astonishingly in the last few years that even the staid "nineteenth century only" collector and specialists in early U. S. have taken notice of this new collecting branch (we fear to say "side-line"), and this note is based on data furnished us by Mr. William C. Michaels whose philatelic interest is largely confined to the 1851 issue of United States. There has been some discussion of late among precancelists on what is properly included under the term "precancel" and we understand that there is a movement afoot to exclude everything but the type set printed cancellations. This would of course bar the early precancels made by drawing a pen line across a sheet of stamps or by use of the regular postal handstamp on the stamp sheet before separation in the same manner as is done on the familiar foreign "canceled to order" varieties, that is by stamping four stamps at a time, the canceler falling on the four adjoining corners. What was for some time recognized as the "first" United States "precancel" was so brought about by the postmaster at Wheeling, W. Va. who applied the stock canceler, a gridiron, in red, to whole sheets of the 5 and 10c 1847 issue. This was done only to insure cancellation as after the stamps had been cut apart and affixed to letters the usual blue cancellation was again applied. Mr. Michaels sends us a pair of United States one cent 1851's on which appears the word "paid" PRINTED on each stamp (see illustration) and remarks that this is the first printed pre-cancellation known on a U. S. stamp, differing from the Wheeling variety also in that the cancellation was final and probably used in the same manner as the modern type. Mr. Michaels goes on to say that he has owned this pair of stamps some thirty-nine years and recalls its source vividly. He and a school boy friend, both eager collectors, were permitted to ransack an "attic" collection of old letters and an event of that kind is a never to be forgotten memory to a collector. It was among these papers that this pair was found but the cancellation naturally did not interest him at that time, nevertheless he feels quite certain that the pair came off a circular, such as a price list and as the two cent rate carried printed matter of that kind in the 51 period a distance of 500 miles and over it probably came from some one of the larger Eastern cities to Fort Dodge where it was found. While this pair is the only one known to U. S. specialists a number of single copies have been found authenticating the cancellation. Perhaps some reader of this page has an example on the original? Any information on this will be of the greatest interest.



NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

FRANCE. No portrait has appeared on the stamps of France for over fifty years, the last being that of the ill starred Louis Napoleon who is unpleasantly remembered in connection with the battle of Sedan in 1870 and oddly enough after all these years we have another Louis portrayed on a new series issued last month. This time however it is no ruler or President but that of a scientist of world renown, Louis Pasteur, whose centenary is being celebrated at this time. The portrait, a profile, facing left on a solid background of color, was drawn by M. Prudhomme, a well known artist and the stamps printed at the Government Printery. There are three values, 10 centimes green, 30 centimes red and 50 centimes blue.

DENMARK. Mr. A. E. Pade has kindly sent us the 25 ore postage due in red, current design.

GREECE. Mr. Michael D. Toccos of Athens, Greece, has sent us some values of the new provisional issues of this country. The surcharge consists of the words, in Greek, Revolution—1922 with new value in three lines. All the stamps shown us of the surcharge are in black only. Mr. Toccos says that these stamps will be very scarce, because there was a limited quantity of most of the values and that dealers and collectors who applied to the Post Office for sets had their demands greatly reduced. Mr. Toccos applied for 200 complete sets of 56 stamps and was delivered only 5 sets. The following is a complete list of the issue.

ON CRETE.

5 l. on 1 l. (111) brown violet
5 l. on 5 l. (113) yellow green
10 l. on 10 l. (52) red
10 l. on 25 l. (66) blue
10 l. on 20 l. (77) blue green
10 l. on 25 l. (78) ultramarine
10 l. on 10 l. (96) without surch. ΕΛΛΑΣ
10 l. on 25 l. (83) blue and black
10 l. on 10 l. (114) brown red
10 l. on 20 l. (115) blue green

10 l. on 25 l. (116) ultramarine
50 l. on 50 l. (67) lilac
50 l. on 1 dr. (69) gray violet
50 l. on 50 l. (79) yellow brown
50 l. on 1 dr. (80) carmine & black
50 l. on 1 dr. (84) green & black
50 l. on 50 l. (117) yellow brown
3 dr. on 3 dr. (81) orange & black
3 dr. on 3 dr. (109) orange & black
3 dr. on 3 dr. (119) orange & black
5 dr. on 5 dr. (82) olive green & black

ON UNPAID.

5 l. on 5 l. (171) red
5 l. on 10 l. (172) red
5 l. on 5 l. (189) red
5 l. on 10 l. (190) red
5 l. on 10 l. (181) red
5 l. on 5 l. (180) red
10 l. on 20 l. (173) red
10 l. on 40 l. (174) red
10 l. on 20 l. (182) red
10 l. on 20 l. (191) red
50 l. on 50 l. (175) red
50 l. on 1 dr. (176) red
50 l. on 50 l. (193) red
50 l. on 1 dr. (194) red
50 l. on 1 dr. (185) red
2 dr. on 2 dr. (177) red
2 dr. on 2 dr. (195) red

ON GREECE. Venizelist Provs. Government.

5 l. on 10 l. (243) rose
50 l. on 50 l. (245) gray violet
1 dr. on 1 dr. (246) ultramarine
2 dr. on 2 dr. (247) light red
3 dr. on 3 dr. (248) claret
5 dr. on 5 dr. (250) blue
25 dr. on 25 dr. (252) slate

ON GREECE. Used for parts of Turkey occupied.

5 l. on 3 l. (722) orange
10 l. on 20 l. (725) violet
10 l. on 25 l. (726) pale blue
10 l. on 30 l. (727) gray green
10 l. on 40 l. (728) indigo
50 l. on 50 l. (729) dark blue
2 dr. on 2 dr. (731) gray brown
3 dr. on 3 dr. (732) dull blue
5 dr. on 5 dr. (733) gray
10 dr. on 1 dr. (730) violet brown

IRAQ. On June 1st, 1923, there was issued a new pictorial set of the 11 values on script watermarked paper perforated 10. The stamps are quite large and of an unusual design. The following list is taken from the report given by "Stamp Collecting."

½ a. olive. Mu'adham Mosque, Baghdad.
1 a. brown. "Goufahs" on the Tigris.
1½ a. rose. Babylonian classical figure.
2 a. yellow-brown. Babylonian lion.
3 a. blue. The arch of Ctesiphon.
4 a. violet. Bedouin Tribal Camel Standard bearer.
6 a. blue-green. The Golden Mosque of Kadhimain.
8 a. bistre. Same as 4 annas.
1 r. brown and green. "1r." in a border design.
5 r. orange. Same as 4 annas.
2 r. slate. Same as ½ anna.
1 or. carmine. Same as 6 annas.

JAMAICA. Mr. Leonard Whiteley has shown us copies of the current 2½ d. and 1 s. pictorial issue printed in aniline colors. These can be readily recognized as the color shows through on the back.

JAPAN. Two attractive stamps, picturing the highest peak in Japan, Mt. Niitaka, were issued to commemorate the visit of the Crown Prince to Formosa. 1½ sen orange, 3 sen violet.

LATVIA. A new value of 40 santimi has been issued to take the place of the former 20 rubles. The design is exactly the same excepting value.

LITHUANIA. Mr. Koslowski shows us a 20 centu brown of the same design as the 25c illustrated in our May issue. He also sends us a 60 centu value, scarlet, of the same issue which pictures some ruins well illuminated by a blazing sun.

LUXEMBURG. Now that this country makes a special issue for a philatelic exhibition it naturally must supply one for every other current event. On May 27th Prince Leopold officiated at the unveiling of a monument erected in the city of Luxemburg in honor of the soldiers who were killed fighting for the Allies and three commemorative provisionals were issued in limited numbers in connection with that event. The 1921 Red Cross provisionals were given an added overprint as follows:—

Have You Seen the New U. S. Issues Precancelled?

We will be glad to give you good exchange credit to be used in making selections, your choice, from our U. S. and Foreign postage selections for your precancel duplicates or lots.

SAVE ALL PRECANCELS, NEW ISSUES, OLD ISSUES, COMMON VALUES AND ALL. WE WILL GIVE YOU CASH OR EXCHANGE.

Send us a trial lot.

ROTNEM-DANIELSON,

St. Anthony Falls Sta., Minneapolis, Minn.

+25
x 27 MAI 1923 x

The overprint was applied plus 10 c on the 5 c green, plus 15 c on the 10 c red and plus 25 c on the 10 c deep green.

RUSSIA. Mr. Karl Koslowski has shown us examples of the new currency stamps issued some months ago, the values being, 3 rubles red-blue, 4 rubles green and 5 rubles blue, each bearing the date 1923 and having a value of 1 million of all ruble money issued prior to 1922 per ruble and 100,000 of the 1922 roubles. If you are so unfortunate in Russia to have nothing but old money it costs you 5 million roubles to buy one 5 ruble stamp of this issue, in which case you drive up to the post office with a truck load of money to mail a few letters.

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Hand Book—B. K. Miller, S. B. Ashbrook, H. C. Needham.
Recruiting—C. Gordon Fennell, Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; H. A. Davis, Joseph Gallant, Justus M. Stahn.
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SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

33 West 44th Street New York, N. Y.

INDEPENDENCE, PLEASANT WORK

Are YOU Awake to the Great Possibilities?

The Great War; the overthrow of kings and kingdoms, and the consequent formation of countless new countries in Europe, each with its unique and interesting stamp issues; the vast amount of publicity now being given to philately—all of these things have created a great new army of stamp collectors whose buying power in the aggregate is so tremendous that it can hardly be expressed in dollars and cents!

Have YOU ever thought of taking advantage of existing opportunities? Do you realize that the stamp business is no longer an "infant industry" but instead a thriving enterprise capable of returning your investment a thousand fold??

Best Results From the "Beginner" Trade

For the past year, we have been recommending the entrance of prospective dealers into the juvenile field, and the specialization in cheap stamps for beginners. Statistics show that there are almost FOUR TIMES as many juvenile collectors as there were before the war. The universal recognizance of the educational and historical value of stamp collecting, plus the press publicity which is now being given the hobby, will cause the "beginners" ranks to swell beyond imagination within the next few years. Not only are good profits possible because of present low quotations on the cheaper varieties (due to demoralization of foreign currencies), but by progressive advertising, a good system, and the investment of several hundred dollars, a paying business can actually be built up within two or three months!

What Our Help and Advice Means to the New Dealer

The above statements are not "sales talks" nor are they exaggerated in any respect. Every word is founded on ABSOLUTE FACT and can be verified by anyone who cares to do so. To speak plainly, we aren't one bit interested in the **first purchase** of the new dealer, even if it amounts to hundreds of dollars.

Why?

Because it isn't a picayune compared to the money he will spend with us month after month, year after year, from the proceeds of his successful business.

Most of the dealers whom we have started in business, have left entirely to our judgment the selection of stock, printing of price-lists, circulars, stationery, preparing of advertising copy, etc., etc. In such cases, our years of successful experience is donated absolutely free of charge and the rough roads of doubt and inexperience are swept away. Furthermore, we select only such stock as will prove to be popular and quick-selling, thus insuring good sales and rapid turn-overs.

To those who have commercial instincts along this line and would like to engage either in a part or full time occupation which, with an adequate capital, will in time make them financially independent—to such parties, we can most sincerely recommend the STAMP BUSINESS as a safe and sane investment, combining real pleasures with the utmost in monetary returns!

H. E. HARRIS & CO.

161 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON (17), MASS.

)D PROFITS - THE STAMP BUSINESS!

Testimonials from a few of our many "New Dealers"

The following letters represent the unstinted appreciation of a few dealers who placed their confidence in us and never regretted it. By persistent, hard work, and good judgment, plus the help which we have been only too glad to give, they are building up real commercial establishments which will in the years to come form part of the bulwark of the great "New Era" in the stamp trade—an era of business-like management, fair and square dealings, low prices and large turnovers. Although these dealers, through their advertising, have received circulars, price lists and other advertising matter from scores of wholesale houses both in this country and abroad, it is a striking tribute to our prices, and a big compliment to us, that we still receive their whole-hearted support and patronage! Many such letters can be found throughout our files:

Six Months Ago—And Today!

Box 251,
Colorado Springs, Colo.,
June 10th, 1923.

H. E. Harris & Co.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Harris:

With reference to yours of the 6th, I am glad to give you an unbiased report of my progress to date and pleased to avail myself of the opportunity to let others know of my big success and the great happiness which I am getting out of my stamp work.

As you already know, my physical condition has long made all strenuous occupations impossible and my little business, with its attendant "thrills" in opening the mail (I now get about 100 letters each day!) has truly been a God-send. You will remember that my investment was about six hundred dollars and that I relied entirely on you as to the selection of proper stock—a move which I have never regretted. Although I started less than six months ago, my mailing list now comprises over 3,000 names and sales have increased every day, reaching a height of $185.07 for last week. As my gross profits average over 200%, I cannot help but feel enthusiastic and I believe you will agree that future prospects are indeed bright.

Getting away from the purpose of this letter, I wish to compliment you on the "Bargain Bulletin No. 12" which you prepared and printed for me. The special packets of 1,015 varieties are selling like wild fire. Your records will show that I have bought one hundred and twenty of these packets within the last two weeks. Well, please send post-haste **another hundred** and print two thousand more of the circulars.

You certainly responded in true-blue style to my call for new advertising copy and I feel sure that this "ad," when inserted in the American Boy and St. Nicholas, will carry me swimmingly over the dull summer months, and attract several thousand new customers.

Mr. Harris, I hope sometime to be able to express to you personally my gratitude for the services you have rendered—and I am sure the volume of my future patronage will well repay you. Wishing you every success in the world, I am,

Cordially yours,
PIKES PEAK STAMP CO.,
(Signed) W. A. Osborne, Manager.

Co-operation on Both Sides

"Gentlemen: I certainly appreciate the treatment received at your hands and if there was ever a concern that deserved the trade and good will of the stamp dealers, you are IT. If you treat all of your customers the same way, you will undoubtedly soon be the largest philatelic house in the world. It would take an awful lot of pulling to drag me away from H. E. Harris & Co."—Wm. L. Leighton, 2 West Smith St., Seattle, Wash.

Will Re-Establish on the Coast

"Gentlemen: The reason you have not heard from me lately is because I am leaving for Los Angeles shortly and have been very busy with the preparations. This stamp business has proved very fascinating and as soon as I get settled out there I intend going at it again. You may be sure that you will hear from me, for I certainly appreciate the kind way in which you helped me to get started and the very satisfactory stock and service you furnished me. I made a little on this first venture and hope to make more next time."—L. Grant Hamilton, 2750 Vicksburg Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Recommended By a Customer

"Dear Sirs: Mr. Karl Pathe, of the Pathe Stamp Co., whom you started in business last fall, has suggested that I write you for help in my proposed venture as a part-time "stamp dealer." Enclosed find check for $500.00, for which please prepare a stock suitable for the boy trade. Also print price-lists, approval sheets, etc., and write me up an attractive advertisement for the American Boy. More money will be forwarded later if it is needed. I am a musician and will have plenty of time to devote to my new business, which I am sure will progress nicely."—W. T. C. Kuhn (Atlanta Stamp Co.), Box 532, Atlanta, Ga.

Close to Home

"Dear Mr. Harris: Although we have been actively in business for only two months, our sales last week were almost $100.00, which we consider very fair considering the fact that our original investment was less than $500.00. I am relying entirely on you both for stock and new ideas, as my own small experience does not leave me fully competent to handle all of the problems which come up. The advertisement you wrote is bringing excellent results. Many thanks for your trouble and courtesies!" Westland Stamp Co. (H. H. Jones, Mgr.), 70 Westland Avenue, Boston, Mass.

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 11. **July 1, 1923.**

Applications Pending.

Anderson, E. W.
Bittner, Mark R.
Carter, D. H.
Cooper, Eugene S.
Ehlers, Jules E.
Lilley, Edwin W.
Manning, Wm. F.
Piva, Celestine
Smith, eo. W. G
Adams, C. F.
Barrett, Dr. A. M.
Bradshaw, J. H.
Bishop, Wm. F.
Bostwick, W. R.
Brill, Clyde D.
Brown, Ross D.
Cleaves, Dr. E. E.
Dobson, R. I.
Dowser, W. E.
Eaton, F. S.
Fite, Jas. J.
Frazer, Dr. Thompson
Garver, Milton
Gross, Warren
Gulliver, E. W.
Hill, Montrose
Hodkinson, F. C.
Hoover, M. H.
Horton, G. W. Jr.
Ladson, Thos. A.
Leimbach, Louis C.
Loomis, Henry M.
Lucena, Paulo de
Lyon, A. G. Jr.
Moffat, Maj. E. J. G.
Marcus, Ottman
Morrison, Dr. A. W.
Murphy, Cap. J. P.
Nadal, J. R.
Phillips, Chas. J.
Roby, T. W.
Rose, Chas. J.
Rucker, Wm. J.
Sanderson, J. C.
Schlader, Harry M.
Sealey, F. C.
Snyder, Jno. W.
Stadtmiller, L. R.
Szabo, Dr. John L.
Taylor, Fredk. B.
Thurston, B. E.
Voss, Reuben Tree
Waters, Albert E.

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

2577 Beck, Dr. Carl
1254 Elmer, Dr. M. K.

Applications Posted.

Abels, Ben H., 1508 Tyler St., Topeka, Kans.; Age 32; Banker, Topeka State Bank; Reference: Columbia Title & Trust Co., Topeka, Kans.; Proposed by D. C. Hammatt.

Bensinger, Clarence A., 635 Crouse St., Akron, Ohio; Age 43; Traffic Clerk; Reference: H. G. Ream, Akron, Ohio; Proposed by J. E. Crouch.

Bond, Henry Herrick, 207 Kimball Bldg., Boston, Mass.; Age 41; Attorney; Reference: Frank P. Brown & Co., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Burfeind, Geo. H., Berwyn, Maryland; Age 45; Dealers in Stamps & Coins; Reference: John Massie, McLachlen Bank, Washington, D. C.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Buser, Edy, 327 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill, N. J.; Age 24; Stamp Dealer, Cross Stamp Co.; Reference: J. M. Bartels, New York City; Proposed by Ed. A. Buser.

Castro, Dr. Rafael V., San Salvador, Salvador, C. A.; Age 43; Physician; Reference: Dr. Chas. Bailey, Rockefeller Institute, Salvador, C. A.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Davis, Harry D., 28½ Myrtle St., Boston, Mass.; Age 28; Contractor, Bay State Floor Co.; Reference: Jos. Enter, 28 Myrtle St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Davis, Joseph T., 12 Pine St., Glens Falls, N. Y.; Age 15; Student; Guaranteed by Loyal L. Davis, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Reference: Junior E. Barber, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Engelhardt, Walter, 930 McClure St., Victoria, B. C., Canada; Age 47; Water Rates Collector City Victoria; Reference: Reginald Hayward, Mayor, Victoria, B. C.; Proposed by Ronald M. Angus.

Evinger, Stephen, 159 Jewell St., Garfield, N. J.; Age 21; Clerk; Reference: Vahan Mozian, 1409 Bwdy., New York City; Proposed by Passaic Stamp Club, Branch #43.

Feeman, John H., 4948 Maple Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 42; Mgr. Ill. Powder Mfg. Co.; Reference: F. E. Briner, 10th & Morgan Sts., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by Ralph H. Eilers.

Geissel, H. M., 1028 Elizabeth Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.; Age 44; Mech. Engineer, Standard Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J.; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York City; Proposed by Jos. Gallant.

Girard, Prof. Wm., 1589 LeRoy Ave., Berkeley, Calif.; Age 50; Prof. U. of Calif.; Reference: H. J. Seiler, 538 27th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Edwin P. Seebohm.

Goldman, Arthur M., 379 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J.; Age 43; Chief Clerk; Reference: Nassau Stamp Co., 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Hubert Lyman Clark.

Gulick, Edw. Leeds Jr., 77 Addington Rd., Brookline, Mass.; Age 31; Stamp Supplies Inc.; Reference: Frank J. Hammer, 30 State St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by Howard H. Elliott.

Herbert, M., 120 Broadway, New York City; Age 46; Correspondent; Reference: Nassau Stamp Co., 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by Hubert Lyman Clark.

Hollis, Philip D., U. S. Veterans Hospital, New Haven, Conn.; Age 33; Disabled Veteran; Reference: Margaret Bishop, U. S. Veterans Hospital, New Haven, Conn.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Horton, Theodore Jr., 206 Lancaster St., Albany, New York; Age 19; Student; Guaranteed by Theodore Horton, Chief Engnr., Dept. State Engineering; Reference: W. W. Bensen, 83 State St., Albany, N. Y.; Proposed by Chester J. Moore.

Junker, Edw. C., 192 Birr St., Rochester, N. Y.; Age 40; Correspondent, E. K. Co.; Reference: Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Proposed by Freeman C. Allen.

Kasper, Jno. P., 4466 Denison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; Age 45; Commercial Reporter; Reference: Alvin Good, 805 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by W. W. MacLaren.

Kelley, P. H., 153 Hollinger Ave., Akron, Ohio; Age 35; Civil Engineer; Reference: John Thomas, V. P. W. E. Wright Co., Akron, Ohio; Proposed by J. E. Crouch.

Kelton, Chas. Cameron, 315 E. 19th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 33; Stamp Dealer, Kelton & Sloane; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York City; Proposed by George B. Sloane.

Kelton, Evelyn S., 315 E. 19th St., Brooklyn, New York; Age legal; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York City; Proposed by George B. Sloane.

Kennedy, J. C., 517 Main St., Peoria, Ill.; Age 39; Clerical; Reference: August Joss, 517 Main St., Peoria, Ill.; Proposed by Paul F. Robertson.

King, William, 5323 Cabanne St., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 35; Gen. Mgr. Automobile Club of Missouri; Reference: H. A. Diamant, 208 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Lacks, Henry, 1915 S. Jefferson St., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 18; Stenographer; Guaranteed by Joco L. Lacks, 1915 S. Jefferson St., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by R. H. Eilers.

Mueller, Ralph Edw., Box 24, Edwardsville, Kans.; Age 25; Student; Reference: Henry Kassell, 534 Minn. Ave., Kansas City, Kans.; Proposed by Carl S. Davis.

Neal, B. F. Jr., Maple Ave., Camp Hill, Pa.; Age 28; Salesman; Reference: A. M. Davis, Williamsport, Pa.; Proposed by Jos. Gallant.

Ogden, Warren G., 162 Monroe Rd., Quincy 69, Mass.; Age 47; Patent Lawyer; Reference: F. L. Dabney & Co., 50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by Stanley B. Ashbrook.

Pearce, Earl, Moorehead, Iowa; Age 33; Printer; Reference: Frank T. Pearce, Diller, Neb.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Phinney, William Roland, 235 Meadow St., Williamansett, Mass.; Age —; Student; Guaranteed by Geo. W. Hoyt, 106 Washington St., Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Reference: Th. G. DuQuette, 16 Church St., Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Proposed by Geo. W. Hoyt.

Roe, L. Scott, P. O. Box 2804, Boston, Mass.; Age legal; Treasurer Boston Casualty Co.; Reference: A. Farley Brewer, 89 State St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by Nathan Cobe.

Schoenberger, John, P. O. Box 565, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.; Age 29; Reference: Vincenz Novak, 1260 Third Ave., New York City; Proposed by Jos. Gallant.

Smith, Trafton C., 511 N. 10th St., Saginaw, Mich.; Age 21; Radio Dealer, Smith Radio Supply Co.; Reference: Morley Bros., Saginaw, Mich.; Proposed by Dewey H. Hesse.

Stanton, John, Pacific S. W. Bank, Pasadena, Calif.; Age 56; Dentist; Reference: Fred W. Coops, 1180 S. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by Herbert E. Gage.

Stover, E. P., 2830 Whitney Ave., Mt. Carmel, Conn.; Age 41; Fire Prevention Engineer; Reference: Geo. R. Coan, Coan & Bunnell, New Haven, Conn.; Proposed by Frank C. Young.

Troendle, Eugene, 926 Wildwood Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Age 51; Chief Chemist Rub No More Co.; Reference: Dr. Victor Hilgemann, Duenling Clinic, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Tucker, Arthur S., 57 Walnut St., Newton Lower Falls, Mass.; Age 49; Real Estate Broker; Reference: A. Farley Brewer, 89 State St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by Nathan Cobe.

Vibert, Mrs. S. H., 32 Coushohocken Ave., Bala, Pa.; Age 20; Guaranteed by McInroy E. Vibert, British Vice Consul, Philadelphia; Reference: Mrs. C. Fox, 3901 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Wingrove, Basil, 185 Wills Ave., Akron, Ohio; Age 21; Sign Painter, Wingrove Sign Co.; Reference: Harry G. Ream, Akron, Ohio; Proposed by J. E. Crouch.

Young, C. M., 5872 Julian Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 41; Sales Mgr. Masonic Pub. Co.; Reference: H. A. Diamant, 208 N Main St., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by Paul P. Murray.

Applications for Reinstatement.

1269 Henry, Knox W., Box 1317, Charlotte, N. C.; Age 51; Accountant, Scott Charnley & Co.; Reference: W. A. Jamison & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

3275 Holmes, Dr. L. Seale, 241-43 Queens Ave., London, Ont., Canada; Age 38; Physician; Reference: W. H. Morgan, Canadian Gen. Elec. Co., London, Ont.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

New Stockholders.

6863*Adams, Horace C., R. F. D. #1, Box 24, Glendora, Calif.
6864 Ash, E. M., P. O. Box 2485, Havana, Cuba.
6865 Avery, A. M., 308 S. Harwood St., Dallas, Tex.
6866 Becker, E. S., 412 Huron St., South Haven, Mich.
6867 Berman, Henry, Box 88, R. F. D. No. 2, Rochester, N. Y.
6868 Berry, Edward H., 805 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
6869 Blanks, H. W., Y. M. C. A., Dallas, Tex.
6870 Bock, Dr. Geo. W., 2266a S. Compton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
6871 Bowden, Lemuel, 818 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.
6872*Bowman, Robt. B., 502 S. Magnolia Ave., Monrovia, Calif.
6873 Buckingham, H. G., Apt. D, 1550 Ogden St., Denver, Colo.
6874 Bugg, Wadsworth, Box 846, Norfolk, Va.
6875 Carr, Geo. S., 2436 G. St., San Diego, Calif.
6876 Dvorak, John A., 5658 Hamlet Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
6877 Elliott, Byron, 235 S. Bonnie Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
6878 Fuller, E. B., Box 187, Ravenna, Ohio.
6879 Giese, Henry W., 34 Livermore Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass.
6880 Gowen, Albert S., 1020 Daveru Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
6881 Hartman, R. W., Merrimac Mines, Va.
6882 Howard, Chas. Robt., 1308 Powderhorn Terrace, Minneapolis, Minn.
6883 Issler, Clarence Hanley, 21 Dover St., Worcester, Mass.
6884 Jaeger, George Harald, Huckestr 10, (P. O. Box 25), Libau, Latvia.
6885 Kade, Arthur W., Box 160, Sheboygan, Wis.
6886 Kirby, Dr. Harold, 2603 Colfax Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.
6887 Kuhn, Wm. T. C., 244 Courtland St., Atlanta, Ga.
6888 Mason, Dr. E. G., 520 First St. East, Calgary, Alb., Canada.
6889 Michel, A. Eugene, 116 Nassau St., New York City.
6890 Molitor, Peter, Box 114, Plainfield, Ill.
6891*Nelson, Herbert D. P., 790 41st St., Milwaukee, Wis.
6892 Newman, Geo. E., R. F. D. No. 1, Hermon, N. Y.
6893 Pogue, Henry, 9 Beech Crest Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6894 Reggiani, Leo, 19 Bedford St., New York City.
6895 Richardson, H. M., Box 105, Mexia, Texas.
6896 Saint-Loup, Emile, 275 Craig St. West, Montreal, Canada.

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6897 Saunders, eGo. Walker, 57 Ludgate Hill, London, E. C., England.
6898 Ward, Dr. Herbert C., 1420 Shenandoah Rd., Toledo, Ohio.
6899 Wills, Frank F., Box 1426, St. John's, Newfoundland.
6900 Witt, Ernest A. Jr., 122 Andrew St., Springfield, Mass.
6901 Woodin, Mark S., 128 W. 19th St., Olympia, Washington.
6902 Zalud, James A., 1439 S. Komensky Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Reinstated.

4112 Lawrence, J. E., Box 615, Pasadena, Calif.
3679 Stromberg, E. F., 13 S. Robinson St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Replaced on Roll.

5233 Androscoggin Stamp Club, Br. 48, C. C. Abbott, Pres., F. H. Holman, Secy., Box 295, Lewiston, Me.
1578 Jefferis, B. Grant, 1574 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.
5588 Kratz, Adolph, Room 1211, 159 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.
3962 Tubman, T. Henry, 1220 Superior Ave., N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
4293 Bernstein, Dr. Edw. J., Professional Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Application Returned.

Smith, Craig Patterson, 450 E. 22nd St. North, Portland, Ore.

Resignation Received.

4848 Burnett, Douglass, Burnett Farm, Riderwood, Maryland.

Deceased.

1481 Cornwall, Fredk. R., 801 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
1737 Dodd, E. C., La Grange, Ill.
2408 Schirmer, Dr. Alfred, 1664 Blue Island Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Expelled by Board of Directors.

6085 Better, A. L., 1255 E. 111th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
6007 Long, Hix Jr., 4521 Pimlico Rd., Baltimore, Md.
5533 Spencer, Dr. H., Box 666, Sherbrooke, Que., Canada.

Transfer of Stock Certificate #6021.

6021 Certificate held by a Company, Peter Beron, which certificate holder was suspended pending investigation has been transferred by the Board of Vice-Presidents to an individual member of the firm and now should be listed as follows:
6021 Beron, Mrs. Donca P., 8 Sveti Kiril i Metodi, Sofia, Bulgaria.

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"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG-

Change of Address.

5399 Brainerd, E. L. from 1711 E. 39th St. to 2646 Taylor St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
6607 Chalfant, Clinton L. from Springfield, Mo. to Box 630, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
2988 Chamberlain, Col. F. V. S. from Cape Girardo to c/o Adjutant General, Jefferson City, Mo.
2192 Charlat, L. W. from New York City to 1522 W. 1st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6309 Corey, C. R. from 5800 15th Ave. N. E. to 4746 19th Ave. N. E., Seattle, Wash.
5784 Cron, Maj. A. C. from Fort Leavenworth, Kans. to Camp Meade, Md.
6825 Duffy, J. E. from Seattle, Wash. to 4946 Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill.
2990 Farnham, Fred E. from 686 Irving Park Blvd. to 1653 Conway Bldg., Central Sta., Chicago, Ill.
6056 Harris, R. L. from Branson, Mo. to Box 88, Hollister, Mo.
5170 Helme, J. B. from Greenwich, Conn. to Box 496, Rye, N. Y.
4849 Hennan, Dr. C. W. from 852 E. 63 St. to 7602 Paxton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
5930 Hurford, J. R. from 3301 Race St. to Jackson & Swanson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
6330 Ibarguen, A. A. from Pinar del Rio to Consulado 77.-ler. piso, Havana, Cuba.
5932 Jones, H. Coburn from 704 E. Desmet to 701 E. Desmet Ave., Spokane, Wash.
5254 Lewis, Howard B., from 1809 Hill St. to 1714 Wells St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
2452 Linn, G. W. from 3335 High to 210 Clinton Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
6275 Livermore, J. M. from Milwaukee, Wis. to c/o Lockwood Green & Co., 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
4502 Lovegren, D. M. from 1334 Terry Ave. to 1633 17th Ave., Seattle, Wash.
6341 Mally, J. W. from San Francisco to 1422 Jefferson St., Oakland, Calif.
5355 Manheimer, Wm. from 820 Holly Ave. to 854 Linwood Place, St. Paul, Minn.
6104 Mordecai, R. M. from New Orleans to 2408 E. Yandell Blvd., El Paso, Tex.
5943 Mitchell, R. L. from Blairsburg, Ia. to 5757 University Ave., Chicago, Ill.
6584 Murphy, W. C. from Box 1461 to Box 1463, Providence, R. I.
5841 Piatkiewicz, K. from 1408 W. Division St. to 1023 N. Hayne Ave., Chicago, Ill.
5947 Pinkerton, A. M. from Springfield, O. to 321 S. Pine St., Nokomis, Ill.
4698 Preston, W. D. from 13455 Phillips Ave. to 1830 E. 63rd St., Cleveland, O.
5800 Reiner, Saml. O. Jr., from 119 Chestnut St. to 102 S. Lehigh Ave., Frackville, Pa.
5258 Rice, J. M. from 53½ Cedar St. Long Beach to 2617 Marne St., Los Angeles, Calif.

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5039 Robinson, T. M. S. from Grant Hotel to 3030 5th St., San Diego, Calif.
47 Rothfuchs, C. F. from Long Beach to 6137 Wilcox St., Los Angeles, Calif.
6107 Sadleir, J. A. from 10 City Rd. to 115 Dorchester St., St. John, New Brunswick.
5744 Tappan, Crosby from Chambersburg to Gen. Del., Tyrone, Pa.
5325 Young, Frank C. from Derby, Conn. to 23½ Dixwell Ave., New Haven, Conn.
6478 Heist, R. A. from New Orleans to 2408 E. Yandell Blvd., El Paso, Tex.

Membership Summary.

Membership June 1, 1923		2477
New Stockholders		40
Reinstated		2
Replaced on Roll		5
		2524
Expelled	3	
Deceased	3	6
Total Membership July 1, 1923		2518

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Mistaken Notions.

The harmful effects of last month's intensive lay press publicity for the millionaire department of philately, to the almost total exclusion of the inexpensive and educational side, are only too quickly becoming apparent. Here, for example, are the impressions of the Rev. Bruce Cornford, vicar of St. Matthew's Church, Southsea, which the London "Star" reprints from his parish magazine (with the information that the Exhibition was run by the Royal Philatelic Society!):—"Surely the world is crazy * * * I saw one dingy, smudgy piece of paper, about one inch square, with a simple design on it that I could have drawn with my left foot, for which a mad Yankee paid £7,000. I saw a 1d and 2d stamp upon an old and dirty envelope for which another lunatic paid £11,000. These men should be locked up. Thousands of poor little starving children in the Near East could have been clothed and fed and made happy and strong with this £18,000. A single page of one album, with about six stamps on it, represented an outlay of £30,000. I began to think furiously of the future interview with the owners at 'The Gate.' * * * Such tiny fragments of paper will readily burn in hell. But perhaps I have wronged these men. Perhaps they spend more money upon charity than they do upon philately. In which case they may just shuffle through."

We hope someone or other of the worthy vicar's parishioners will speedily convince him that there are more things in the true stamp lover's album than are dreamt of by those who falsely imagine such a vain thing of the most instructive of all hobbies.—"Stamp Collecting."

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REPORT of the TREASURER

JULY 1st, 1923.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	$6525.66	
Receipts	50.00	$6575.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance		$3880.00

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	$ 770.00	
Receipts	116.77	
	$ 886.77	
Disbursements	$ 183.84	$ 702.93

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance		$3244.17

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 1.20	
Receipts	.10	$ 1.30

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 54.45	
Receipts	6.40	$ 60.85

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance—Debit	$ 706.13	
Disbursements	554.73	
	$1260.86	
Receipts	$ 138.52	
Debit Balance		$1122.34
		$13342.57

ASSETS.

Bonds	$8500.34	
Cash	$4842.23	$13342.57

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

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And All Eearly Issues of South America and Mexico.

I have now arranged some hundreds of small approval books of choice copies of the issues before 1880 only, of the following countries, which I shall be pleased to submit to serious collectors, after the receipt of usual business references:—

Canada.

I can send books of "pence" issues, on covers, "cents" issues of 1859 and 1868-80 on covers. The stamps of 1851 to 1875 not on covers, are divided into unused and used in separate books. These include 12d. on laid paper, about 80 of the 6d. on wove and laid, 25 of the 10d. blue, 15 of the 7½d. green, and a grand lot of all other issues.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

A grand lot of unused and used including superb series of the "pence" issues, unused and used with over twenty of the various 1 shilling stamps in stock and many bisections.

Confederate States.

I have recently bought a grand collection made in the Southern States in last fifteen years. This includes a great number of all issues on original covers, and a few of the provisional local issues. I have made up some 70 approval books of unused, used and especially stamps on covers. I have also a large stock of uncut panes with many different imprints and will be glad to correspond with specialists in these very interesting issues and to quote prices.

United States.

I have a few dozen approval books of the issues before 1870, and a number of books of stamps on covers, blue, red, green, cancellations, etc.

The following books are from the last "Ferrari" sale in Paris:—

Western Australia—1854 to 1879, very fine.
Grenada—1861 to 1883, grand lot early issues.
Jamaica—1860 to 1875, special lot "pineapple" Wmk.
Afghanistan—1870 to 1878, one of the finest stocks in the world, superb copies of these rare and interesting stamps.

The other books I have ready to send on approval are:—

Mexico—A superb lot up to 1872, many on covers, rare District names and fine bisections.
Chili—The finest stock in America. First type only, several hundred on covers.
Colombia and States—A superb lot of early issues unused and postmarked only. No penstroked.
Argentine and Uruguay—A fair lot of early issues.
France—Very fine lot with rare tete-beche, and fine lot of rarest types postmarks.
French Colonies—Some fine early issues.
Shanghai—Superb lot of the scarce first issues.
Australians—Some nice books of Fiji, New Zealand, South Australia, Tasmania and Queensland.
Greece—Nice lot of first type only.
German States—A few nice things in all the older issues.
West Indies and British Guiana—Some good books.

My prices will be found very moderate considering the quality of the stamps in which I specialize.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS
151 Central Park West, NEW YORK

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 36. AUG.-SEPT., 1923. No. 11 & 12.

Arranging the Specialized Collection of 1870 to 1888.

By W. BATES.

PART ONE.

The classification or arrangement of a specialized collection of the interesting issues of United States postage between 1870 and 1888 is not, in any sense of the word, a technical subject nor a matter requiring especial skill in its handling; yet it is, I feel, of importance to the collector who is just starting to broaden out into the enchanted world of specialism and to the philatelist who has not yet gone very deeply into the subject.

What I have to say here will not bring much that is new to the fellow who has been specializing in these issues for years and, in fact, I expect that some collectors who read this will say: "Well, that chap doesn't know much about his subject; I could show him a good many tricks he has missed." I hope that those who feel this impulse will dig out their Coronas and go to it, for nothing would please me more than to get new information on the subject. I collect these issues in every way and manner of which I have heard or read or devised myself and would be happy indeed to learn of new stunts which would add further legitimate pages to my collections.

A specialized collection grows by pages rather than by stamps and, in the case of some differences (by differences is meant the manner in which stamps of the same issue and denomination may differ sufficiently to earn for themselves a place in a specialized collection such as varieties of plate, paper, printing, etc., or of the cancellation placed upon the stamp)—in the case of some differences, the collection will grow by sections of an album instead of pages. I wish to assure collectors who care only to secure one copy of each stamp issued by a certain country or group of countries that they will know an entirely new and engrossing pleasure if they will only go into the earnest collecting of a single stamp in all its possible variations.

To my mind a page of six cent carmines is vastly more pleasing to the aesthetic senses than a page showing the entire issue of 1870-71 with its blue, brown, green, carmine, vermillion and other colors. They are all handsome and worth looking at, to be sure, but after all such a page is only a medley of color,

some of which do not harmonize at all; while a page of motling carmines, but varying only in the shades of the various stamps, makes a most harmonious study in color.

But, aside from the artistic side of specialization, if you are commercially minded, go in for this kind of collecting, for after you have been at it a while you will be able to pick up bargains for a song and to fill the pages of your albums with stamps that are relatively of far greater rarity than you could afford in just making a general collection.

Again, if you are a student by nature, don't stick entirely to a general collection for your studious bent will only give itself full play in attacking the problems that forever confront the specialist.

I find I have digressed a bit, which I am likely to do when I get on the subject of specialization, for which I beg the reader's pardon.

Arrangement of the Collection.

In describing the method of arrangement that I use I will follow mostly my collection of three cent greens because that is the largest of all and presents the greatest possible development of varieties. But almost all that applies to the three cent green will apply equally to the other values of the National, Continental and American issues of 1870 to 1888.

Below is a general outline:

Varieties of the Stamp.

1. Shades.
2. Pairs, strips and blocks.
3. Odd Impressions.
4. Plate varieties.
    a. Location of dots.
5. Paper varieties.
6. Perforation varieties.
7. Arrows, imprints and plate numbers.
8. Dated copies.

Varieties of the Cancellation.

1. Odd and unusual.
2. Grids and bars.
3. Quarterings and corks.
4. Checkered.
5. Crosses.
6. Stars.
7. Leaves and flowers.
8. Sprays, wheels, whorls, etc.
9. Targets or concentric circles.
10. Numerals.
11. Letters.
12. Colorless numerals and letters.
13. Parcel and registration cancellations.
14. Railroads and steamship.
15. Pen and pencil.
16. C. R., P. O., etc.

Obviously such a list is capable of expansion or contraction for arrangement is, after all, a matter of personal preference. No hard and fast rules can be laid down and I am merely describing personal methods in the hope that it will be helpful to some collectors and bring me further guidance from others.

Further, for certain issues, additions may be made to the general list. In the 1870-71 issue I have pages under the head of sizes and varieties of the grill. In all issues I usually show three or four examples of the kind of gum used, these stamps going on a convenient page—for instance with paper varieties.

Proofs, samples, etc. will make a beautiful page if one has enough of any single stamp to fill a page but my own collection is so limited in this line that I mount them along with some other convenient section, such as odd impressions or paper varieties. Offsets on the back might also be grouped on a page or with some other section. For me, one or two copies of a strong offset are sufficient.

I also group colored cancellations by themselves. Red, orange, brown and green are grouped. Then comes a section devoted to purple and magenta. Next blue and last of all black. The blue, purple and magenta sections in the case of some stamps that I collect, as the three cent, 1873, run to such magnitude that I classify these as I do my main collection of black cancellations under the heads of odd, grids, quarters, checkered, etc.

I vary the general arrangement of certain stamps to suit specific conditions as I find them. This arrangement will be shown in the table below.

One Cent Blue.

1870-71 (Grilled).
    Stamp varieties (Not Classified).
1870-71 (Without grill).
    Stamp varieties (Classified).
    Cancellations (Not Classified).
1873.
    Stamp varieties (Classified).
    Cancellations (Classified).
1879.
    Stamp varieties (Classified).
    Cancellations (Classified).
1882 Re-engraved.
    Stamp varieties (Classified).
    Cancellations (Classified).
1887.
Stamp varieties (Classified).
    Cancellations (Classified).

Two Cent Brown (Jackson).

1870-71 (Grilled).
    Stamp varieties (Not Classified).
    Cancellations (Not Classified).
1870-71* (Without grill).
    Stamp varieties (Classified).

*(I separate the 1870-71 without grill from the 1873 issue by the color alone, the former being the reddish brown, because I find it is not at all easy to satisfactorily identify the secret mark on this stamp.)

1873.
Stamp varieties (Classified).
Cancellations (Classified) 1870-71 and 1873.

Two Cent Vermillion.

1875.
Stamp varieties (Classified).
1879.
Stamp varieties (Classified).
Cancellations (Classified) 1875 and 1879.

Two Cent Brown (Washington).

1883.
Stamp varieties (Classified).
Cancellations (Classified).

Two Cent Green (Washington).

1887.
Stamp varieties (Classified).
Cancellations (Classified).

Three Cent Green.

1870-71 (Grilled).
Stamp varieties (Classified).
1870-71 (Without grill).
Stamp varieties (Classified).
Cancellations (Classified) Grilled and Ungrilled.
1873.
Stamp varieties (Classified).
1879.
Stamp varieties (Classified).
Cancellations (Classified) 1873 and 1879.
1882 (Re-engraved).
Stamp varieties (Classified).
Cancellations (Classified).

Three Cent Vermillion.

1887.
Stamp varieties (Not Classified).
Cancellations (Not Classified).

Six Cent Carmine and Pink.

1870-71 (Grilled).
Stamp and cancellation varieties together (Not Classified).
1870-71 (Without grill).
Stamp varieties (Classified).
Cancellation varieties (Classified).
1873.
Stamp varieties (Classified).
1879.
Stamp varieties (Classified).
Cancellations (Classified) 1873 and 1879.

1882 (Re-engraved).
Stamp varieties (Not Classified).
Cancellations (Not Classified).

Just a few words of explanation of the reasons for the above arrangement which, the reader will see, varies throughout.

The one cent blue grilled is too rare a stamp for me to have enough copies to classify as yet. Some day I hope to make a classified collection of the stamp varieties but doubt if I ever will of the cancellations. I may save a few varieties of cancellations which I do not find on the 1870-71 without grill and group them with the latter as I do in the case of the two cent brown Jackson.

In the case of some of these scarcer stamps which I have marked as classified I do not necessarily mean that I use the full classification outlined in the forepart of this article. But my classification grows more and more complete as time goes on and I often rearrange the pages of my albums.

To my mind cancellations should be arranged by periods rather than by stamps. We find that in the period between 1870 and 1873 a very fancy lot of cancellations predominated, such as sprays, flower forms, leaves, rosettes, colorless figures and letters, etc. In the 1873 to 1882 period we find grids, checkered forms, stars and a growing use of numerals. In the 1882 to 1888 period the numeral came into its own and we have a mad variety of them. Also, the parcel form of cancellation became popular in this period while the quarterings and checkerings became scarcer.

In the case of the two cent stamp this grouping of cancellation by periods is somewhat broken into by the fact that the color of the stamp was changed from brown to vermillion in 1875, back to brown in 1883 and to green in 1887.

The six cent carmine grilled is too rare a stamp for me to classify at length and so is the re-engraved.

On account of this obvious grouping of cancellations by forms there is, to my mind, no sense in making separate collections of cancellations on the three cent green of 1873-79, for instance. One collection would be almost a duplicate of the other as these stamps are about equally common. Also, it would be too difficult to separate them by the kind of paper.

However, I feel it would be a mistake not to separate the group of cancellations on these two issues from the cancellation group of the re-engraved three cent, as this later stamp has a very different appearance and would break up the unity of the pages.

The reader will realize that, as I have remarked before, arrangement and classification are largely a matter of personal preference and I want to reiterate in closing that I neither claim that my way is the right way nor the only way. I certainly would appreciate it if collectors who use different methods would write me about it. (152 Lisbon St., Buffalo, N. Y.).

(Part Two Will Appear Next Issue.)

SELECTIONS ON APPROVAL.

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The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

(Continued from July.)

In looking back on my experiences it seems clear that I was fortunate enough to choose the psychological moment for studying the 3's. The stamp was unpopular, had accumulated in considerable quantities in dealers' stocks, and was seemingly just waiting for someone to come along and pick it up. The same is more or less true of the 1c. With both values having been purchased so cheaply at the beginning, it always has been hard for me to keep up with the increase in value while buying. For example, I remember refusing a considerable number of 1c 1851 strips of three which were offered to me at $1.00 per strip because I thought the price was too high. The same thing sometimes happened with the 3c stamps. One more odd fact occurs to me. When I began to collect, practically the only known minor variety of the 3c 1851 that was recognized as having added value was the well known shifted transfer "with line through THREE CENTS", and even many of these were picked up at the price of the normal variety.

Types and Types from Each Plate. According to Scott's Catalogue there are two types of the 3c 1851-1857 stamps,—the first, Type I, showing a frame line all around the design, existing both imperforate and perforated; the second, Type II, showing no frame line at top or bottom, existing only perforated. This division is quite logical, Type I stamps coming from the first nine plates,—those made for the imperforate stamps, seven of which were later used also for the perforated issue; and the Type II stamps coming from the twenty plates, 9 to 28, inclusive, made expressly for the perforated stamps and not known imperforate. If desired, both of these main types may be divided into two sub-types,—the Type I stamps existing with, and those existing without "innner lines". These inner lines consist of two vertical lines re-cut, one on either side, just within the side frame lines, and defining the outer edge of the band of tessellated work; but while these two sub-types may, in the great majority of cases, be easily identified, there are a few stamps showing the inner line re-cut on one side only, or on part of one side only, and a few more showing these inner lines so faint that it is not easy to tell whether or not they were re-cut.

The plates will be described one by one as to the existence of inner lines.

On plate 1 (early state) nearly half of the stamps show two inner lines, nearly half show no inner lines whatever, and the remaining few show one inner line, or part of one inner line, or one inner line and part of the other.

Plate 1 (intermediate state) is exactly the same, excepting that many of the inner lines are decidedly fainter than on the early state of plate 1 because of the extensive re-entry which accounted for the intermediate state. Incidentally stamps from plate 1 in the early and intermediate states are always in the orange-brown color and may thus be told from stamps of plate 5 (late state), 4, 6, 7 and 8, which are found only in the '55, '56 and '57 colors.

Plate 1 (late state): every stamp shows both inner lines distinctly re-cut.

Plate 2 (early state): every stamp shows both inner lines distinctly re-cut.

Plate 2 (late state): every stamp shows both inner lines re-cut, although on certain positions a bit less distinctly than on plate 2 (early state), because of re-entry.

Plate "0": all stamps show both inner lines distinctly re-cut.

Plate 3: all stamps show both inner lines distinctly re-cut, excepting on certain of the stamps from the "three rows" (see history of plate 3).

Plate 4: all the stamps are without any inner lines.

Plate 5 (early state): all excepting a very few stamps show two inner lines, which are rather lightly re-cut. The few exceptions show one inner line only.

Plate 5 (late state): most of the stamps show two inner lines, very often decidedly faint, and the remainder show but one inner line, also faint. On a very few stamps these inner lines are so light that they are not easily determined. The difference in the strength of the inner lines between plate 5 (late state) and plate 5 (early state) is due to the extensive re-entry and burnishing early in 1855, when the plate was put into use for the second time.

Plate 6: the stamps show no inner lines.

Plate 7: the stamps show no inner lines.

Plate 8: the stamps show no inner lines.

Inasmuch as plates 2 (late state), 3, 4, 5 (late state), 6, 7 and 8 were all used for perforated stamps, both of the imperforate sub-types, with their varieties, also exist perforated; but because plates 2 (late state), 3, and 5 (late state), were used but very little for the perforated stamps, the sub-type with inner lines is rare perforated.

The varieties found in the three right vertical rows of the left pane of plate 3 may also be considered sub-type varieties. There are five of these, as follows: stamp normal at the left, and showing an extra outer frame line at the right (five examples on the plate); stamp normal at the right but showing no inner plate); stamp normal at the left, but showing no inner line at the right, the line at the left, the left outer frame line taking its place (four examples on the right inner frame line taking its place (two examples on the plate); stamp showing one extra frame line at the left and no inner line at the right, the right outer frame line taking its place (six examples on the plate); stamp showing two extra frame lines at the left and no inner line at the right, its place being taken by the right outer frame line (two examples on the plate). These also all exist perforated, but are extremely rare. A complete description of each stamp in these three rows will be given in the history of plate 3.

The perforated, Type II, stamps may also be divided into two sub-types. All the plates, excepting plate 10, and the two known as Y and Z show that the side frame lines were re-cut by drawing a continuous line from the top to the bottom of the plate, both sides of each vertical row of stamps. Thus these lines are not broken between the stamps vertically. This is the common sub-type. But on plates 10, Y and Z, the side frame lines were drawn separately for each stamp, these lines being broken between the stamps vertically. This is the second and much rarer sub-type.

A very few stamps of the last sub-type mentioned show, in addition to the side frame line on each side, an inner line re-cut on one side or the other, but never on both. These may be considered as a further sub-type. They are all of decided rarity.

HISTORY OF EACH PLATE.

This will be discussed in each case under the following sub-headings, although occasionally more than one plate will be considered at a time, as when, for example, it has not been possible to differentiate stamps from each one of a group of plates: (1st) when the plate was made; (2d) whether one or more states of the plate are known; (3d) the earliest known date of use; also its normal period of use, and when it was discarded; (4th) the approximate number of

stamps printed from the plate, and their rarity; (5th) the amount of wear shown, if any; (6th) transfer roll and transfer roll reliefs employed; (7th) the imprint and plate number; (8th) the center line; (9th) spacing and alignment; (10th) the types and sub-types found on the plate; (11th) shifted transfers; (12th) the cracks; (13th) the varieties of re-cutting; (14th) the other plate varieties.

In estimating the number of stamps printed from each of the "imperforate" plates the following method has been employed which, while not highly scientific, probably leads to as accurate an estimate as is today possible. During the first few years that I was interested in the 3c 1851 I accumulated 5100 of these stamps in pairs, strips and blocks, taking practically all that were offered. Since that time I have added comparatively few pieces of this kind, these being mostly from plates that are not yet completely reconstructed.

I have counted the number of stamps from each plate in the 5100, and figured the percentage these quantities bore to the total. The number of stamps and the percentages are given in the second and third columns in the table below. To check this result and get at the problem from a different angle I estimated as accurately as I could the probable number of months each plate was used, and figured the relation the length of time each plate was in use bore to the total number of months of plate usage. These percentages, when worked out, approximate fairly well the percentages first mentioned. These figures are given in the fourth and fifth columns in the table. The sixth column gives an average for each plate of the two percentages mentioned, and from this have been figured the number of stamps from each plate (stated in the seventh column),—each state of each plate being considered as a separate plate. The eighth column gives the number of sheets, which is of course the same as the number of impressions from each plate.

Regarding the perforated Type I stamps, all of which, of course, come from the same "imperforate" plates, I have estimated more or less arbitrarily the probable percentage of these stamps printed from each of the plates used for them. These appear in column nine. The percentages were based partly on the number of pairs and strips I have gathered from each of the plates, and partly on my observation of thousands of single copies over a number of years. Even so, the percentages stated are hardly more than a guess. The tenth column gives the esttimated number of perforated stamps from each plate, the eleventh column the number of impressions figured from the number of perforated stamps, the twelfth column the total number of stamps, both perforated and imperforate, from the first nine plates, and the final column the total number of impressions from each plate.

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ESTIMATED NUMBER OF STAMPS AND IMPRESSIONS FROM THE NINE "IMPERFORATE" PLATES.

Plate	Imperf. Pairs Seen	% of Pairs	Months in Use	% of Months	Average %	Number of Imperf. Stamps	No. of Sheets, i.e., No. of Impressions
1(e)	35	.686	1½	.566	.626	2,267,800	11,339
1(i)	66	1.294	2½	.943	1.118	4,050,200	20,251
1(1)	948	18.588	41	15.472	17.030	61,695,000	308,475
2(e)	50	.981	3½	1.321	1.151	4,169,800	20,849
2(1)	1207	23.667	62	23.396	23.531	85,246,200	426,231
3	1038	20.353	60	22.642	21.497	77,877,600	389,388
4	616	12.078	23	8.679	10.378	37,596,600	187,983
5(e)	76	1.490	3½	1.321	1.406	5,093,600	25,468
5(1)	252	4.941	17	6.415	5.678	20,569,800	102,849
6	270	5.294	17	6.415	5.855	21,211,000	106,055
7	270	5.294	17	6.415	5.855	21,211,000	106,055
8	207	4.059	14	5.283	4.671	16,921,800	84,609
0	65	1.275	3	1.132	1.204	4,361,800	21,809
Total	5100	100.000	265	100.000	100.000	362,272,200	1,811,361

Plate	%	Perforated Stamps, Number	Perforated Stamps, Impressions	Total Stamps, Perf. and Imperf.	Total Impressions Perf. and Imperf.
1(e)	—	.....	.....	2,267,800	11,339
1(i)	—	.....	.....	4,050,200	20,251
1(1)	—	.....	.....	61,695,000	308,475
2(e)	—	.....	.....	4,169,800	20,849
2(1)	1	387,600	1,938	85,633,800	428,169
3	½	193,600	968	78,071,200	390,356
4	28	10,851,800	54,259	48,448,400	242,242
5(e)	—	.....	.....	5,093,600	25,468
5(1)	2½	969,000	4,845	21,538,800	107,694
6	28	10,851,800	54,259	32,062,800	160,314
7	28	10,851,800	54,259	32,062,800	160,314
8	12	4,650,600	23,253	21,572,400	107,862
0	—	.....	.....	4,361,800	21,809
Total	100	38,756,200	193,781	401,028,400	2,005,142

Plate 2, including both states, gave, according to my estimate, nearly 450,000 impressions, and plate 3 gave over 390,000 impressions. Considering the delicate engraving appearing on the 3c 1851 stamps, and the fact that neither of

these two plates showed more than slight wear, I feel that they certain gave most remarkable service.

One more check on the accuracy of the figures given is this: adding the total number of stamps from the plates used for the orange-brown stamps (which appeared only during 1851),—plate 1 (early), 1 (intermediate), two and one-half months' supply from plate 1 (late), plate 2 (early), plate 5 (early), and plate "0",—gives a total of just about 24,000,000 stamps for the six months ending December 31st, 1851. The known number of stamps issued for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1852, is about 48,000,000. Thus my approximation for the first six months seems quite accurate.

Let me emphasize the fact that I make no pretense that the figures given are more than an approximation, but they certainly show conclusively why stamps from some plates are so rare.

I have no data at all regarding the number of stamps printed from each of the twenty Type II plates made for the perforated stamps. A figure was given under the heading "The Number Issued" of the approximate number of the perforated Type II stamps issued. Dividing this figure,—619,868,400,—by 20, it gives an average of 30,993,400 stamps,—154,967 impressions,—from each plate, supposing they were all used equally. However, it is certain that some were used more than others. I regret that no further facts regarding these are at hand.

Where a plate exists in more than one state, each state will be described in detail, as though it were a separate plate.

PLATE 1 (EARLY).

It probably happened by chance that the first plate made was given this designation when the firm of engravers began to add numbers to the plates,—evidently late in 1851. Prior to this time four plates had been made, and two had been discarded, probably because damaged, though one of these two was put back into use some four years later. Plate 1 (early) was finished some weeks before the stamps were first issued to the public on July 1st, 1851, and it is, I think, certain that all of the 300,000 stamps delivered by the contractors to the government on June 21st, 1851, as well as all other deliveries prior to the latter part of July, 1851, came from this plate in its first state.

The earliest date of use known, of course, is July 1st, 1851. In fact the earliest date of use of a stamp from any other plate known to me is July 30th, 1851, so that it is almost a certainty that any 3c cover dated during the first month the stamps were current bears a stamp from this plate.

Three states of this plate are known, which will be called early, intermediate and late, although this designation may perhaps be a little confusing because the first two states of the plate probably covered a period of a month or two only of use, while the "late" state remained in use from October, 1851, to about March 1855, when the plate was discarded because of excessive wear. Thus, beautifully clear impressions, showing no signs of wear, may be found from the third or "late" state of the plate. It must be distinctly understood that "early", "intermediate" and "late" refer only to the state of the plate and not to the impressions from the plate.

As nearly as I can judge, plate 1 in its first state probably was used until about the first of August, 1851, when it was softened, and worked over, thus accounting for the second or intermediate state. My estimate is that approximately 2,267,800 stamps (11,339 impressions) were printed from the plate in its early state. Necessarily they are all rare, by far the rarest of all plates, if

this is counted as a separate plate. Unused copies are of the highest degree of rarity, most of those now in existence having come from covers that missed cancellation at the post office. Because of the scarcity of stamps from this plate I have so far been able to reconstruct less than 80 per cent. of it.

The plate of course showed no wear while in this state.

The regular arrangement of transfer roll reliefs from transfer roll No. 1 was employed in making this plate,—that is, B relief for the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and tenth horizontal rows, and the A relief for the second, fourth, sixth and eighth horizontal rows. However, as far as my plating has gone, there are six exceptions, four in the top row and two in the body of the plate. 1 and 2L1(e) show the A relief to have been used instead of the B relief, and 43L1(e), 8, 10 and 46R1(e) show the C relief to have been used, these four positions showing the "gash on the shoulder".

Plate 1 in its early state certainly had no number, and at least for a part of its life, and probably for all of it, bore no imprint whatever; almost certainly being the only plate printed from without an imprint.

The center line is a single, fine line, 2½ to 2¾ mm. from the stamps of the left pane, and 2⅛ to 2⅜ mm. from the stamps of the right pane. It runs at least 8½ mm. below the bottom of the tenth horizontal row of stamps, and at least 6½ mm. above the top of the first horizontal row of stamps. It shows a very large dot directly upon it, 3½ mm. below the bottom of the tenth row, and similar dot, 2 mm. above the top of the first horizontal row.

The spacing is fairly uniform on the entire plate, although at the bottom of the plate, between the first and second vertical rows of the left pane, the stamps are abnormally close together, the distance between 91 and 92L1 being but ⅓ mm. The spacing throughout is comparatively narrow, never exceeding 1 mm.

The alignment on this plate is not bad, there being no marked variations, although in the left pane, the second vertical row is a bit higher than the third, and the seventh vertical row a bit higher than the sixth. In the right pane the fifth vertical row is somewhat higher than the rows on either side of it.

Both of the major types,—that is, stamps with and without inner lines,—are found on this plate, as well as some of the sub-types, with only one inner line, or only part of one inner line, or with one inner line and part of the other. Rather strangely, the great majority of stamps from the left pane show two inner lines, whereas the great bulk of the stamps from the right pane show no inner lines. On the left pane are found a few stamps with only 1 inner line, and a few without inner lines. On the right pane there are several stamps having one inner line. There are also a few stamps showing part only of one inner line, and at least four stamps showing all of one and part of the other inner line, but none showing two complete inner lines.

The following plate positions which show a shift on the intermediate state of the plate, almost certainly show the same shift on the early state of the plate,—2, 12 and 22R1(e). The following stamps which show a shift on the intermediate state of the plate, may also show the same shift on the early state fo the plate, although I cannot yet definitely prove it,—3, 5, 13L1(e), 34, 44 and 64R1(e). The reason for my doubt about these is the fact that it is, in certain instances, almost impossible, with the material at hand, to tell whether or not certain copies of a plate position come from the early or intermediate state of the plate. The shifts mentioned are all described and illustrated under "Plate 1 (Intermediate)".

There are no cracks on this plate.

In general the re-cutting on this state of the plate is clearly but lightly done, practically all of the re-drawn lines being thin. First will be given a list of the

normal but unusual re-cuttings, and after that, a list of the errors of re-cutting. In listing those which have not been definitely plated I will give the designation which I have used as a means of temporary identification,—viz: a number followed by the letter "R" means that the stamp comes from the right edge of one pane or the other; by the letter "L", from the left edge; by the letter "T" fro mthe top, and by the letter "B" from the bottom. The remaining copies are numbered and followed by the letter "P", to indicate that they have been partially "plated".

Normal but Unusual Re-cuttings.

Three lines re-cut in the upper left triangle,—50R1(e).

Two lines re-cut in the upper left triangle,—23L1(e), 25L1(e), 29L1(e), 86L1(e), 49R1(e), 39P, 40P, 62P, 65P, 68P, 151P.

One line re-cut in the upper left triangle,—22L1(e)?, 30L1(e), 43L1(e), 44L1(e), 50L1(e), 61L1(e), 64L1(e), 66L1(e), 67L1(e), 69L1(e), 70L1(e), 71L1(e), 74L1(e), 81L1(e), 84L1(e), 92L1(e), 94L1(e)?, 21R1(e), 42R1(e), 46R1(e), 56R1(e), 61R1(e) (this line runs up along the whole left edge of the upper left diamond block), 63R1(e), 65R1(e), 66R1(e), 67R1(e), 69R1(e), 81R1(e), 91R1(e), 173P.

There is one stamp,—69R1(e),—which shows a very odd bit of re-cutting, the upper left diamond block having a vertical line re-cut along its entire left edge.

There are at least four stamps which show quite distinctly the top of the upper right diamond block to have been re-cut by two horizontal lines close together. These are 21R1(e), 30R1(e), 91P and 96P.

Errors of Re-cutting.

Left inner line runs up too far,—52P (may possibly be 79L1(e).)

Left inner line runs down too far,—84L1(e), 40P.

There are no other plate varieties of note on plate 1 (early state), excepting a very few double or misplaced guide dots. 24L1(e) shows one guide dot extending downward from the left edge of the bottom of the lower right diamond block, and a second guide dot in the white space between the lower label and the lower right diamond block, about a quarter of the way up, and extending to the right from the label block. One stamp on the right pane, 55R1(e), shows a guide dot (which should have appeared on the stamp above) touching and extending above the top frame line, directly above the left edge of the upper right diamond block. Four stamps,—49L1(e), 48, 68 and 84R1(e),—show the guide dot at the bottom of the white space between the lower label and lower right diamond block. This gives, in copies that are too heavily inked, the appearance that the lower label block and the lower right diamond block had been joined by an error of re-cutting.

PLATE 1 (INTERMEDIATE).

This state of the plate probably came into use about the 1st of August, 1851, the earliest date of use seen of a stamp which surely comes from the intermediate state being August 12, 1851. However, I have seen several copies which may come from the intermediate state used earlier in August and even late in July, 1851. The plate in this state was used continuously for about two and one-half months, when it was again softened and extensively re-entered and re-cut,

thus accounting for the third or late state of the plate. The stamps from the intermediate state of course are all orange-brown. The re-entry which indicates the second state of the plate was done in an attempt to deepen the impressions on the plate which, when it was first made, had been entered too lightly. The attempt, though, was a failure, impressions from the intermediate state showing no more evidence of depth than those from the early state.

Approximately 4,050,200 stamps (20,251 impressions), were printed from the plate in this state, so they are decidedly rare. Unused copies are particularly scarce. Outside of one unused block of four I have no recollection or record of having seen more than an occasional single copy. Because of the scarcity of stamps from this plate I so far have been able to reconstruct only about 80 per cent. of it.

The plate showed no wear while in this state.

The regular arrangement of transfer roll reliefs was employed,—relief B for the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and tenth horizontal rows, and relief A for the second, fourth, sixth and eighth horizontal rows. There are, however, at least eleven exceptions to this arrangement: the A relief was used for Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 10L1(i), while the C relief was used for 63L1(i)?, 10R1(i), and 44R1(i),—these last three stamps showing the variety "gash on the shoulder."

This plate seemingly had the imprint added to it when this state of the plate came into existence. It is about 2¼ mm. from the stamps of the left pane, and 2 mm. from the stamps of the right pane. The plate almost surely bore no number while in this state.

Exactly the same remarks may be made regarding the center line, spacing and alignment, as were made for plate 1 (early).

The types and sub-types found on this state of the plate are exactly the same as found on plate 1 (early), except that, because of the extensive re-entry which was done, certain of the fainter frame lines and inner lines show still more faintly, and in some extreme cases seem to have disappeared entirely.

Shifted transfers on this state of the plate are rather numerous, the following appearing in the left pane,—3, 5, 13(?), 62, 72(?), 73, 74, 75, 82, 83, 84, 85, 92L1(i). On the right pane they are 2, 7(?), 12, 22, 34, 44, 64, 92, 95, and 98R1(i). A group of shifted transfers occurring in the lower left corner of the left pane deserves special mention. It will be noted that all the shifts listed from 62 to 92L1(i) inclusive, might be found in an unsevered block of ten stamps. It is difficult to state just how these occurred, but apparently the plate maker had considerable trouble in re-entering the designs over those previously existing on the plate. 72, 74 and 84 are all examples of triple transfer, the design in each case being found re-duplicated both to the left and the right of the original impression. With 74 and 84 in particular the shifted portion is unusually far from the original design, the tessellated work showing on both sides of the stamp in the white margin outside of the frame line. Clearly printed copies of these shifts in good condition are, to my mind, very remarkable examples of re-entry.

No cracks are known on this plate.

The varieties of re-cutting are the same as are found on the early state of plate 1, no additional touching up having been done when the second state of the plate came into existence, the difference being due entirely to re-entry. However, because of the re-entry, as has been stated before, many of the finely re-cut lines, including those in the upper left triangle, are decidedly fainter than on the early state of the plate, and occasionally can be distinguished with difficulty, if at all.

There are no other plate varieties of note, excepting that the best examples

of short transfer are found on this state of this plate. These have already been mentioned briefly and illustrated under the main heading "Other Plate Varieties."

PLATE 1 (LATE).

The final softening, re-entry, and very extensive re-cutting which led to the third state of Plate 1 apparently took place early in October, 1851, the earliest known date of use of a stamp from this state of the plate being October 12, 1851. The plate was seemingly used continuously from this time until about March, 1855, when it was permanently discarded because of excessive wear, and was replaced by plate 4. Stamps from the top rows of plate 1 from the very last printings show such decided wear that it is remarkable that it had not been discarded earlier. The colors found on stamps from this plate range from the late 1851 orange-brown shades, through all of those used in the years 1852, 1853, 1854 and the early part of 1855.

Approximately 61,695,000 stamps (308,475 impressions) were printed from this plate while in this state. Therefore they are comparatively common, only two plates having been more extensively used. It has, of course, been entirely reconstructed.

The regular transfer roll relief arrangement of A and B were employed on this plate; that is, the B relief for the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and tenth horizontal rows, and the A relief for the second, fourth, sixth and eighth horizontal rows. There are, however, two exceptions,—Nos. 5 and 6L1(1), showing the A relief to have been used. No copies with "gash on the shoulder" are found from this plate, the C relief never having been employed.

The imprint is about 2¼ mm. from the left pane, and about 2 mm. from the right pane. The plate number, which is in very small type, was engraved 2¼ mm. from the imprint on the left pane and 1¾ mm. from the imprint on the right pane. It reads "No. 1." The number was probably added when the plate was softened for its third and final re-entry in October, 1851, although perhaps this number was not put on the plate until about the first of January, 1852.

The center line has been described under "Plate 1 (Early)." Because of the wear, and the fact that the line was lightly re-cut, it became fainter and fainter, until it almost disappeared on the final printings made from this plate. The spacing and alignment are of course the same as was described in the history of plate 1, early state.

The stamps on this plate are all of the type with both inner lines distinctly re-cut. No sub-types are found.

More or less distinct traces of some of the shifted transfers found on the intermediate state of the plate still persist, although certain others disappeared entirely. The following is a list of shifted transfers found on the left pane of plate 1, late, and comparison of this list with those found on the intermediate state will show which are new,—3, 5, 10, 11, 21, 31, 33, 37, 51, 55, 56, 62, 66, 74, 75, 83, 85, 92L1(1); while on the right pane they are Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 22, 34, 64, 70, 71, 80, 90, 92, 95, 98R1(1). There are, in addition, certain very slight re-duplications which can be made out with more or less certainty in very clearly printed copies, which are hardly worth listing here. One stamp,—92L1(1), which is the well-known minor variety with "line through THREE CENTS,"—is a very strong shift, and occurred while the re-entry for the third state of the plate was being done. It is absolutely different from 92L1(i), also a shift.

No cracks are known on this plate.

In general, the re-cutting on this plate was heavy and very extensive, all the frame lines, both inner lines, and the top of the upper label block always being

re-cut, and excepting for two stamps in the right pane,—63 and 64R1(1), all the stamps show re-cutting of the upper right diamond block which in all cases consisted, not of drawing a straight line across the top, but of gouging out the entire upper part of it in an attempt to show it as it existed on the original die. This characteristic is so marked and consistent that it is ordinarily very easy to pick out stamps as having come from this state of the plate. The upper left diamond block was also often re-cut, while the lower label block and the lower diamond blocks were occasionally touched up.

A list of the unusual though normal varieties of re-cutting, as well as of the errors of re-cutting, follows:—

Five lines re-cut in the upper left triangle,—95L1(1).
Three lines re-cut in the upper left triangle,—27, 49, 86R1(1).
Two lines re-cut in the upper left triangle,—7 and 9L1(1); 65 and 75R1(1).
One line re-cut in the upper left triangle,—8, 10, 14, 29, 30, 42, 46, 49, 55, 62, 64 (latest state of the plate shows this line to have worn away entirely), 66, 67, 69, 76, 78, 83, 85, 86, 94, 96, and 98L1(1); 4, 5, 6, 15, 24, 28, 30, 35, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 53, 56, 66, 67, 73, 82, 83, 85, 87, 93, 95, 96, 97, and 98R1(1). 81R1(1) from the earliest printings still show traces of the vertical line re-cut in the upper left triangle on the early state of this plate.
One line re-cut in lower left triangle,—9, 47, 49, 52, 66L1(1), 5, 33, 76R1(1).
One line re-cut in the lower right triangle,—6, 39, 49, 65, 88, 97L1(1).
Left inner line runs up too far,—68L1(1), 25, 39 and 94R1(1).
Left inner line runs down too far,—85L1(1).
Right inner line runs down too far,—18, 24, 50, 68, 90, 100L.
Upper label block and upper left diamond block joined,—79L1(1), 14R1(1).
Upper label block and upper right diamond block joined,—31, 32 and 96L1(1), and 60R1(1).
Lower label block and lower right diamond block joined,—14R1(1).

As has already been mentioned, the upper right diamond block of 63 and 64R1(1) shows no re-cutting.

FIG. 49.

One other very odd variety of re-cutting is found on this plate: certain stamps in the top row, most notably 4R1(1) (see Figure 49), and less notably 3, 5, and 6R1(1), show the top label to have been re-cut in such a manner that the letters "T" and "A" in "POSTAGE" appear much smaller than do the rest of the letters in the label. This happened when the engraver re-defined the upper edge of the label block, making a thick line over "T" and "A," thus cutting off the top of these letters and reducing their height. On a few stamps from the right edge of both panes and the left edge of the right pane, the frame line nearest the margin was only lightly re-cut, while the inner line was very heavily re-cut.

Generally speaking, the later the impression the more clearly the recutting shows up. This is because almost always the re-cut part of the design was decidedly deeper than the other lines as rocked on the plate by the transfer roll. As the finer lines wore away, the re-cut portion stood out more and more noticeably in comparison.

The scratches on this plate have already been described in detail under the main heading "Other Plate Varieties." Certain of these are faint, appearing in the margin between the panes, while one strong scratch shows on 38 and 48L1(1).

PLATE 2 (EARLY).

This plate was probably made in July, 1851. It exists in two states, early and late, and each of the states will be described as though it was a separate plate.

The date of the earliest known copy from plate 2 (early state) is August 2d, 1851, and the plate was probably used continuously until late in the year 1851, when it was softened, to a considerable extent re-entered, touched up a bit by hand, a number was added, and it was re-hardened and again put in use, thus accounting for the second state of the plate. All of the stamps from the early state of this plate are in the 1851 orange-brown color.

Approximately 4,169,800 stamps (20,849 impressions) were printed from the plate, hence they are all very decidedly rare. Had it not been for the fact that I was able to plate single copies of plate 2 (early) from stamps of known position in plate 2 (late) I would never have been able to make more than slight progress in reconstructing this plate. As it is, I have been able to complete it.

The plate in this state showed no wear. The stamps on this plate all show the normal arrangement,—that is, A reliefs in the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth horizontal rows, and B reliefs in the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and tenth rows, excepting for the top row, which is made up largely of misplaced A and C reliefs, the C reliefs showing more or less clearly the "gash on the shoulder." These C's are 3, 4, 8, 9, 10L2(e), and 2, 4, 5, 7R2(e). The A's are 1, 5, 6L2(e), and 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10R2(e).

The plate shows an imprint at either side, but no plate number, while the plate was in its early state. The imprint on the left pane varies from 1¾ to nearly 2½ mm. from the stamps. The imprint on the right pane shows a very remarkable fact. I have never seen but two copies from this pane of this plate in its early state showing the imprint,—one copy of 50R2(e) and one of 60R2(e). Both of them show the imprint to be 3, or very nearly 3 mm. from the stamps. This is strange, because all of the many copies showing imprint that I have seen from the right pane of plate 2, late state, show the distance between the stamps and the imprint to be just about 2 mm. This fact at one time led me to believe that plate 2 (early) was a different plate than plate 2 (late); so for some years I figured on ten instead of nine imperforate plates. It must have been that something happened when the plate was being worked over into its second state, so that the part of the plate showing the imprint became damaged. The imprint was evidently then removed by turning the plate over and hammering it out from the back, after which the imprint was re-entered in its new position closer to the stamps. At least this is the only hypothesis which seems to fit the case. This variation in distance could not have been due to any possible paper shrinkage.

The center line of this plate also shows some odd facts. As cut on the plate, it seemingly was first drawn as a double line,—that is,—two lines close together, and of equal thickness, starting above a point even with the top of the stamps in the top row, and running down toward the bottom of the plate. When it gets down to a point opposite the seventh horizontal row, the right of the two lines begins to be a bit stronger, and this is the case opposite the eighth and ninth rows as well. Opposite the tenth row the left of the two lines has disappeared, leaving only the right one, which is here fairly heavy. Thus, from plate 2 (early state) copies may be found showing a center line made up of two lines close together, of equal thickness (between the top six horizontal rows), or of two lines, close together, the right line being the heavier (between the seventh, eighth and ninth horizontal rows), or of one single, fairly heavy line (opposite the tenth horizontal row). A strong dot is found, even with the top of the top row of

stamps, directly between the two lines making up the center line. There is also a dot opposite the bottom of the bottom row, and projecting a bit to the left of the center line. The center line varies from 2¾ to 3 mm. from the stamps of the left pane, and from 2½ to 2¾ mm. from the stamps of the right pane.

The spacing is fairly regular on the left pane, although the stamps between the second and third vertical rows are more widely spaced than between the first and second. On the right pane the spacing is decidedly bad,—between the first and second vertical rows fairly wide, between the second and third, and third and fourth, fairly close, between the fourth and fifth very close, between the fifth and sixth very wide, between the sixth and seventh very close, between the seventh and eighth fairly close, and between the eighth and ninth, and ninth and tenth, moderately wide. The widest spacing between the fifth and sixth rows, near the bottom of the plate, is 1½ mm., while the closest, between the sixth and seventh rows, near the bottom of the plate, is about ⅓ mm. Thus a strip or block from the bottom center of the right pane will show startling variations in spacing.

The alignment is fairly good on this plate, no one horizontal row being more than a small fraction of a millimeter higher or lower than its neighbors. The most marked variation, such as it is, shows the seventh vertical row on the left pane to be a bit higher than the sixth, and the eighth vertical row on this same pane to be a bit higher than the ninth.

All the stamps on this plate are from the sub-type showing both inner lines re-cut.

The shifted transfers on the left pane of plate 2 (early state) are five in number,—2, 9, 15, 19, 25L2(e). On the right pane there are seven,—3, 5, 6, 9, 16, 26, 66R2(e). Of course these must all have occurred while the plate was being made.

There are no cracks on the early state of this plate.

The unusual though normal varieties of re-cutting are as follows:—

Three vertical lines re-cut in the upper left triangle,—21, 24, 27, 28, 41, 64, 85 and 98L2(e); and 66R2(e).

Two vertical lines re-cut in the upper left triangle,—29, 38, 44, 47, 50, 61, 68, 72, 82, 84, 88, 89, 90, 94 and 97L2(e); 20, 25, 67, 82, 88, 90 and 100R2(e).

One vertical line re-cut in the upper left triangle,—12, 13, 15, 19, 23, 25, 34, 37, 43, 46, 48, 52, 59, 63, 65, 69, 74, 80, 81, 83, 87, 91, 95, 96 and 99L2(e); 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 39, 41, 47, 50, 58, 59, 60, 62, 64, 65, 69, 83, 84, 85, 87, 94, 95, 97 and 98R2(e).

One vertical line re-cut in lower right triangle,—none on the left pane; 5, 15, 20, 50, 63, 70, 86 and 87R2(e).

One line re-cut in the lower left triangle,—18L2(e).

One line re-cut in the upper right triangle,—that is, not continuous with the right inner line,—82L2(e).

Bottom of lower left diamond block re-cut,—34R2(e).

The errors of re-cutting are as follows:—

Upper label block and upper right diamond block joined,—19, 26, 44, 48, 52, 55 and 84L2(e); 6, 66 and 99R2(e).

Upper label block and upper left diamond block joined,—6 and 100R2(e).

Lower label block and lower right diamond block joined,—17L2(e).

Left inner line runs down too far,—58, 98 and 100L2(e).

Right inner line runs down too far,—62, 65 and 100R2(e).

Top frame line turns downward and runs to the upper left corner of the upper left diamond block, instead of meeting the left frame line,—45R2(e).

There are a few odd varieties of re-cutting which may be mentioned. 37R2(e) shows the upper right diamond block re-cut in the same manner as on most of the plate 1 (late) stamps,—that is, by gouging out the upper half of it instead of by drawing a straight line across the top. 65R2(e) shows the right inner line running down too far, and is a remarkable example of this, the line not stopping until it has reached a point opposite the bottom of the lower right diamond block, which it almost touches. 30R2(e) is a very good example of a stamp with a frame line running too far, the top frame line continuing well to the right of the right frame line. 34R2(e) shows the bottom of the lower left diamond block very distinctly re-cut by a horizontal line. 3L2(e) shows a guide dot just at the top of the white space between the upper label block and the upper right diamond block, so that on copies that are not clearly printed the stamp looks as though the upper label and the upper right diamond block had been joined by an error of re-cutting. The same thing happened at the lower right corner of 29R2(e), the guide dot being in the same relative position.

There are no other plate varieties of any account on plate 2 (early) excepting the scratch in the margin under 100R2(e), which has already been described under the heading "Other Plate Varieties."

PLATE 2 (LATE).

The alterations which led to the second state of this plate were probably made about the first of January, 1852. The earliest copy from this plate (late state) of which I have a record is February 13, 1852, but I rather think it came into use several weeks earlier than this date.

The plate was probably used almost continuously until shortly after the government perforated stamps first appeared, February 24, 1857. It is likely that it was discarded about April, 1857, because perforated stamps from this plate are decidedly rare,—scarcer than from any other "imperforate" plate, excepting plate 3. It seems probable that plate 2 was out of use for at least part of the year 1856, because some of the typical colors in use during this year are not known on plate 2 stamps. With this exception all the shades known from 1852 to the time it was discarded,—about April, 1857,—are found on stamps printed from this plate. Because the 1857 impressions are beautifully clear, which was not the case with those printed in 1855, it is probable that the plate was carefully cleaned in 1856. This appearance, though, may have been due at least partly to better ink used in 1857.

The approximate number of stamps printed and issued imperforate from this plate was 85,246,200 (426,231 impressions), while probably 387,600 (1,938 impressions) were used perforated, giving a total of 85,633,800 for both imperforate and perforated stamps (428,169 impressions). Plate 2 (late state) was used to a greater extent than any other plate for the imperforate stamps, and therefore stamps from this plate are the commonest. This was the first plate that I was able entirely to reconstruct. However, plate 2 (late) was used but very little for the perforated stamps, so that such copies are decidedly rare.

Considering the number of sheets of stamps printed from this plate,—estimated to be over 428,000,—it showed very little wear, though careful examination of the 1857 impressions show that some of the finest lines have worn away.

This state of the plate shows, without exception, the normal transfer roll relief arrangement:—B for the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and tenth horizontal rows, and A for the second, fourth, sixth and eighth horizontal rows. The re-entry caused the disappearance of the misplaced reliefs found on Plate 2 (early).

The imprint varies from 1¾ to nearly 2½ mm. from the stamps in the left pane, and just about 2 mm. from the stamps of the right pane. The number reads, "No. 2." It is a bit over 1 mm. from the imprint on the left pane, and 2 mm. from the imprint on the right pane. The number was almost surely added at the time the plate was softened, so that the work which resulted in the second state could be done.

The center line of this plate has certain peculiarities. Opposite the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth, and sometimes opposite the ninth horizontal row the line is double, the right half being much heavier than the left. However, opposite the first, tenth and sometimes (in later impressions) opposite the ninth row, the line is single. The dot opposite the top of the top row of stamps, which, in the early state of the plate, was between the two lines, is of course now found at the left of the remaining line. A dot is also found opposite the bottom of the bottom row, and projecting a bit to the left of the center line. The single center line which shows at the top and bottom of the plate runs 7 mm. above the top of the top row and 2½ mm. below the bottom of the bottom row. The distance between each pane and the center line is of course the same as on plate 2 (early state), as is the spacing and alignment of the various rows on either pane.

All stamps on plate 2 (late state) are from the sub-type showing both inner lines, although in certain instances, because of re-entry, the inner lines are fainter than on stamps from the same positions on plate 2 (early state).

The shifted transfers on the left pane of plate 2 (late state) are eight in number,—2, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 82 and 92L2(1). On the right pane there are also eight,—3, 6, 7, 16, 26, 66, 87 and 97R2(1). A comparison of these shifted transfers from the late state with those found on the early state of the plates demonstrates the fact that because of the re-entry which was done, a very few of the stamps which, in the early state of the plate, showed a very faint shift, no longer do so. These are,—15 and 25L2(1), and 5 and 9R2(1). Further, certain new shifted transfers came into existence through the re-entry which was done. These are 4, 14, 24, 82 and 92L2(1), and 7, 87 and 97R2(1). There is an additional fact, and a very odd one, in regard to one of these shifted transfers,—66R2(e) showed a slight shift, whereas 66R2(1) showed a different and very marked shift. Further, it may be noted that 92L2(1) is a very excellent example of a triple transfer. This has already been illustrated in Figure 30A. Still further 66R2(1) is the well known variety in which the "C" of "CENTS" is so deformed that it makes a very good "G," thus the "THREE GENTS." (See Figure 51).

FIG. 51.

There is one crack in the late state of this plate, being the variety "crack around the button," on 10R2(1). This has already been fully described and illustrated under the heading "Cracked Plates."

The unusual, though normal varieties of re-cutting are exactly the same as on the early state of the plate, excepting that, because of the fact that many positions are re-entered, the re-cut lines often show much less distinctly than on the

same positions on the early state of the plate. This is particularly true with some of the stamps, which show two lines to have been re-cut very clearly in the upper left triangle on the early state, whereas on the late state they are so badly blurred as hardly to be distinguishable. The errors of re-cutting are the same, excepting that 92L2(1) shows a newly re-cut left inner line, which runs both up and down abnormally far.

The other odd varieties of re-cutting are the same as have already been described for the early state.

There are no other plate varieties of note, excepting that the scratch in the margin already referred to in the history of the early state persisted during the late state of the plate.

"PLATE "O."

Plate "O" was probably the fourth plate in order of manufacture. It was made very likely early in August, 1851. It exists in only one state. The earliest known date of use is September 8, 1851, although another copy has been seen which was probably used September 4, 1851. The plate was used continuously until the latter part of 1851, when it was permanently discarded, probably because of some serious defect which developed,—mostlikely a crack. Of course all the stamps from this plate are in the orange-brown, 1851 color.

Approximately 4,361,800 stamps (21,809 impressions) were printed from this plate, therefore they are far scarcer than the stamps from any other plate, except those from the early and intermediate states of plate 1, and the early state of plate 2, all of which were used for only a very short period. Because of their real scarcity comparatively little progress has been made in reconstructing this plate, although plating would be easy were sufficient material available. At the present time but 22 stamps have been placed in the left pane, though, thanks largely to one batch of correspondence, which included a number of pairs and strips of three, 77 stamps have been placed in the right pane. It should be stated that a few positions noted as having been plated are not certain.

This plate never showed any signs of wear.

As far as my plating has progressed, the normal use of the transfer roll reliefs is found, excepting for a few stamps in the top row,—2, 6 and 10L0, and 3, 8 and 9R0, showing more or less clearly the "gash on the shoulder," indicative of transfer roll relief C.

The imprint is 2¼ mm. from the stamps in the left pane, and a little over 2½ mm. from the stamps in the right pane. This plate was the only one which never bore any number, having been discarded before the firm began to add numbers to the plates.

The center line is a single, fairly heavy line, 3¼ mm. from the stamps of either pane. I cannot tell whether or not it runs above the top of the top row, and below the bottom of the bottom row of stamps, never having seen copies which would show this. Copies showing this center line are so rare that I still lack certain plate positions which show it.

Little can be said about the spacing on the left pane, although it is fairly wide between the first and second vertical rows, and much closer between the second and third, and wider again between the third and fourth. It is also close between the ninth and tenth vertical rows. The rest of this pane probably shows no very marked variations. With the right pane the spacing is fairly regular, and moderately wide, excepting between the second and third vertical rows, where it is fairly close.

Regarding the alignment in the left pane, the first vertical row is quite a

bit lower than the second, and the third a bit higher than the second; in the right pane the alignment is very good, excepting that the eighth vertical row is noticeably lower than both the seventh and ninth, the variation between the seventh and eighth being the more marked.

The stamps on this plate all show both inner lines re-cut. There are a few shifted transfers,—Nos. 1, 4 and 11L0, and 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 13, 14, and 19R0, as well as one stamp,—41P,—which almost certainly comes from this plate, though its position is not known. The plate position of 12 and 13R0 is not certain. Most of the shifts mentioned are slight, but two or three are quite strong.

There are no cracks known on copies from this plate, although it seems likely that the plate may have been discarded because of such a damage.

In general re-cut lines on this plate are heavier than those on any other plate, with the exception of the four frame lines on plate 8. The normal re-cutting for this plate consists of the four frame lines, two inner lines, top of the top label block, and top of the upper right diamond block. In giving a list of the unusual varieties of re-cutting and errors of re-cutting, those which have been definitely plated will be given first, and, following this, varieties occurring on stamps which almost certainly come from this plate, although their position has not been identified. The fact that the re-cutting on this plate is fairly characteristic and that the only two plates with which copies from this plate are likely to be confused—(plates 2, early, and 5, early)—have been finished excepting for ten stamps on the latter plate, makes it sure that practically all the varieties which will be here listed come from this plate:—

Five lines re-cut in the upper left triangle,—55P.

Three lines re-cut in the upper left triangle,—50R0, 56P, 57P.

Two lines re-cut in the upper left triangle,—43, 69 and 86R0; 111B, 35P, 36P, 41P, 48P, 58P, 59P, 64P, 69P, 70P, 71P, 72P, 73P.

One line re-cut in the upper left triangle,—18L0(?), 52L0(?), 91L0, 100L0, 121R (from the right edge of the left pane), 131R (from the right edge of the left pane), 201R (right edge of the left pane), 43P (from the ninth vertical row of the left pane), 75P (from the right edge of the left pane), 12R0(?), 21R0(?), 41R0(?), 45R0, 46R0, 47R0, 49R0, 51R0(?), 55R0, 61R0(?), 63R0(?), 64R0(?), 66R0, 70R0, 72R0(?), 76R0, 81R0, 82R0, 95R0, 98R0, 99R0, 161B, 171B, 211B, 221B, 231B, 1P, 2P, 20P, 21P, 27P, 33P, 42P, 47P, 74P, 77P, 82P, 94P, 110P, 111P, 145P, 155P, 161P, 168P, 169P, 170P, 171P, 172P, 174P, 175P, 176P, 177P, 178P, 179P, 180P, 181P, 191P, 193P.

One line re-cut in upper right triangle,—111L (probably either 21 or 41L0), 74P, 75P (from the right edge of the left pane).

One line re-cut in the lower left triangle,—52L0(?) and 91L0; 121R (from the right edge of the left pane), 1R0, 53R0, 96R0, 231B, 45P, 73P, 77P, 78P, 80P, 168P.

Two lines re-cut in the lower right triangle,—76P (the only stamp on any plate thus re-cut).

One line re-cut in the lower right triangle,—131R (from the right edge of the left pane), 43P (in the ninth vertical row of the left pane), 19R0, 41R0(?), 81R0, 111R, 41P, 45P, 55P, 57P, 70P, 71P, 72P, 83P, 84P, 85P, 86P.

Left inner line runs down too far,—4L0, 111B, 35P, 41P.

Left inner line runs up to far,—7L0(?), 8L0(?), 34P, 53P.

Right inner line runs down too far,—71L0(?) (This may hardly show on poor impressions).

Upper label block and upper right diamond block joined,—68R0, 45P, 88P.
Upper right dimaond block of one stamp joined with the upper left diamond block and label block of the stamp to the right,—95 and 96R0.

In addition there are a few noteworthy bits of odd re-cutting: one stamp,—No. 13P,—shows a diagonal line, the left end being the higher, re-cut at the top of the upper left diamond block. Another stamp,—153P,—shows a horizontal line re-cut at the top of the upper right diamond block, and running out to the right frame line. Three stamps,—21P, 89P and 90P,—show a re-cut line running part way only across the top of the white space between the upper label and the upper right diamond block.

There are no other plate varieties of note.

(To be continued.)

REPORT OF THE SALES SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Vice Presidents and Members of the
American Philatelic Society.

I herewith render my report for period April 1st, 1923 to July 16th, 1923, the date of closing my books for the annual report to be presented at the Convention.

Book account during this period is as follows:

	Books	Net Value
On hand April 1st, 1923	6047	$186,174.75
Received during period	1601	41,581.81
Total	7648	$227.756.56
Retired during period	1195	$ 40,940.99
Leaving on hand	6453	$186,715.57

Statement on Retired Books.

Sales ($40,950.99)		$ 10,684.46
Insurance to Treasurer	$ 397.00	
Commission to Superintendent	1,331.86	
Postage on books to members	54.29	
Fines for counterfeits and removals	30.08	
Remitted to owners	8,871.23	$ 10,684.46

With this report the fiscal year closes. It has been rather a successful one as my report to be presented at the Convention will show.

I am asking reappointment so that I can again make use of my best efforts to increase the usefulness of the department.

Respectfully submitted,
J. E. GUEST, Sales Superintendent.

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

No previous summer season has evidenced the snap and life in stamp collecting as has this year and with the passing of the vacation holidays we expect Philately to enter upon the most active period ever known in this country. Abroad, notwithstanding the economic and political chaos, there is no apparent diminution of interest and in almost every European state there has been held a philatelic exhibition or Congress during the past few months. The great international Exhibition at London was an outstanding success and at this early date invitations are being sent out to the international Exhibition to be held next May in Brussels under the auspices of the Royal Federation of Belgian Philatelic Societies to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the issuance of postage stamps in Belgium. All this speaks for the continued growth and expansion of the hobby and when the various 1924 catalogues blossom forth it is not likely that price revisions will be downward notwithstanding the forced sale of many notable collections in war stricken lands. For the greater part "Neurope" seems to have reached bottom and in a number of series the market is rapidly advancing and a steady enhancement is looked for over prices of the past year. The only probable price reductions will be those of "remainder" stamps that have appeared in comparatively large quantities and certain long overpriced issues of Spain and Portugal. The weeding out of the catalogues of some not quite legitimate postal issues will doubtless continue and the controversy, to list or not to list, certain so called "speculative" issues will persistently vex the cataloger. At the present time there is no unanimous action on this later subject and one catalogue lists the stamps that the other deletes and vice versa. We have always felt that the stamp cataloger should list every postal issue made under Government sanction

and if he felt any grievance against the stamps to mention that fact by way of a note. To keep out certain issues because they are "speculative" will lead to absurdity and instability if persisted in unless this is unanimously done by all the leading catalogues and under an agreement to perpetually bar the undesirable issues. We would like to have the opinion of readers of this Journal on this subject and offer a 1924 Standard catalogue to the best reasoned answer to the question "Should legally issued postage stamps be barred from catalog listing because they are, in the opinion of the cataloger, unnecessary or speculative?"

We have received an interesting prospectus of a stamp Exhibition to be held at Yorkton, Saskatchewan, Canada, under the auspices of the Yorkton Philatelic Society. The competition scheme closely follows that of the London Exhibition and no less than ten prizes in the form of cups are offered in addition to medals for seconds. Thirty or forty exhibits are now in view and Mr. J. C. Cartwright, President of the Yorkton Society, is to be highly commended for his enterprise and enthusiasm in attempting such a large affair. Truly Philately is world wide and enthusiasm no less in the open places than in the big centers of population.

The notes in this Journal under the heading of "Society News" are of intense interest to the A. P. S. members judging from the inquiries we receive concerning them. These are possible only through the enterprise and pains of the secretaries of the branches and some have indeed been very faithful in making reports. Mr. Matt C. Dillingham of the Pacific Coast Philatelic Society has not missed reporting a single meeting and Mr. W. J. Zink of the Garfield Perry Club has almost equalled his record. We are grateful for this aid and would much appreciate hearing from the other Secretaries with reports on local activities. We note that The San Francisco Stamp Society has made application to branch membership which will add a very large and influential body to the membership. This Society has 90 members and maintains its own Club rooms in the heart of the Frisco business district. Thirty-five of its members are A. P. S. members and it is expected the remaining 55 will not be long in giving their support to the National organization. Welcome Frisco! Let's hear from you often.

REVIEWS.

BELGIUM. Varieties of the stamp of 20 centimes, perforated 15, of 1865. By J. W. de Beer (2nd Ed. F. H. Vallancey, 89 Farringdon St., London, Eng., Publisher, Price 1 shilling).

Mr. J. W. de Beer in this neat booklet again proves that interesting specialism can be had through the medium of a cheap stamp as well as through the rare. The late printings of the November 1865 series are distinguishable from the earlier ones by both perforation and imperfections on the plates caused by wear. Having had the opportunity of examining one lot of 60,000 copies Mr. de Beer made a careful record of constant flaws appearing on the 20 centime value and found 30 varieties which were identically repeated on two or more examples. These thirty varieties are each singly illustrated and described and as it is not claimed that these represent all the possible constant flaws this booklet provides an excellent groundwork for other collectors to build on and perhaps extend to other values of this series. The illustrations are very well done in enlarged size and unmistakably clear.

STAMP COLLECTORS ANNUAL, 1923 (The Philatelic Magazine, 87 Emmanuel Rd., London, Eng., Publishers. Price 2sh6d). This yearbook of Philately is favorably known as "The Whitaker of the Stamp World" and the 1923 edition, the sixteenth of its kind, surpasses all previous issues in interest and value. The progress of Philately is reviewed by countries, that of the U. S. A. being excellently done by Mr. Lat. C. Wilhelm of Baltimore. A Directory of Philatelic Societies is given, a list of Philatelic Honors and Awards, New Stamp discoveries, a very informative list of "unpriced" stamps, a review of London stamp auctions and much statistical information. The Philatelic Literary Index (1921-22) is an unusually fine feature and illustrates how a practical and worthwhile list can be prepared in a limited amount of space. All in all an indispensable desk book for active collectors.

VICTORIA. A short study of the 2d Queen Enthroned, Engraved and Lithographed, 1852-57 by the late Charles A. Stephenson. ("Stamp Collecting," 89 Farringdon St., London, Eng., Publishers. Price 5sh3d post free). This is a posthumous publication fortunately preserving for philately the many years research of a sterling student of the ever popular issues of Victoria. The major part of the work is concerned with the lithographed printings of J. S. Campbell & Co. and Campbell & Fergusson of the 2d. Queen Enthroned issue and the minor varieties and errors of transfer of the various impressions are extensively noted. While this booklet is in no sense exhaustive there are many details given that will repay close study and will add much of value to the already extensive literature on the subject.

THE ISSUES OF RUSSIA IN ASIA, by S. A. Pappadopulo. (S. A. Pappadopulo, P. O. Box 843, Shanghai, China, Publisher, Price 50c.) While the stamps of Asiatic Russia, both Bolshevik and Antibolshevik issues, have achieved but little popularity in this country this is admittedly due in part to lack of authoritative information about them. No matter what their eventual standing may be it is fortunate that there was on the ground an expert to record the various issues and the official basis for them. Mr. Pappadopulo, a dealer and specialist in the stamps of the Far East, presents in this booklet a complete list of the 9 issues, the numbers of each printed and the official statements of the postal officials relating to the governmental character of the stamps. The book is printed in both French and English and illustrates the types of the different surcharges.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF GT. BRITAIN, 1840-1922, by Sidney A. R. Oliver and F. Hugh Vallancey ("Stamp Collecting," Publishers, 89 Farringdon St., London, Eng. Price 21sh. post free). While this extensive work of 560 pages is largely a digest of all that has been before written on the stamps of Gt. Britain it is of no less value on that account. Here we have in one volume the substance of practically all studies on British stamps with an extensive bibliography at the end of each chapter. The work is divided into ten sections, the first treating on the pre stamp period, the second, the 1840-79 line engraved series, the third, the embossed series, 1847-67, the fourth, the surface printed stamps, 1855-1901, the fifth, the "Edwardian" series, the sixth, the "Georgian" series, the seventh, Official stamps, the eighth, "Controls," the ninth, "British stamps used abroad" and the last the stamps overprinted for use in various colonies. All varieties are illustrated and the book very finely printed, making this volume a pleasing as well as an exceedingly valuable reference work.

THE NATIONAL ALBUM. (Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 33 West 44th St., New York City, Publishers). Illustrations are a sine qua non to Philately as without them the beginner would be hopelessly lost and nothwithstanding the great demand for United States issues the past few years it has generally been predicted that when illustrations of U. S. issues became lawful the popularity of these stamps would be doubled. The Scott Company, ever alert to the collectors needs, has promptly taken advantage of the recent legislation permitting the illustration in part of U. S. issues and produced an album for United States stamps alone under the name of the "National" Album equipped with a ten page set of legal illustrations of U. S. postage, envelopes and revenues. This album provides spaces for all the U. S. and Confederate States Stamps listed in the standard catalogue and each space bears the catalogue number of the stamp it is provided for. The typographical work is up to the usual Scott high standard and the paper, which is printed on one side only, a very desirable feature, is of heavy high grade ledger quality. The album in the full cloth binding appears a remarkable value at $5.00 and is certain to have a heavy sale. Those desiring a "de luxe" affair are offered a loose leaf edition with morocco binding at $15.00.

STANDARD CATALOGUE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF JAPAN, by Umejiro Kimura. (Published by The Philatelic Society of Japan, 48 Takanawa Shibaku, Tokyo, Japan). We have before us for review a remarkably handsome catalogue, beautifully bound and printed with two full page plates in natural colors, two plates of minor varieties and 130 illustrations of Japanese stamps and all written in Japanese. It is with sure regret that we cannot read the contents as the make up of this book leads one to believe that it must be superlatively good. Will some member, familiar with the Japanese language, volunteer to review this in detail?

JULIUS L. NEUFELD.

Through Mr. William Nathan Tanner, Jr. we have the sad news of the sudden death of Prof. Julius L. Neufeld of Philadelphia, an A. P. S. member and active supporter of the Philadelphia Stamp Club, of which he was a charter member, and Treasurer for many years. Prof. Neufeld believed in encouraging his high school pupils to take up stamps and founded the Central High School Stamp Club which today has 50 members, and helped organize six other clubs for boys that have proved highly successful. His death is a deep personal loss to Philadelphia collectors and his young protegees will sadly miss his kind encouragement and advice.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

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T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

August 16th, 1923.

Dear Old Timer:—

Certainly sorry you couldn't come to this Convention as it is the greatest of them all. By train, motor and even steamboat some 256 enthusiasts have arrived which is a record crowd. As you know, old boy, Washington is some big place in every sense of the word yet as we arrived good old Harry Mason, who was here, there and everywhere, managed to greet each and every one with "Remember you are not in a strange city because this too, is YOUR home". With that nice sentiment in mind we arrived at the Hotel Shoreham, the Convention headquarters and found the spacious lobby already humming with philatelic chatter that the early birds were rendering in an effort to catch the well known worm and each bird was flitting his fleetest to get there first. As usual "Dan" Hammatt missed no opportunity to beard the wary dealer in his den (a $6.00 per day room) and grabbed all the "full shells" and "cracked plates" available for love or money—mostly money—and even such sterling experts as John and Jake Kleemann and "Eddie" Stern found that they must have been pricing their gems too modestly.

We all had to register in order to get the necessary green tickets to the side shows and the handsomely printed program and guide to the sights of Washington. Dr. West handled this most successfully and his desk was surrounded by the real old timers who wanted to greet their friends and give the new blood the once over. There was E. B. Sterling with "Billy" Stone and "P. M." Wolsieffer the only survivors of the pioneers pictured on the photo taken at the St. Louis Convention in 1886. With them was R. S. Nelson of Birmington, Alabama alive with refreshing tales of the good old days when he made his finds of Confed Provisionals, many of which he sold to Ferrari. Pretty sweet to dig up 29 Uniontowns in one lot, eh! August Dietz of Richmond absorbed these tales and made notes for his book on the stamps of the Confederacy until "Pres" Johnson of the Washington Society brought in another bunch of low numbered boys like H. F. Dunkhorst and T. Russell Hungerford. We were introduced to Major General John L. Clem who is known here as "The Drummer boy of Chickamauga" and we had a good time chinning with these "lads" until we were led into the ball room to hear a lecture by the local Master of Ceremonies, Mr. H. C. Beck who held forth of "American Stamped Paper". This talk was a revelation to the audience and Mr. Beck was given a rising vote of thanks at its conclusion. After the lecture we had another get together meeting in the lobby and then visited around the various rooms which were headquarters for the usual 57 brands of Convention fun. In one we found the two "B L's"—Drew and Voorhees dickering over a beautiful block of four of No. 1 West Australia on cover that the former held at a justifiably high price. In another room we found the "Hams"—Barnum and Colman forming a "beautiful friendship" like that of the famous "Haig" brothers and it was with reluctance that we left this treat to visit "115", headquarters for shapely "Little Bill" Kennett, Secretary to the Ferrari of America. Here we found some of the elite that carry a load of initials after their names, chaps like "One Cent" or "Barney Google" Ashbrook, the "Only" Warren Colson, debonair Perry Fuller and "Hard" Gus Mosler. This party broke up when "Editor" Fennel and "Black Jack" Atherton came in and called for help in a proposed interview of some bird that they spoke of as "Philip" and we left to look in on "GEne" Costales who is about the most popular and handsomest of the dealer fraternity. We just had a word with him as the boys were standing in line to get a look at his U. S. collection and we spent the remainder of the evening with the "Cleveland" bunch which included the new Board of Vice Presidents, W. W. MacLaren, Otto Moses, Ham Barnum and their confidential advisor, Alvin Good. The subject under discussion was "who has the cheeriest smile", Pres. Heyerman, "Charlie" Severn or the Rt. Hon. Chas. Hatfield? It looked like a draw until someone produced a copy of the Washington Post showing a picture of Charley Hatfield after his interview with President Coolidge and the prize went to Charley. He looked as if he had secured the franking privilege for Scott's catalogue.

On Tuesday we visited the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, which the dealers present looked upon as their factory. It was noticed that the collectors took special interest in the stacks of money lying around, perhaps account the auction sale that was to come off that evening. Mr. Hill, Director of the Bureau permitted a few to see the original dies of the one and three cent 1851 and Mr. Mount, who has charge of the U. S. Philatelic Agency, gathered up a number of sheets of the new U. S. airplane stamps that he kindly distributed at the hotel.

These were, so to speak, "hot off the press" as was the official news that the Government will issue in a few weeks a black two cent "mourning" stamp bearing the portrait of Warren G. Harding. This stamp will be first put on sale at Marion, Ohio, the President's birth-place and home and about 3 million of the stamps will be printed.

After the trip through the Bureau we availed ourselves of the courtesy of "Al" Gorham who offered us his high powered Ford as a sight seeing bus. We drove up Main street, they call it Pennsylvania avenue here, saw the capitol, the "Big Spike" as some call the Monument and then drove to the Lincoln Memorial which is so beautiful that it gives you a queer feeling inside. With mingled pride and awe we entered the vast hall dedicated to the greatest American and on our silent ride back to the hotel we looked upon "Old Glory", half masted on the Willard Hotel and the four starred President's flag below, with reverent eyes and throbbing hearts. It's great to be an American!

In the evening the stamp auction afforded both entertainment and excitement for the conventionites, many of whom had never attended a sale of this kind. One of the first lots sold went to Harry Lewy, the attorney and when the auctioneer asked for his name he called out Lewy (pronounced Louie) and the crowd roared with laughter when the auctioneer politely interrogated "Last name, please?" The auctioneer not being familiar with stamps accepted some very low bids on valuable items with 25c advances and lost his natural imperturbility when some determined buyer jumped the bid $10.00 to get action. It was quite amusing but with the usual result, high prices for U. S. and a few bargains in the less sought after foreign.

On Wednesday morning we attended a spirited business session at which J. E. Guest made quite a fight to obtain action against the counterfeit, repaired and cleaned stamp and he was given added power by the resolution adopted to deal with these in the Sales Department. The Convention selected Detroit as the next meeting place and in view of the increased labors of the Secretary allowed him added remuneration. Some other important matters were referred to Committees and will probably be reported in the A. P.

In the afternoon the entire party journeyed to Mt. Vernon by car and later returned by Boat. During the stay at Washington's home the official photograph was taken and Geo. Linn of Columbus pulled a good stunt by "hot footing" around the back of the crowd nad getting his be goggled features on both ends of the picture. It was cleverly done but many won't believe the two faces to be the same and insist that one is "Himself" of Peach orchard fame though Elliott did not attend this year. A number of those on this picture came a long ways to attend and I think Mr. C. W. Best of Honolulu holds the record though Mr. A. O. Litt of Hayti also has a lot of mileage to his credit. Mr. L. A. Davenport came over from Canada and refreshed our memory of pre Volstead days after which someone suggested that the next convention be held at Montreal. Quite a few ladies attended and none of the men was more active than Miss Debby Kirk or Mrs. Cook in search of the elusive stamp. By the way, handsome Vic Rotnem, the pre cancell King, succeeded Mr. Kissinger in the presidency of the Southern Association which held its Convention at the Raleigh Hotel. Vic's a mighty nice chap and his "Precancel Gazette" a live organ. We had a pleasant journey back and were much amused at the explanation a woman gave another about our crowd. The first woman noticing the large number of blue badged visitors asked the other who we were. She was told "Those are all stamp collectors, they are very wealthy and don't do anything but hunt for old stamps!" Judging from the looks of the boys she wasn't far wrong at that.

In the evening the annual stamp "Bourse" was put on with the usual spirited discussion of values. The offerings were rather good but the poor light in the grill room made it rather difficult to examine the stamps carefully. Still the trading was quite brisk and about all the No. 1 Norway's and No. 1 Spain found new owners and Dr. Hennan assembled all blocks of four of Netherlands lying around loose, which, believe me, were not many.

To-morrow old chap we are going to Annapolis for a big day concluding with the banquet at Carvel Hall. I'll write you again about that and hope this brief side light on the first few days activities will give you an idea of the whole picture. Naturally I haven't mentioned the names of half the good fellows I met nor done justice to the entertainment given us but you know from the past what jolly affairs these are and my sketch will suffice to make you feel good and sore you didn't get here. Well old top, next year its Detroit, don't forget to make your plans a long time ahead. Best regards to the wife.

Sincerely, Frank.

The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

Following the publication in the May issue of our notes and illustration anent the "kicking mule" cancellation we received a great number of letters from collectors possessing stamps with this cancell. Among these was an interesting letter from Mr. August Dietz of Richmond, Va., an old-timer in American philately and one of the leading authorities on the stamps of the Confederate States. Mr.

Dietz says that calling the "kicking mule" a stock canceller knocks all the humor and romance out of this quaint obliteration and that he much prefers to believe the historical explanation of the years gone by and which he gives in his own inimitable way. We quote from his letter:—"Back yonder, as we say in the South, in the year 1900, I was editing the 'Virginia Philatelist' and on one of those raw February "indoor" days there came to hand a subscription to the magazine enclosed in an envelope bearing about as strange and bizarre a cancell as I had ever seen. The oddity of the postmark was interesting enough to induce me to illustrate it in our March, 1900, number under the caption of 'A Unique Cancellation,' and I at once wrote Mr. W. L. Clark of Port Townsend, Washington,

from whom I had received the letter for more information. Here is the story, current at that time. The Boer War was 'on' and the British had suffered some serious defeats. Horses and mules had especially been decimated in the campaign and British agents were sent to buy stock in this country. A large number of mules were shipped from Port Townsend to South Africa for service in connection with the British artillery and it was to these mules that the signal defeat of the British at Ladysmith was attributed. It was said that at the crucial moment of the battle the American mules stampeded and I recall suggesting at the time that American mules hardly could be expected to 'go against' freemen battling for their homeland and liberty. And so the story goes that the postmaster of Port Townsend immortalized these free born American Mules with the now famous cancell and note particularly that these Washington mules had their tails curled,—always a warning to 'look out for paint.' I have never seen this cancell on cover except from Port Townsend and as that city had historical justification for its use I am going to cherish the 'story' of it as I had it at the time."

The illustration herewith is of half the large cover shown us by Mr. Dietz. It's a pretty cover and a good story and we commend it to those who prefer sentiment and our May number to the technical. Perhaps the two are not incompatible!

We illustrated in the May issue a "railroad" cancellation submitted by Mr. Good on which he expressed the opinion that it was a revenue cancellation applied with the regular railroad ticket dating machine. We were not surprised to have Mr. Good differ with us sharply in this but it startled us to receive almost daily from different sources arguments, supported by stamps, tending to disprove our view. The digest of these letters is that in many instances the Railroad companies, in the early sixties, conducted their own post offices in small towns, or where there was a post-office, accepted letters to be handed the train mail clerk and in both such instances cancelled the stamps before placing same on the train. The canceller used was quite often the same as that used for dating railway tickets. Mr. B. F. Borhek, of Boston, Mass., has shown us a 3c 1861 with this type of cancell, it reads "Marseilles, April 15, C & R. I. RR." and Mr. H. M. Wickman of Springfield, Mass., has shown us several covers bearing 3c 1861's with N. Y. & Boston R. R. cancells and one with the Boston & Albany R. R. cancell, which are however not of the ticket canceller type but the familiar circular R. R. cancellation. We hope at some later date to offer an article on the manner in which R. R. and Steamship cancells were employed, a subject on which there appears to be considerable difference of opinion. We will be glad to hear from specialists on this subject.

Mr. N. Hagenauer (A. P. S. 4859) has submitted for our examination a used copy of Dutch Indies #35 which is an exact duplicate of the stamp illustrated in the May issue (page 478) and which Mr. Hagenauer found in a large lot of these stamps that he bought in 1919 on pieces of original cover. Notwithstanding the seeming good source of origin, the late Joseph B. Leavey, who was an expert on the subject of Netherlands and colonies, pronounced this stamp counterfeit. It is of the same type as Mr. Newcomer's stamp in that there are no dots over the "E" of Indie and we are of the same opinion on this example, that is, that it is very likely genuine and an unlisted variety. Won't some specialist on this subject enlighten us on the method of surcharging the different values?

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 12. **August 1, 1923.**

Applications Pending.

Anderson, E. W.
Ehlers, J. E.
Manning, W. F.
Piva, Celestine
Barrett, Dr. A. M.
Lucena, Paulo de
Murphy, Cap. J. P.
Abels, B. H.
Bensinger, C. A.
Bond, Henry H.
Burfeind, Geo. H.
Buser, Edy.
Castro, Dr. R. V.
Davis, Harry D.
Davis, Jos. T.
Phillips, C. J.
Englehardt, Walter
Evinger, Stephen
Feeman, Jno. H.
Geissel, H. M.
Girard, William
Goldman, Arthur M.
Gulick, Edw. L. Jr.
Herbert, M.
Hollis, Philip D.
Horton, Theo. Jr.
Junker, Edw. C.
Kasper, Jno. P.
Kelley, P. H.
Kelton, C.
Kelton, Evelyn S.
Kennedy, J. C.
King, William
Lacks, Henry
Mueller, R. Edw.
Neal, B. F. Jr.
Ogden, Warren G.
Pearce, Earl
Phinney, Wm. R.
Roe, L. Scott
Schoenberger, Jno.
Smith, Geo. W.
Smith, Trafton C.
Stanton, Jno.
Stover, E. P.
Troendle, Eugene
Tucker, Arthur S.
Vibert, Mrs. S. H.
Wingrove, Basil
Young, C. M.

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

1269 Henry, Knox W.
3275 Holmes, Dr. L. Seale

Applications Posted.

Bainbridge, G. Philip, 683 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada; Age 37; Publisher and Stamp Dealer; Reference: Dr. B. D. Gillies, 1359 Davie St., Vancouver, B. C.; Proposed by Ronald M. Angus.

Borhek, B. F., 53 State St., Boston, Mass.; Age legal; Investment Securities; Reference: D. J. Kelleher, 7 Water St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by Adolph D. Fennel.

Breidau, Walter G., 10735 Superior Ave., N. E., Cleveland, Ohio; Age 25; Printer; Reference: Chas. J. Faun, Cleveland Paper Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by F. S. Cramer.

Busck, Dr. G. J., Westfield, N. Y.; Age 32; Physician; Reference: W. H. Barnum, 7416 Linwood Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by H. C. Crowell.

Christensen, H. F., Box 231, Emerson, N. J.; Age 36; Export Clerk; Reference: M. A. De Leon & Co., 8 Bridge St., New York City; Proposed by L. J. Flerlage.

Dillon, Capt. Lee S., Corps of Engineers, Corozal, Canal Zone; Age 30; Capt. U. S. Army; Reference: R. E. Timberlake, Staunton, Va.; Proposed by H. F. Wilkinson.

Doyle, Jas. V., 35 Maltby Place, New Haven, Conn.; Age Legal; Retired; Reference: E. A. Young, 363 3rd Ave., West Haven, Conn.; Proposed by Frank C. Young.

Forsblom, Elmer F., Box 177, Hokendauqua, Pa.; Age 49; Chief Electrician; Reference: Thomas Iron Co., Hokendauqua, Pa.; Proposed by Chas. A. Reber.

Frost, Geo. D., 106 Pleasant St., Newton Centre, Mass.; Age 40; Atty.; Reference: Warren G. Ogden, 68 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by Wm. L. Aldrich.

Garcia, M., 104 Fountain Ave., Dayton, Ohio; Age 44; Translator & Correspondent; Reference: L. Rosenback, Gates & Nostrand Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

Gowen, J. B., 1644 Tremont Place, Denver, Colo.; Age 32; Yard Man, Denver Water Works; Reference: F. C. Mertz, 1448 Oneida St., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Harvey, Augustus H., 311 Bendermere Ave., Interlaken, N. J.; Age 43; Trav. Salesman; Reference: E. Dexheimer, Harrington Park, N. J.; Proposed by J. M. Bartels.

Hill, Walter C., 1647 S. Washington Ave., Saginaw, Mich.; Age 32; Timber & Iron Lands, C. M. Hill Lumber Co.; Reference: Frank J. Schmidt, Bank of Saginaw, Saginaw, Mich.; Proposed by Jno. J. Spencer.

Kapur, H. N., Kingsway, Delhi, India; Age 43; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by Jos. Gallant.

Landenberger, H., 2235 High St., Denver, Colo.; Age 63; Merchant, Secy., Denver Fire Clay Co.; Reference: C. A. Nast, 827 16th St., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Lucio, Victor, la calle de Venecia 23, Tacuba, D. F., Mexico; Age 36; Agriculturalist; Reference: Edw. Aguirre, Francisco 1, Madero 53, Mexico, Mex.; Proposed by M. Schaap.

Manning, Lawrence W., Federal Reserve Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio; Age 45; Banker; Reference: A. D. Fennel, 2nd Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Proposed by Ben B. Nelson.

McClaskey, Dan M., 100 Oak Ave., Wheeling, W. Va.; Age 17; Guaranteed by M. A. McClaskey, 100 Oak Ave., Wheeling, W. Va.; Reference: A. S. Paull, Wheeling, W. Va.; Proposed by Sam Crone.

McClellan, Lancelot, 4019 11th Ave. West, Vancouver, B. C., Canada; Age 32; Salesman; Reference: L. Benoit, 444 Burnett St., Ft. Worth, Tex.; Proposed by Ronald M. Angus.

Mepham, Walter R., 4149 Flora Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 35; Contractor & Builder; Reference: W. H. Putnam Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Neddermann, Hermann, Roonstr 18, Hannover, Germany; Age 39; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Geo. Knester, Roonstr 13, Hanover, Germany; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Nelson, E. T., 5956 Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.; Age 22; Decorator; Reference: H. K. Lundgren, 7645 S. Lane Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Richardson, Emma B., Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.; Age legal; Secy. Museum; Reference: W. S. Allan, 285 King St., Charleston, W. Va.; Proposed by Hubert Lyman Clark.

Riedel, I. L., Box 103, Nurnberg 2, Germany; Age 34; Stamp Dealer; Reference: W. O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass.; Proposed by Erwin C. Augustin.

Rife, Thos. A., 3714 8th St., San Diego, Calif.; Age legal; Real Estate Broker, Mission Beach Co.; Reference: G. J. Champlin, 1870 Sheridan Drive, San Diego, Calif.; Proposed by P. A. Coppard.

Rose, John, 199 York St., New Haven, Conn.; Age 38; Constructionist; Reference: E. A. Young, 363 3rd Ave., West Haven, Conn.; Proposed by Frank C. Young.

Ruben, James, 207 Charlton Ave. West, Hamilton, Canada; Age legal; Bookkeeper; Reference: Levy Bros. Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., Canada; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Sandberg, H., Sandberg, Calif.; Age 56; Hotel owner and Farmer; Reference: Herbert E. Gage, 50 Fiar Oakes Drive, Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by Edw. A. Menczer.

Spence, Daniel Coe, Box 396, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.; Age 25; Chauffeur; Reference: Harry Eggleston, 188 E. 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Stiles, Nathan R., 410 W. 3rd St., Long Beach, Calif.; Age 47; Stamp Dealer; Reference: A. V. Dworak, Holton, Kans.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Swartz, Maury, 3605 Brothers Place, Congress Heights, D. C.; Age 34; Clerk; Reference: Fred Lindner, 3605 Brothers Place, Congress Heights, D. C.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Turner, R. A., 1522 Garfield St., Denver, Colo.; Age 38; Advertising Consultant; Reference: J. A. Greenwalt, Pub. Mgr., Mt. States Telephone Co., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by Chas. A. Nast.

Walters, C. E., 1540 N. 58th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age legal; Stamp Dealer; Reference: E. R. Vanderhoof, 2245 W. 34th Ave., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Yeghiaian, Dicran D., c/o Havakim Papazian, 92/6 sug-el-Harage, Bagdad, Mesopotamia; Age 25; Furniture Dealer; Reference: Thos. G. Richards, 55 Daughty St., London, England; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Applications for Reinstatement.

Lang, Lewis M., P. O. Box 476, Philadelphia, Pa.; Age legal; Atty.; Reference: C. W. Kissinger, Reading, Pa.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Los Angeles Branch #35, Col. J. M. T. Partello, Pres., Ernest St. George Tucker, Secy., 903 W. 1st St., Los Angeles, Calif.

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6903 Adams, C. F., 443 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
6904 Bishop, Wm. F., 33 Forbes Place, East Haven, Conn.
6905 Bittner, Mark R., 1029 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
6906 Bostwick, Wallace R., 666 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.
6907 Bradshaw, J. H., 1850 Lyndon Road, San Diego, Calif.
6908 Brill, Clyde D., 951 Market St., Tacoma, Wash.
6909 Brown, Ross D., Box 542, Huntington Beach, Calif.
6910 Cleaves, Dr. E. E., 40 Main St., Rockport, Mass.
6911 Cooper, Prof. Eugene S., Box 681, Madison, Wis.
6912 Dobson, Richard I., 4233 S. Benton St., Kansas City, Mo.
6913 Dowser, W. E., Box 677, Sawtelle, Calif.
6914 Eaton, Frederick S., 70 Sachem St., New Haven, Conn.
6915 Fite, Jas. J., 1606 Austin Ave., Wichita Falls, Texas.
6916 Frazer, Dr. Thompson, Box 847, Asheville, N. C.
6917 Garver, Milton, 767 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.
6918 Gross, Warren, 322 Dudley Ave., Narberth, Pa.
6919 Gulliver, E. W., 98 Campbell Ave., West Haven, Conn.
6920 Hill, Montrose E., Old Orchard, Me.

6921 Hodkinson, F. C., 5515 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
6922 Hoover, M. H., 367 High St., Lockport, N. Y.
6923 Horton, Geo. W., Box 201, Yonkers, N. Y.
6924 Ladson, Thos. A., R. F. D. 5, Box 77, Tampa, Fla.
6925 Leimbach, Louis C., Box 2465, San Francisco, Calif.
6926 Lilley, Edwin W., Eden, N. Y.
6927 Loomis, Henry M., 1739 H St., Washington, D. C.
6928 Lyon, Arthur G., Jr., 113 Varnum Ave., Lowell, Mass.
6929 Moffatt, Maj. E. J. G., Merton Lodge, Southwick, Sussex, England.
6930 Marcus, Ottmar, 60 Sea Cliff Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
6931 Morrison, Dr. A. W., 1009 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
6932 Nadal, Jacinto R., Bogota 2918, Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina.
6933 Roby, T. W., 834 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.
6934 Rose, Chas. J., P. O. Box 3084, Portland, Ore.
6935 Rucker, Wm. J., 554 Park St., Charlottesville, Va.
6936 Sanderson, J. C., 2566 Lee Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
6937 Schlader, Harry M., 2653 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
6938 Sealey, F. C., 220 Government St., Victoria, B. C., Canada.
6939 Snyder, Jno. W., 835 6th St., San Oiego, Calif.
6940 Stadtmiller, Louis R., 134 Linden Ave., Clarksburg, W. Va.
6941 Szabo, Dr. John L., 364 S. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
6942*Taylor, Frederick B., 167 Salisbury Rd., Brookline, Mass.
6943 Thurston, B. E., 136 S. 13th St., Newark, N. J.
6944 Voss, Reuben F., 10060 Irvington St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
6945 Waters, Albert E., 21 W. Rock St., New Haven, Conn.

Reinstated.

2577 Beck, Dr. Carl, 2551 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
1254 Elmer, Dr. M. K., 3 Franklin St., Bridgeton, N. J.

Replaced on Roll.

2399 Emmert, W. H., 5902 Ellsworth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Application Returned.

Carter, D. H., 6548 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Resignations Received.

6116 Adams, Saml. M., 2922 Ames St., Edgewater, Colo. No reason given.
2865 Bain, Robt. E. M., 11th & Locust Sts., St. Louis, Mo. Sold. Not interested.
5838 Ohlund, Fred O., 434 Norfolk St., Mattapan, Mass. Sold. Not interested.
4283 Parrish, H. Fred, 108 Woodward St., Rochester, N. Y. Sold. Not interested.
4375 Roberts, Geo. C., Sharon Hill, Pa. No longer interested in stamps.

Branch Reinstatement.

3639 Los Angeles Branch #35, Col. J. M. T. Partello, Pres.; Ernest St. George Tucker, Secy., 903 W. 1st St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Application for Branch Charter.

San Francisco Stamp Society, A. H. Wilhelm, Pres.; Donald Piercy, Secy., 1125 Fillmore St., San Francisco, Calif.

Membership Directory Corrections.

Page 22 No. 5312 Bellinger, H. S., Address should be Plantsville, Conn.

American Philatelist June Number Corrections.

Page 490 Name of #6839 under New Stockholders should be spelled McCullough.

Change of Address.

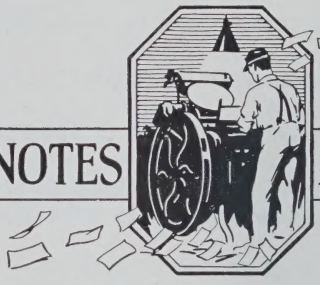
5205 Aguirre, Eduardo from Madero 53 to 108 Calle de Merida, Mexico, Mex.
6678 Anselm, L. E. from 910 W. 10th St. to 607 Bumiller Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
526 Batchelder, A. W. from 321 Lafayette St. to 255 Lafayette St., Salem, Mass.
6867 Berman, Henry from Box 88 R. F. D. No. 3 to Box 88 R. F. D. #2, Rochester, N. Y.
6145 Broadbent, H. S. from 726 Lake Drive to 66 Barclay Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
4897 Carson, H. R. from Ancon, Canal Zone to Naval Base Officers Quarters, Hampton Roads, Va.
6607 Chalfant, Clinton L. from Sioux Falls, S. Dak. to 1328 Benton Ave., Springfield, Mo.
5921 Crittenton, Rev. L. A. from Lancaster, Wis. to 434 Exchange St., Kenosha, Wis.
5821 Dibble, H. L. from Clyde, O. to 123 N. McKinley Ave., Middletown, Ohio.
6397 Hartman, F. W. from 331 Kosciusko St. to 349a Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6211 Marsh, Jas. P. from Troy, N. Y. to Ocean Point, Me.
4860 Parks, Henry F. from Butte, Mont. to Blue Mouse Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
6698 Hixson, L. D. from Camp Benning, Ga. to 35th Inf. Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, Hawaii.
4693 Hoskins, H. P. from Box 471 to 735 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
4428 Kocher, Frank from Box 96 to 702 Hamilton Ave., Bethlehem, Pa.
5938 Le Duc, Ashley C. from Johnstown, Pa. to 800 N. Broome St., Wilmington, Del.
4005 Mower, R. H. from 1108 Lauree St. to 1041 High Court, Berkeley, Calif.
5741 Pugsley, E. P. from Wallkill, N. Y. to 115 Little Britain Rd., Newburgh, N. Y.
6742 Roberts, J. J. from Whipple Barracks, Ariz. to La Vina, Calif.
4853 Rotnem, Victor from Cambridge, Mass. to St. Anthony Falls Sta., Minneapolis, Minn.
5395 Schuette, H. O. from Philadelphia, Pa. to 700 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.
6850 Shelgren, O. W. from 808 Niagara Life Bldg. to 511 Crosby Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
6804 Son, Theo. C. van from 51 to 121 Major St., Toronto, Canada.
5288 Stopa, C. from 124 N. Boylston St. to 6029 Springvale Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.
5500 Thompson, I. L. from 1252 Carmen St. to 1740 Meade St., Chicago, Ill.
5686 Tracy, Lt. Col. J. K. from Quantico, Va. to 1st Brigade U. S. Marines, Port-Au-Prince, Hayti.
6715 Van Dyne, Sam, from Alton, Ill. to 4025 Holland Ave., Dallas, Tex.
5985 Ward, Edmund S. from Box 87 to 914 Putnam Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
5656 Willson, G. M. from 53 Monmouth Apts. to 205 19th No., Seattle, Wash.
6451 Wheat, G. Neville from Gary, Ind. to 8039 Evans St., Chicago, Ill.

5747 Woodward, Wm. Alverdo from 472 Weir St. to 68 W. Britannia St., Taunton, Mass.
5850 Uhl, Norman, frmo Denver, Colo. to 454 E. 40th St. North, Portland, Ore.
2633 Zuber, John from 612 Wilson Ave. to 326 Deshler Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Membership Summary.

Membership July 1st, 1923	2518
New Stockholders	43
Reinstated	3
Replaced on Roll	1
Total Membership August 1, 1923	2565

H. A. DAVIS, Secy.



NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. New type, portrait of Jose de San Martin, watermarked Sun & R. A., perf. 13½:12½. All stamps of former types to be withdrawn Aug. 11th, 1923. The new stamps were issued in May and new values will be added during June and July. The values so far reported are 2c dark brown, 5c red, 10c dull green, 12c blue and 20c dark blue.

BELGIUM. A charity stamp, design a wounded soldier on crutches with background of shell shattered trees, inscription "BELGIQUE—POUR LES INVALIDES". Engraved and printed by The American Bank Note Co. after the design of L. Raemakers. Perf. 12. 20 centimes plus 20 centimes, grey.

CHILI. The commemorative issue celebrating the 5th Pan-American Congress, held at Santiago, consisted of 8 values of which there were only 250,000 sets printed. Because of the large purchases made by stamp speculators the stamps never reached the interior post offices and the Government ordered the set to be reprinted much to the sorrow of the greedy gamblers. The design pictures the government palace at Santiago. 2c rose, 4c brown, 10c blue and black, 20c orange and black, 40c violet and black, 1 Peso green & black, 2 Peso red and black and 5 Peso dark green and black.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA. Mr. F. S. Poteet has shown us copies of the provisional postage dues issued during May and April. These were made by surcharging the imperf. Hradschin type with "DOPLATIT" and new value. The surcharge was in violet on the stamps shown us. Issued April 1st:—100 on 120h grey; issued May 15th:—60 on 75h grey green; issued June (?), 10 on 3h purple, 30 on 3h purple and 40 on 3h purple. The original order by the Dep't of Posts & Telegraphs states that "original and supplementary postage due stamps of former issues are to be used up" and it is therefore likely that this government economy will result in several more surcharges.

COSTA RICA. Three stamps were issued of one design to commemorate the centenary of Jesus Jimenez whose portrait is featured on the stamps. 5 centimos blue, 20 centimos red and 1 Colon violet.

ESTHONIA. New value in blacksmith type, 9 Mark red, Imperforate.

INDIA. Change of color, current type, 3 annas is now issued in ultramarine.

IRAQ. "Stamp Collecting" reports that the 12 values of the new pictorial series has been overprinted "On State Service" for official use.

KUWAIT. A new comer in stamp issues. It is reported that the entire series of British India has been overprinted with "KUWAIT" for use at that place which is located on the Persian Gulf and which is the terminal of the "Baghdad" Railway.

NEWFOUNDLAND. Mr. Frank F. Wills of St. John's, Newfoundland, has very kindly sent us a set of the handsome new pictorial issue. The fourteen values, all but two of which have been put on sale (20 & 24c), were printed by Messrs. Whitehead, Morris & Co. of London, England. The values and designs are:

1c green, Twin Hills at Tors Cove.

2c red, South west arm of Trinity Bay.
3c brown, "The Fighting Newfoundlander," a memorial of the Great War presented to Newfoundland by Sir Edgar Bowring and erected in Bowring Park.
4c claret, A view of the beautiful Humber River.
5c blue, A coast scene near Trinity.
6c grey, View on Humber River.
8c purple, Panorama of Quidi Vidi village near St. Johns.
9c grey green, Herd of Caribou swimming the Laks.
10c light brown, A Canon in Humber River.
11c olive, Shell Bird Island in Humber River.
12c orange, Mount Moriah.
15c deep blue, View of Humber River.
20c deep green, The village of Placentia the ancient French capitol of Newfoundland.
24c sepia, "Topsail Falls," a suburban village of St. Johns and principal summer resort.

The 10c and 15c Air post stamps that were to be issued in connection with this set have been cancelled as the Government is not prepared to finance the air service at this time. The illustration with this note was furnished through Mr. J. V. Wells.

NORTH WEST PACIFIC IS. The 2d red Australia has been overprinted for use in this colony.

POLAND. A new stamp in large oblong format bearing the portrait of Kopernick is reported by "Stamp Collecting"—1000 Marks slate blue.

TRANSJORDANIA. Various journals report a provisional issue for the eastern part of this territory consisting of the current Hedjaz set with an additional three line overprint signifying "Arabic Gov't. of the East" with date "1341". It is said by Messrs. Whitfield-King that only 240 sets were printed of which 216 were distributed among Government officials, the remainder sets, 24 in number no doubt were sold to stamp dealers. Someone having lots of money to spend for nothing might start a new kind of "specialized" collection and call it "Official Graft Stamps."

U. S.

Desirable early U. S. submitted to interested parties. Ref. required.

A. H. Schumacher
907 Harold Ave., Houston, Texas.

RARITIES

Are My Specialty.

T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E. 11.

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for descriptions when possible.

CONNECTICUT.

TORRINGTON—Type II (U. 3) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted. 5 cent.
MERIDAN—(U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 4 cent.
BRIDGEPORT—Type IV on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent, 8 cent.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA—Type V, on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, inverted, 1 cent.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—Type III (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, inverted, 4 cent.
CHICAGO—(U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10, 1 cent.
ELGIN—Type II, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 11 cent.

INDIANA.

AUBURN—(U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent.
FORT WAYNE—(U. 18) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.
FORT WAYNE—Same on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 4 cent.
PERU—(U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 6 cent, 8 cent, inverted.

IOWA.

DAVENPORT—Type III on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 8 cent.
DES MOINES—Type VII on issue of 1918-20, perf. 11, offset print, inverted, 3 cent.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—(U. 6) between double lines 13 mm. apart, the double lines are 2 mm. apart, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 4 cent, 5 cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ATTLEBORO—Type I, on Pilgrim Issue, double strike, 1 cent.
NEW BEDFORD—Type VI (U. 3) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 12 cent.
ATTLEBORO—Type I on Pilgrim Issue, reading up, 1 cent.
BOSTON—Type X on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent, 2 cent, inverted.
FRAMINGHAM—(U. 18) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, inverted, 1 cent.
LEOMINSTER—(U. 3) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 5 cent.
NORTHAMPTON—Type XI (U. 16) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
WORCESTER—Type I (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.

MICHIGAN.

GALESBURG—Type I, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, inverted, 2 cent.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS—Type IX (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent, 2 cent reading up, 2 cent reading up.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY—Type VI on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

LOUISIANA—(U. 18) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.
SAINT LOUIS—Type described in November 1922 A. P. on issue of 1922-23, perf. 10 vertically, 2 cent.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK—Type IV, on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 2 cent.
RUTHERFORD—Type III (U. 1) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
NEWARK—Type IV on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 6 cent.
WEST HOBOKEN—Type similar to (U. 16) only larger, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN—(U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
JAMAICA—(U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 4 cent, 15 cent.
NEW YORK—Type XIV, on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, vertically, 10 cent.
ATTICA—(U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent.
BROOKLYN—Type XII on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.
GARRISON—(U. 14) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.
LONG ISLAND CITY—Type II (U. 5) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, inverted, 1 cent.
MOHONK LAKE—Smudge cancellation on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11. This stamp was sent out on circulars from Lake Mohonk House. 2 cent.
NEW YORK—Same type as (U. 13) all capitals, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, inverted, 5 cent.
ROCHESTER—Type VIII (U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 9 cent.
ROCHESTER—Type VIII (U. 18) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

NORTH CAROLINA.

SALISBURY—Horizontal inscription in two lines, SALISBURY like BROOKLYN in (U. 18) NORTH CAROLINA like GRAND FORKS in (U. 6) between bars as (U. 18) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI—Type VII, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
CLEVELAND—(U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 6 cent, 9 cent.
CANTON—Similar to (U. 4) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.
CINCINNATI—Type VI (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent.
CLEVELAND—(U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 4 cent.
COLUMBUS—Type VI (U. 3) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 50 cent.
MIDDLETOWN—(U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, inverted, 4 cent.
SHELBY—(U. 18) on issue of 1916-17, perf. 10, 1 cent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA—Type X (U. 3) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 5 cent, 5 cent, inverted.
PITTSBURG—In sans-serif capitals 4 mm. high, in frame 12 mm. wide, reading down, on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.
READING—(U. 18) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 8 cent, 11 cent.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—Type III (U. 5) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 9 cent, inverted, 13 cent, inverted, 15 cent, inverted.
PROVIDENCE—Type III (U. 5) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 10 cent.

TEXAS.

DALLAS—Type XI (U. 14) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, inverted, 1 cent.

VERMONT.

RUTLAND—Type I (U. 1) on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 1 cent, 5 cent.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON—Type I (U. 5) on issue of 1922-23, perf. 11, 2 cent.

WISCONSIN.

LA CROSSE—Type LV on issue of 1917-19, perf. 11, 9 cent.

Whoa, There, Mr. New.

Postmaster General New is reported to be considering a postal war. Like all wars, those on whose behalf it will be waged will be the losers.

Mr. New is indignant over the discrimination by foreign governments against United States vessels in the matter of carrying mail. The Leviathan arrived in New York the other day with only 31 bags of mail. All were taken aboard at Southampton. France did not offer any mail at Cherbourg. The Homeric, a British lines which is much slower than the Leviathan, arrived at about the same time with 6,600 bags of mail.

The Postmaster General feels the discrimination is unjust. He is right. But he is reported to be considering getting even by the oldfashioned method of denying to British and French liners the privilege of carrying American mail. And there he is wrong.

In the mail service, the speedy and safe delivery of the mail should be the chief consideration. If American mail can be carried on American ships and reach its destination promptly, well and good. If the British Government finds its mail can reach America as quickly by British ships as by American ships, it cannot be blamed for favoring its own vessels. But when the favor of carrying the mail means a delay in its arrival, then either American or foreign government responsible for such delay is culpable.

The foreign mails constitute a sort of a subsidy. A government grant of such a subsidy is proper, provided such grant does not delay the mail's arrival. The real parties at interest are the senders and those to whom mail is addressed. It is conceivable that a day or two of delay in delivery of a huge batch of letters might sometimes cost commercial interests hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mr. New, if he carries out an intention to boycott British vessels in revenge for British boycott of American vessels, will be doing a foolish thing. He will be cutting off our nose to spite their face.—News Item.

A 32 PAGE BLANK BOOK

I made a few little blank books not long ago for some special items I had and took them to our local club meeting—they were a great success, much to my surprise, and a number of the members were insistent upon my making some of them. I thought the rest of the A. P. S. might also be interested, so I have had a few thousand made up. They measure 4¾x7 inches and contain 32 pages—on heavy white bond paper—with heavy art brown ripple cover—just the right size for four blocks of four side by side on the page.

It is a handsome little book that may be slipped into the coat pocket—or will just fit the standard 5x7½ Columbian Clasp envelope.

I have also had a part of them interleaved with white transparent tissue.

I am offering them to you at the close to cost price of

10 books for	Not Interleaved	$1.00	Interleaved	$1.50
25 books for	"	2.25	"	3.40
50 books for	"	4.25	"	6.50
100 books for	"	8.00	"	12.25

F. S. CRAMER, 102 St. Clair N.W., Cleveland, Ohio

A. P. S. 6520

WANTS AND EXCHANGES

WANTED—To exchange stamps with A. P. S. members. I have 20,000 varieties in my exchange books, I have a large selection of Precancels to exchange for U. S. and Foreign. Send along a selection and I will reciprocate. F. B. Eldredge, A.P.S. #3245, Attleboro, Mass.

WANTED: Airplane stamps used and unused of all countries. No covers. H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

ATTRACTIVELY mounted and priced approvals for the general collector. Feature B. C. and South and Central America. Ref. Ogden Stamp Shop, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

State Revenues. If interested in these, drop me a line. I have something new to offer. C. F. Richards, Box 77, Grand Central, P. O. New York.

WILLCOX'S Subscription Agency, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. All magazines at lowest prices. Renewals a specialty. Get my catalog and save money. A.P.S. 3968.

Stamps from duplicates sent on approval. Net prices averaging 60% or better. Reference please. David F. Dennehy, 8629 108th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Exchange your duplicates with me. Basis Scott or Yvert. No rarities to offer or expected. Particularly desire Siam and French Oceanica, singles, blocks and covers. References and an idea of your wants will assist me in making prompt reply to your letter. Foreign exchange desired. F. D. Markee, West Roxbury, Mass. A. P. S. #5405.

WANTED—Consignments of U. S. on covers dated prior to 1860 from any of the following states or territories: California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, Nebraska, North West Territory, Indian Territory. W. C. Bartlett, Klamath Falls, Oregon. A. P. S. 616.

The British Correspondence Club extends an invitation to members of the A. P. S. to become enrolled on the Club membership list. As the leading British exchange club, with an enrollment of approximately 2000 in over 90 countries, the majority being English speaking collectors, exceptional opportunities are afforded American collectors to form permanent and profitable exchange connections. Subscription to the Club's Journal, issued quarterly, is included in membership dues—$1.00 per year. Application blank sent upon request by the American representative, Frederick D. Markee, West Roxbury, Mass. A. P. S. #5405.

TRY THIS! Dig out your precancels and receive in return good foreign, your own selection, or precancels. Thank you! H. T. Willcox, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

SELLING out! my dups. $10 cat. value for dollar bill. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. Grampp, A. P. S. 6475, 914 Mich. Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES of Postal Cards and Letter Cards. Approval selections to responsible collectors. S. Schachne, Chillicothe, Ohio.

For reliable correspondents join PHILATELISTS EXCHANGE CLUB, members 75 countries, Stamp Circuits in England, excellent medium for selling stamps, com. only 8½%. A. Bland, Mansfield Road, Parkstone, Dorset, England.

Medium British Colonials at reasonable prices is my specialty. Approval willingly against deposit of any amount. State requirements please. **Special Offer**—JAMAICA ½d Large Type War Stamp Overprint Inverted at 20sh. Mint & Guaranteed Genuine. J. H. Jelliman, 372 Green Lanes, London, England. (Reference: Mr. D. C. Alexander, Franklin, Vermont.)

SCANDINAVIA?

I buy and sell the stamps of Denmark Danish West Indies, Iceland, Finland, Norway, Sweden.

Approvals at attractive prices.

ALFRED NIELSEN,

272 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GET IT NOW!

The Largest Philatelic Paper. Over 27 years old. Unlike any other paper. Send 15c for two issues, 200 pages brimful of news on stamps, coins, curios and old Relics. Largest exchange department. Subscription price 75c for 12 issues. Foreign and Canada, $1, (4sh.). It is the most interesting collectors' magazine on the ear. Sample 10c.

PHILATELIC WEST, Superior, Nebr.

WANTED—U. S. #422, used and unused. Airplant stamps, used and unused. Arthur T. Abbott, U. S. Veterans Hospital #41, New Haven, Conn.

Low Values 1870-'88. Am interested in all minor varieties and cancellations of the one cent blue, two cent brown and vermillion, three cent green and vermillion, five cent blue and six cent carmine and pink, all issues between 1870 and 1888. Also specialize in the three cent '61. Will buy, sell or exchange. Especially want the six cent carmine and pink. W. Bates, 152 Lisbon Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

U. S. Cancellation Collections. 50 3c 1861 $1.50; 50 3c greens $1.00; 50 2c ver. $1.00; 50 1c 1882 $1.00; 50 2c 1883. 50c; 50 2c green, 50c. U. S. & Foreign & Cancellations on approval. Thos. R. Johnston, Saltsburg, Pa.

WANTED. Anything unusual in U. S. 3 cent greens. Submit with prices. Dr. W. H. Deaderick, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

LA FILATELICA, San Salvador, C. A., Exchanges Central American postage stamps for those of other countries.—Try it.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention

OF THE

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY,

INCORPORATED.

HELD AT

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

August 15, 16, 17, 1922.

THE J. W. STOWELL PRINTING COMPANY
FEDERALSBURG, MARYLAND.

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Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention

OF THE

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Springfield, Mass., August 15-17, 1922.

The thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Philatelic Society was held at the Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 15, 16 and 17, 1922. There were present 171 members and 75 guests, a total attendance of 246, as follows:

A. P. S. MEMBERS.

Aldrich, William L., Brookline, Mass.
Allen, Franklin, Greenfield, Mass.
Angers, Geo. W., Springfield, Mass.
Arco, O., New York City.
Armer, F. Howard, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
Arnold, Roy F., Mittineague, Mass.
Ashbrook, Stanley B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Atherton, H. P., Springfield, Mass.
Barker, Roy S., Springfield, Mass.
Barker, Wm. S., Lexington, Mass.
Barnes, Frank S., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Batchelder, A. W., Salem, Mass.
Bell, Geo. A., Grand Rapids, Ohio.
Bell, Miss Myrtle D., Grand Rapids, O.
Bradley, Jr., H. M., Derby, Conn.
Brewer, A. Farley, Boston, Mass.
Brigham, L. H., Southbridge, Mass.
Bugbee, N. P., Springfield, Mass.
Burmeister, Jr., L. A., Milwaukee, Wis.
Burt, Frank H., Newton, Mass.
Caird, Alexander, Florence, Mass.
Chamberlin, W. A., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Chambers, Robt. F., Providence, R. I.
Champagne, T. J., Springfield, Mass.
Chapman, Jr., Silas, Hartford, Conn.
Chase, Carroll, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chittenden, J. Brace, New York City.
Cobe, Nathan, Waltham, Mass.
Comings, Fred S., Springfield, Mass.
Cone, John, Springfield, Mass.
Cook, Miss Elizabeth, Easton, Pa.
Corcoran, Brewer, Springfield, Mass.
Cragin, Abbott B., Waterville, Maine.
Davis, Dr. H. A., Denver, Colo.
Curtis, Edgar D., Springfield, Mass.
Deats, H. E., Pennington, N. J.
Desio, O. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dodd, E. C., La Grange, Ill.
Drew, Bertrand L., Boston, Mass.
Duckwall, H. R., Indianapolis, Ind.
Edgerly, Robert K., Cambridge, Mass.
Elliott, Howard H., Winchendon, Mass.
Elsden, P. M., Boonville, N. Y.
Emerson, Robt. S., Providence, R. I.
Eram, V. S., Paris, France.
Farrar, Waldo, Boston, Mass.
Fenster, M. J., Albany, N. Y.
Fernald, A. R., Detroit, Mich.
Filstrup, A. W., Benton Harbor, Mich.
Fitzgerald, Geo. T., Holyoke, Mass.
Frost, Miss Alice L., Newton, Mass.
Galbraith, I. A., New York City.
Goerner, W. F., Edgewood, R. I.
Good, Alvin, Cleveland, Ohio.
Grandy, Miss Winifred M., Plantsville, Conn.
Gregory, C. J., Rutherford, N. J.
Gregory, Mrs. G. M., Rutherford, N. J.
Green, L. L., Medford, Mass.
Greene, I. C., Fitchburg, Mass.
Griffin, H. H., Cleveland, Ohio.
Grinnell, Albert E., Worcester, Mass.
Gross, E. Tudor, Providence, R. I.
Guest, J. E., Dallas, Texas.
Hammatt, D. C., Topeka, Kans.
Harris, Jr., James A., Cleveland, Ohio.
Hatch, Andrew J., New Haven, Conn.

1 Master van Malder.
2 W. F. van Malder.
3 Master Hoffman.
4 Kermet E. Parker.
5
6 Chas. E. W. Sebbens.
7 Milo C. Reynolds.
8
9 F. O. Selianoff.
10 Robt. C. Munroe.
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14 W. J. Zink.
15 Wendover Neefus.
16
17 Konstantin Isaacovitch.
18 Wm. L. Aldrich.
19 O. E. DeSio.
20 Elliott Perry.

21
22 Wm. F. Goerner.
23 Mrs. Elsden.
24 Mrs. Filstrup.
25 Mrs. Radford.
26 Mrs. Neefus.
27 Mrs. Miller.
28 Edw. P. Radford.
29
30 P. M. Elsden.
31 L. C. Whitaker.
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33
34 Jos. Hoffman.
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36 V. S. Eram.
37 A. W. Filstrup.
38 Dr. H. S. Riederer.
39 Miss Filstrup.
40 Mrs. Riederer.

41 Mrs. Kellogg.
42 L. A. Burmeister.
43 John W. Prevost.
44 Mrs. M. Miller.
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46 Y. Souren.
47 Earl Young.
48 Harry B. Mason.
49 Mrs. McCrilliss.
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51 Mr. McCrillis, Jr.
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54 Jos. M. Mouhib.
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67 Miss McCriliss.
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70 Mr. McCrilliss.
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73 F. S. Barnes.
74 Howard Elliott.
75 W. F. Livingston.
76 Mrs. Mason.
77
78 W. D. Pierson.
79 R. E. Platt.
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81 Rev. A. T. Gesner.
82
83
84 Harry Lapham.
85 Harry Hyde.
86 H. P. Atherton.
87 Wm. C. Stone.
88 Dr. H. A. Davis.
89 John Kay.
90 W. F. Slusser.
91 Rev. C. C. Sylvester.
92 Reuel W. Smith.
93
94
95 Taschenburg, M. R.
96 Fernald Hutchings.
97 Hiram E. Deats.
98
99
100 Mr. Smith (Boston).

101 Nathan Cobe.
102 W. A. Batchelder.
103 Geo. W. Linn.
104 Carl E. W. Welcome.
105 Dr. Ralph Payne.
106 L. L. Green.
107 Mrs. Hubel.
108 J. D. Hubel.
109
110 Paul Savage.
111
112 W. E. Parsons.
113 Dr. Carroll Chase.
114
115 W. S. Barker.
116 Chas. K. B. Nevin.
117 J. A. Galbraith.
118
119 Bertrand L. Drew.
120 Everett E. Thompson.

121 A. W. Morris.
122 Wm. C. Polk.
123 Stanley Ashbrook.
124 P. M. Weiss.
125 Brewer Corcoran.
126 M. H. Ohlman.
127 W. C. Kennett.
128 J. A. Harris.
129 H. R. Duckwall.
130 J. J. Klemann, Jr.
131 Waldo Farrar.
132 Dan'l. F. Kelleher.
133 Rev. H. L. Bailey.
134 Mrs. Kitson.
135 Percy McGraw Mann.
136 H. M. Bradley, Jr.
137 W. W. Norton.
138 Phillip H. Ward.
139 G. Carlton Russell.
140 Mrs. J. W. Prevost.

141 Miss P. Prevost.
142
143 John Klemann.
144
145 Mrs. T. J. Champagne.
146 Harry M. Lewy.
147 Geo. B. Sloane.
148 Mrs. A. R. Perry.
149 Andrew R. Perry.
150 Miss Perry.
151 Mrs. P. M. Wolsieffer.
152 C. W. Kissinger.
153 P. M. Wolsieffer.
154 Mrs. E. D. Curtis.
155 J. E. Guest.
156 Paul Champagne.
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158 Maroni.
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161
162 Jos. Klein.
163 W. R. Ricketts.
164 Mr. Kissinger, Sr.
165
166 H. S. Swenson.
167 G. F. Fitzgerald.
168 Otto Arco.
169 Miss E. Cook.
170 Mrs. M. Ohlman.
171 Mrs. E. Klein.
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173 Master Ohlman.
174 Miss Dolores Klein.
175 Mrs. R. C. Munroe.

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37 A. W. Filstrup.
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39 Miss Filstrup.
40 Mrs. Riederer.

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134 Mrs. Kitson.
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139 G. Carlton Russell.
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141 Miss P. Prevost.
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168 Otto Arco.
169 Miss E. Cook.
170 Mrs. M. Ohlman.
171 Mrs. E. Klein.
172
173 Master Ohlman.
174 Miss Dolores Klein.
175 Mrs. R. C. Munroe.

Numbers blank—Unidentified.

Hatfield, Chas. E., Boston, Mass.
Heath, C. A., North Franklin, Conn.
Heath, D. R., New York City.
Heyerman, C. Frederic, Detroit, Mich.
Hobbs, A. E., Springfield, Mass.
Hoffman, Joseph, New York City.
Hubel, J. D., Detroit, Mich.
Hutchins, Fernald, Dedham, Mass.
Hyde, Henry C., Springfield, Mass.
Kay, John, Detroit, Mich.
Kelleher, Daniel F., Cambridge, Mass.
Kellogg, Mrs. Louise W., West Hartford, Conn.
Kennett, Jr., Wm. C., Hazelwood, Ohio.
Kirk, Miss Debby Lewis, Germantown, Pa.
Kissinger, A. N., Reading, Pa.
Kissinger, C. W., Reading, Pa.
Kissinger, Mrs. C. W., Reading, Pa.
Klein, Miss Dorothy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Klein, Eugene, Philadelphia, Pa.
Klemann, John A., New York City.
Klemann, Jr., J. J., New York City.
Kling, Eric, Wellesley, Mass.
Knox, Raymond, Miami, Fla.
Labine, Raymond P., Springfield, Mass.
Landvatter, Adolph E., Passaic, N. J.
Lapham, Harry C., Longmeadow, Mass.
Leonard, Clifford S., Springfield, Mass.
Le Vesque, Miss Laura J., Newton Center, Mass.
Lewis, Joseph W., Providence, R. I.
Lewy, H. M., New York City.
Lindquist, H. L., New York City.
Linn, Geo. W., Columbus, Ohio.
Livingston, William T., Detroit, Mich.
Look, Henry, Detroit, Mich.
Mann, Percy McGraw, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mason, Harry B., Washington, D. C.
Mason, Revillo H., Winthrop, Mass.
Miller, Franz, Springfield, Mass.
Miller, Michael, Baltimore, Md.
Miller, Mrs. Michael, Baltimore, Md.
Morgan, Leigh F., Springfield, Mass.
Moroni, Wanvick C., New York City.
Morris, Albert W., Springfield, Mass.
Moser, C. F. W., Richmond, Va.
Mosler, G. M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mouhib, Joseph M., New York City.
Mozian, Vahan, Rutherford, N. J.
Munroe, Robt. C., Longmeadow, Mass.
Needham, Henry C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Neefus, Wendover, Hudson, N. Y.
Nevin, Chas. K. B., Brookline, Mass.
Norton, W. W., Lakeville, Conn.
Ohlman, M., New York City.
Ohlman, Mrs. M., New York City.
Oppenheimer, B. A., Springfield, Mass.
Parker, Kermet Edison, New Britain, Conn.
Parsons, William E., Springfield, Mass.
Payne, Dr. Ralph W., Greenfield, Mass.
Perry, Andrew R., Providence, R. I.
Perry, Elliott, Westfield, N. J.
Piersin, William W., Waterbury, Conn.
Platt, Robert E., Waterbury, Conn.
Polk, Wm. C., Quincy, Mass.
Porter, A. M., Guelph, Ontario, Que.
Prevost, John M., Springfield, Mass.
Radford, E. P., Longmeadow, Mass.
Reynolds, Milo C., Burlington, Vt.
Ricketts, W. R., Forty Fort, Pa.
Riederer, Dr. Herman S., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ritchie, J. A., Albany, N. Y.
Rowley, Arthur M., Springfield, Mass.
Rudy, Isaiah, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sanborn, R. A. W., West Haven, Conn.
Savage, Paul W., Worcester, Mass.
Sawyer, Edwin F., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Scott, J. E., Detroit, Mich.
Sebbens, Alfred E. W., Worcester, Mass.
Sebbens, Chas. E., Worcester, Mass.
Seely, L. J., Hammondsport, N. Y.
Severn, C. E., Chicago, Ill.
Silvester, Rev. C. C.. Wyncote, Pa.
Sloane, Geo. B., New York City.
Slusser, W. F., Ft. Washington, Md.
Smith, J. R., Medford, Mass.
Smith, Lloyd E., New Britain, Conn.
Smith, Reuel W., Auburn, Maine.
Steinway, Theodore E., New York City.
Stone, Wm. C., Springfield, Mass.
Stowell, John W., Federalsburg, Md.
Swensen, Harry S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Thompson, Everett E., Springfield, Mass.
Tittman, A. O., New York City.
Van Malder, W. F., Dorchester, Mass.
Walcott, George, New York City.
Ward, Jr., Philip H., Philadelphia, Pa.
Watson, C. S., E. Dedham, Mass.
Weiss, Phil M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Welcome, Carl E. W., Westfield, Mass.

Wells, Joseph V. K., Burnt Hills, N. Y.
Whittaker, H. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
White, Marcus W., Worcester, Mass.
Witherby, Judson B., New York City.
Wolsieffer, P. M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Young, Earle A., West Haven, Conn.
Zink, W. J., Cleveland, Ohio.

VISITORS.

Adams, Armand R., Springfield, Mass.
Angers, Mrs. Geo. W., Springfield, Mass.
Armer, Donald F., Ballston Spa, N. Y.
Ashbrook, Elliott W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Bailey, Henry Lincoln, Springfield, Mass.
Bates, Harold, Hudson, N. Y.
Bishop, Wm. F., East Haven, Conn.
Champagne, Paul O., Springfield, Mass.
Champagne, Mrs. T. J., Springfield, Mass.
Coleman, H. E., Washington, D. C.
Comings, Fred G., Springfield, Mass.
Cone, John, Springfield, Mass.
Curtis, Mrs. E. D., Springfield, Mass.
Davis, Chas. S., Plymouth, Mass.
Denison, V. S., Springfield, Mass.
Denison, Mrs. V. S., Springfield, Mass.
Elsden, Mrs. P. M., Boonville, N. Y.
Fifield, J. H., Springfield, Mass.
Filstrup, Mrs. A. W., Benton Harbor, Mich.
Filstrup, Jr., Alvin W., Benton Harbor, Mich.
Filstrup, Miss D. Jane, Benton Harbor, Mich.
Frassel, John B., New York City.
Frassel, Mrs. John B., New York City.
Fuller, Willard S., Westfield, Mass.
Fuller, Mrs. Willard S., Westfield, Mass.
Galvez, Manuel, New York City.
Gesner, Rev. A. T., Waterbury, Conn.
Hale, William B., Hubbardston, Mass.
Hoffman, Robert S., New York City.
Hubel, Mrs. J. D., Detroit, Mich.
Issakowitsch, K., New York City.
Juckett, J. Walter, West Springfield, Mass.
Klein, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.
Klein, Mrs. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Krassa, A., New York City.
Labine, E. Lawrence, Springfield, Mass.
Landvatter, Mrs. A. E., Passaic, N. J.
Look, Henry J., Detroit, Mich.
Look, Mrs. Henry, Detroit, Mich.
McCrillis, Edgar, Providence, R. I.
McCrillis, Mrs. Edgar, Providence, R.
McCrillis, Edgar V., Providence, R. I.
McCrillis, Miss Katherine, Providenc R. I.
Mason, Mrs. Emily E., Winthrop, Mas
Morris, Mrs. Taffy C., Springfield, Mas
Mozian, Mrs. V., Rutherford, N. J.
Munroe, Mrs. Robt. C., Springfiel Mass.
Neefus, Mrs. Wendover, Hudson, N.
Patterson, Chas. S., New York City.
Perry, Mrs. Andrew R., Providence, I.
Perry, Miss Floride D., Providence, R.
Pollitz, O. F., Boston, Mass.
Prevost, Mrs. J. W., Springfield, Mas
Prevost, Miss Rosalind, Springfiel Mass.
Radasch, Prof. A. H., Alfred, N. Y.
Radford, Mrs. E.P., Longmeadow, Mas
Riederer, Mrs. Herman S., Brookly N. Y.
Russell, G. Carlton, Dorchester, Mas
Sawyer, Mrs. Edwin F., Jamaica Plai Mass.
Schmitd, Fred, New York City.
Selianoff, F. O., San Francisco, Calif.
Soueen, Y., New York City.
Stone, Mrs. Wm. C., Springfield, Mas
Stowell, Mrs. J. W., Federalsburg, M
Stowell, Jr., J. W., Federalsburg, M
Stowell, Miss Miriam, Federalsbur Md.
Swensen, Mrs. Harry S., Minneapol Minn.
Thomson, Dr. Hugo S., Springfiel Mass.
Thomson, Mrs. Hugo S., Springfiel Mass.
Westlake, Miss Nellie, Westfield, N.
Winans, Miss Frances L., New Yo City.
Wolsieffer, Mrs. P. M., Philadelphia, P
Wyer, J. I., Albany, N. Y.
Young, Frank C., Derby, Conn.
Young, Mrs. F. C., Derby, Conn.

FIRST SESSION—TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15.

The convention met at the Hotel Kimball at 10 A. M., President Carroll Chase in the chair.

THE PRESIDENT: The thirty-seventh annual convention officially declared open. The first order of business is the reading of the call, by the secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis.

The Secretary read the call for the convention, as follows:

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

The thirty-seventh Annual Convention of this Society for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before it, will be called to order at Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of August, 1922, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Credentials:

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Chairman;
C. E. SEVERN,
H. P. ATHERTON,
W. C. STONE,
H. C. LAPHAM.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Arrangements:

ROBERT C. MONROE, Chairman;
JNO. W. PREVOST, V. Chairman;
B. A. OPPENHEIMER,
E. E. THOMPSON,
LEIGH F. MORGAN.

Convention Headquarters: Hotel Kimball.

CARROLL CHASE, President.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT: If there is no objection I will turn the meeting over to Brewer Corcoran, president of the local stamp society, who will deliver the address of welcome; Mr. Corcoran.

MR. BREWER CORCORAN: Mr. President and members of the American Philatelic Society: I don't feel as if this was any address of welcome. It seems more like saying, "Good morning, folks."

I suppose I ought to start off by telling a lot of funny stories. I hope I am not talking too fast for the stenographer, for this is something that you will all want to treasure up. I suppose the more serious stuff ought to come before you hear from the old-timers like myself and Mr. Batchelder, "P. M." I told him I was going to call him "P. M." last night, having seen him for the first time.

I remember at pretty near the beginning of things when the first circuit came around to me. At that time my family had some kind of a hunch that I was going to be some kind of a musician, and they said if I would take banjo lessons they would present me with anything more that I wanted, and they gave me three panel stamps of a collection that I wanted. After I had taken a few banjo lessons they said they would give me the complete set if I would stop taking lessons.

That really is the spirit that we want to introduce into this thing today if w can, because that is the thing that has made the Springfield Club what it is. It i the spirit of intimacy that goes with it. We are now in our twenty-seventh yea and nearing our thousandth meeting, which we think is almost a record for th stamp clubs of the kind.

We want to do the best we can to make this a convention that will be friendl and full of good fellowship. The program I think you already have. I am goin to ask for just a moment in which to explain some of the things on it. We want t emphasize the necessity of being prompt. Now, this noon the convention photo graph is to be taken at one thirty. It will be necessary to have everybody on th steps of the Auditorium, which is the building just the other side of the Municipa Building at Court Square. From there it is only a short walk to the boat which goe to Riverside, and that leaves promptly at 2.15, and it only gives us three-quarters o an hour lee-way. Down at Riverside you will find a big pleasure park on the bank of the river. It is really a very beautiful place and has a lovely grove there. Ther will be room for meetings or almost anything else we want to have. There is plent going on there. The boat then comes back from there at 5 o'clock. We ought to b back here at the hotel easily at 6, which will give everybody plenty of time befor the auction at eight.

I don't want to start any catch phrases such as we have had in the past, but noticed in the paper that there was to be sold a block of vertical United State stamps. I don't know how many of you have vertical United States stamps, but am shy.

Tomorrow afternoon is the trip to Mt. Tom. It is a beautiful place, and th view of the valley if we get a pleasant day is wonderful. That trip particularl needs promptness, because the cars leave Court Square promptly at 2 o'clock. Yo will notice that there is a big white church at Court Square, and the cars are goin to leave there at 2 o'clock, so it will be necessary to be there at that time, becaus the cars can't wait. The cars will take you to the foot of the mountain. Anybod can walk up, if they have nerve and energy enough, or they can stay down at th foot, but I would advise everybody to go up on the top of the mountain. The ca returning will leave at 5.30 and 6, and should get back at 6.30 and 7, I should thin

Thursday afternoon we have left intentionally free here in Springfield so yo people might have a chance—you who do not know Springfield—to see the city an learn a little about it. I would suggest that all those who can and who are intereste in such things go to the Art Museum, which is right back of the Library here o Chestnut Street. We have one of the most wonderful collections in the world her It is not known as well outside as it should be, by any manner of means. You wi all be aghast at what is there, particularly the Chinese and Japanese art.

Thursday night we want to get in here as many as possible for the stamp bourse to swap and sell, and we want that to be a big meeting, as it will close the conve tion.

Someone spoke last night about having the convention here ten years fro now. It struck me as a great compliment, but I don't know how many of the loc committee will be here then. I don't think that any of the local committee are g ing to be here ten years from now, because they are supposed to work themselv to death, and if they don't, I will murder them! (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the report of the Committ on Credentials; Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer. (Applause.)

MR. P. M. WOLSIEFFER: The Committee on Credentials presents the repo as follows: We regret that there were not more proxies sent in and more ballo cast, but of course the Committee on Credentials are not responsible for that.

FIRST REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

August 14, 1922.

The Committee on Credentials have counted the ballots received and report the result as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT—Whole number of votes cast, 771—C. F. Heyerman had 388; W. C. Michaels had 371. Scattering, 12.

FOR VICE PRESIDENTS—Whole number of votes cast, 737—J. A. Harris, Jr., W. W. MacLaren and Otto F. Moses had 545; R. H. Eilers, C. S. Smack and L. F. Yeckel had 190. Scattering, 2.

A large number of votes for this office were invalidated through wrong marking of the ballots.

FOR SECRETARY—H. A. Davis had 814.

FOR TREASURER—Howard H. Elliott, 808. Scattering, 8.

FOR INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY—Eugene Klein, 813. Scattering, 4.

FOR DIRECTORS AT LARGE—H. B. Phillips, 789; J. B. Chittenden, 742. Scattering, 37.

Ballots rejected entire as illegal, 33.

PROXIES—The Committee have approved proxies to the number of 497, distributed as follows. C. E. Severn, 50; R. W. Smith, 50; E. E. Thompson, 50; Howard Elliott, 50; H. M. Lewy, 50; P. M. Wolsieffer, 50; W. C. Stone, 50; J. E. Guest, 50; W. F. Slusser, 29; B. L. Drew, 14; C. F. Heyerman, 7; G. W. Linn, 4; W. O. Wylie, 4; G. W. Mosler, 5; J. B. Chittenden, 3; C. E. Hatfield, 3; W. C. Kennett, Jr., 2; Wendover Neefus, 2; M. Ohlman, 1; B. A. Oppenheimer, 1; A. B. Slater, 1; W. C. Polk, 1; Elliott Perry, 1; B. W. H. Poole, 1; H. H. Wilson, 1; Hugh Clark, 1; Brewer Corcoran, 1; Percy Doane, 1; R. H. Eilers, 1; D. C. Hammatt, 1; J. A. Harris, Jr., 1; D. R. Heath, 1; W. W. Jewett, 1; Dorothy Klein, 1; H. C. Lapham, 1; J. N. Luff, 1; Wm. Lycett, 1; W. W. MacLaren, 1; W. C. Michaels, 1; R. K. Milne, 1; J. C. Morgenthau, 1; O. F. Moses, 1. There were 13 proxies rejected as illegal for various informalities.

THE PRESIDENT: I believe no action is necessary on this committee report.

The next order of business is the reading of the minutes of the last convention; and inasmuch as it has been published in book form, I think it is customary to omit the reading of these minutes. If someone will make a motion that the reading of these minutes be waived it will save time.

(Such motion was made, seconded, voted and so ordered.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business will be the reading of the President's address.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

It is again a duty imposed upon me by the by-laws to address the Society in annual convention. Regretting this necessity, I will condense to the utmost the remarks I feel obliged to make.

The year which has passed has been a notable one for philately. Apparently as never before, our hobby has spread and waxed in strength and numbers. Our own membership, larger now than ever before, continues to show steady gain, indicative of health.

The outstanding event of the year has undoubtedly been the as yet uncompleted sale by the French Government in Paris of the Ferrari collection; certainly the greatest in the world. Its seizure as alien enemies' property prevented its going to the Berlin Postal Museum as was the intention of the late owner. While to some of us it may seem regrettable that this collection should be broken up, to my way of thinking the wide distribution of the numerous desirable stamps, whether rarities or otherwise, is a blessing. They have been rescued from a philatelic graveyard and will again delight the eyes of hungry students the world over.

The most important event of the near future is the great International Exhibition to be held in London under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society in May of next year. It would seem fitting, should this Convention wish it, that the American Philatelic Society should officially express its interest in the success of the great work undertaken, and possibly show more tangible evidence of good will by offering a medal which might, for example, be given for the best collection of our own country or to the United States collection showing the most original research.

A lawsuit of real interest to every member of this society has recently been decided in California. This had to do with the sale of a number of Hawaiian missionary stamps to one of our members. The court has upheld in no uncertain terms the buyer's claim that they are counterfeit; and has ordered the money paid for them be returned. It seems that this decision would be of far-reaching value in promoting honesty in philatelic transactions. Mr. Klemann is to be congratulated on the fight which he has made for justice.

May I again call the attention of the Society to the fact that while we are in name the American Philatelic Society, Canadian members are not eligible to hold office. I feel that this might well be remedied.

It would be useless to deny that serious friction developed in the Society during the past winter over a bill which was presented to Congress and which in the opinion of the entire Board of Directors, with one exception, was inimical to the best interests of the Society. The outcome of this is still in doubt, but I wish to thank the great bulk of the membership for its help and support in opposing this bill. I believe it is still in Committee in the House.

Inasmuch as my term of office has practically expired, I feel that I may with fairness speak of the amount of work which the Presidency now entails. The day is probably not far hence when it will be necessary in fairness to pay the President a moderate salary in partial recompense for his time expended. Personally, while the necessary hours were sometimes given to the detriment of my professional work, I have no regrets that I have been able to serve the Society.

It is probable that within the next few years I shall return to France and make that my permanent home; but whether I do or not, I believe that my interest in American philately; and most particularly in research work in the earliest issues of our own country will not diminish.

Last year at Milwaukee, we accomplished a certain amount of truly constructive work, and my hope is that our Society, now beginning the proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention, may continue in well-doing to the aid of American philately.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the appointment of convention committees. These committees serve for the length of the convention only, and must not be confused with the permanent committees that serve for a year. I have made the following appointments, and if any can not serve, will he please let me

know; but I trust you all will serve, because the work of any individual committee will not take much time, and it is really quite necessary for getting ahead promptly with the business before us. The first mentioned gentleman in each committee will act as chairman:

FINANCE—Prevost, Emerson, Stone.
SALES DEPT.—Heyerman, Swensen. J. J. Klemann, Jr.
RESOLUTIONS—Severn, Ricketts, Corcoran.
NEXT CONVENTION—Ritchie, Kennett, Scott.
LIBRARY—Look, Silvester, Klein.
BRANCH SOCIETIES—Munroe, Perry, Neefus.
APPROPRIATIONS—Monroe, Good, J. A. Klemann.
BY-LAWS—Chase, Ashbrook, Atherton, Hammatt, Mosler.

For the Committee on By-Laws, I necessarily am chairman of this committee.

The next order of business is the report of the Board of Vice Presidents for the year ending August 14, 1922; Mr. Robert C. Munroe.

MR. ROBERT C. MUNROE: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:

REPORT OF BOARD OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR YEAR ENDING AUG. 14, 1922.

The personnel of the present Board has been the same during the past two years. Our duties as Vice-Presidents of the Society have brought us in contact with scores of the members on a large variety of subjects. The actual time devoted to the interests of Society matters for the past year is equivalent to an eight hour day for one person for nearly two months. This leads us to comment on the increased amount of correspondence, complaints, and requests now coming before your Board and the loss of time, needed for important matters, because of the numerous petty affairs submitted to us. Of the thirty-two cases on our records over 75% were complaints because of unpaid bills and because of the receipt of unsolicited approvals. It is getting quite common to use the Board for a "Collection Agency" and judging from letters received this free service is being appreciated by the creditors! Other subjects of far more importance to the Society are those of substitution and loss of A. P. S. circuits. These are serious matters and call for all the foresight of our officials to prevent and combat.

During the past twelve months six members have been recommended for expulsion which action has been voted by the Board of Directors.

May we bring to your attention the advisability of discouraging the admission to our membership of stamp dealers in foreign countries who apparently seek to be enrolled in the A. P. S. for the sole purpose of using our list of members in order to circulate unsolicited approvals. We are much pleased to state that the practice of sending such approvals has been greatly lessened among our national dealers, but this fact is not true of some European dealers.

Our membership is increasing in a satisfactory fashion. However we are led to sound a warning that our emphasis at all times should be placed on QUALITY and not on QUANTITY. The position of your Board as the "Police Court" of the Society brings us in close touch with the undesirable element which will be much more of a question as the membership enlarges. Each member should take the matter to himself when he signs an application or reference blank and also again when lists of applicants are printed in the American Philatelist.

We are a successful growing concern. Our conventions are well attended. Have we not reached the time when it is advisable to charge each member in attend-

ance and also guests, (as now) a nominal registration fee which may be appropriated to the use of the local committee of arrangements? We suggest that this be done beginning with the 1923 convention.

Almost without exception we have received the ready co-operation and assistance of our members when solicited by the Board.

To all those rendering us service we extend our thanks and appreciation. Also to all Officers and Committees. Especially do we express our indebtedness to Mr. H. M. Lewy, Attorney for the Society, and to Mr. J. E. Guest, Sales Superintendent, both of whom have ably advanced the interests of our members. Our best wishes and offers to be of help go to the incoming Board.

(Signed) ROBERT C. MUNROE, Chairman,
H. P. ATHERTON, Recorder.
JOHN W. PREVOST,
Board of Vice-Presidents.

Springfield, Mass., August 14, 1922.

THE PRESIDENT: Because of the close connection between the Sales Department and the Board of Vice Presidents it is customary to receive the report of the Sales Book Examiner at this time.

August 1st, 1922.

To the Officers and Members of the American Philatelic Society.

Gentlemen:

During the period of July 28, 1921 to August 1, 1922, your Sales Superintendent has submitted books to me for examination, and there have been removed therefrom the following:

170	Counterfeits
142	Counterfeit Surcharges
72	Reprints
18	Cleaned
3	Fake Grills
5	Clipped to increase value
1	Reperforated
A total of 411	Stamps

Counterfeits were mostly of Japan, Colombia Republic, Mexico, Venezuela, Roumania and Parma; and old German States;

Counterfeit surcharges mostly from Hayti, Eritrea, Italian Post Office in Crete and Bechuanaland;

Reprints—Roman States, Bergedorf, Hamburg and Central American States;

Cleaned—United States and Chili;

Fake Grills—United States;

Clipped—United States, Hayti and Finland;

Reperforated—United States;

Fifty Countries in all being represented.

In examining Sales Books the thought has been uppermost in my mind to protect the buyer to as great an extent as my time and knowledge permitted.

Respectfully submitted,

T. E. FLICK.

THE PRESIDENT: May we have a report of the Sales Superintendent, Mr. Guest?

MR. J. E. GUEST: (Applause)

Dallas, Texas, July 25th, 1922.

To the Board of Vice-Presidents and Members of the A. P. S. assembled in Convention:

Again a year has rolled around and I at this time tender to you for your consideration my annual report as your sales superintendent.

Last year when I submitted a report showing a total sales of $19,262.97 I thought I had accomplished good results but for this fiscal year I have been able to increase this about 50%, my total sales for fiscal year ending July 15th, 1922 being $29,050.15.

I had set my mark at $25,000, which I have passed. For next year, if I am reappointed, I trust to exceed $40,000 in total sales with a maximum and long hoped goal of $50,000.

The last year I have tried to educate more of our members to make use of the circuits, and the results have been very gratifying. The majority of our membership know very little about the benefits of the sales department, and during the next year I plan to get in personal touch with every member directly by personal letters from time and endeavor to have him give our department a try-out.

We can safely say that we now have the largest sales department of any philatelic society anywhere in the world.

There has been an effort on my part throughout the year to give the A. P. S. generally, as well as the sales dept a greatest amount of publicity, and this has resulted in my securing a good number of new members. If all of our members would use just a little time calling non-member collectors to the benefits of our Society we could easily double the membership.

As usual we have not been able to overcome the substitutor. He bobbs up occasionally, altho most of the losses paid for this year occurred in books which were in circulation prior to my last annual report.

I would like to urge upon members to safeguard the circuits as carefully as possible while in their possession and when mailing wrap securely. We just by luck avoided a number of losses where circuits were put in too light a wrapper and broke open in transit.

The branches have done wonderful work thru their respective sales managers this past season. First honors, as usual go to Mr. R. H. Eilers of St. Louis. The St. Louis collectors appreciate the circuits and patronize them liberally. There are still some of the branches not yet receiving circuits and these should investigate the service. Cleveland, Milwaukee, Akron, Berkeley, Springfield, Pittsburgh, Denver, Auburn, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Saginaw, and a number of other cities where the local society handles A. P. S. thru A. P. S. sales managers have been good patrons.

The practice of making advances on sales to members has been carried out throughout the year and this plan still meets with approval with prospective members entering books.

The past several months we have had on hand a surplus of low valued books, that is books valued under $10.00 net. This has resulted in a slow retirement of many of them, but with the increasing winter business all books will doubtless be out on circuits shortly.

This year I am glad to report we have only one case of delinquency in remitting for stamps taken. It is hoped like all previous cases that this will be adjusted later.

Our insurance fund has been increased materially during the year as a lot of retirements have been made, but we had one lost circuit to pay for which caused a disbursement of over $200.00.

I believe the time has come for our Society to change the amount of commission charged members residing in foreign countries back to 12½%, the same as charged American members. In making this recommendation I have in mind two English members who will place upwards of $1000 net each in good 19th Century U. S. if they would only be charged 12½%, and I am asking this change.

I am also asking, or rather recommending several other changes in the by-laws covering the department, for the reason that our Sales department has grown so rapidly that these rules, made years ago, do not cover the requirements of the membership at this time.

The publication of the little "Sales Dept. News" from time to time has brought about continued interest. This plan will be continued during the coming fiscal year.

I am again asking the Board for re-appointment, basing my claim on "SERVICE" rendered in the past and to give me an opportunity to build the department up further and make more of a benefit to our membership. My plan this past year has been to serve as large a part of the membership as possible, rather than a few of the better buyers, and this has resulted in making many new friends and boosters for the department.

Following is a statement of the accounts of the department as of July 15th, 1922.

BOOK ACCOUNT.

	Books	Value
On hand 7-15-21	3032	$82,892.31
Received 7-16-21 to 9-30-21	748	17,033.76
Received 10-1 to 12-31-21	1606	44,958.78
Received Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1922	1776	50,126.73
Received 3-31 to 7-15-22	1266	35,240.94
	8428	$230,252.52
Less Retirements (see below)	3202	$ 79,154.57
Leaving on hand July 15th, 1922	5226	$151,097.95

RETIREMENT REPORT.

Retired during year:	Books	Value	Sales.
July 16-1921 to Sept. 30-1921	379	$ 8,824.44	$ 3,582.66
Oct. 1st to Dec. 30th, 1921	1025	23,034.52	8,660.88
Jan. 1st, 1922 to Mar. 31st, 1922	905	24,223.19	7,806.13
April 1st to July 15th, 1922	893	23,074.42	7,602.57
Total retirements	3202	$ 79,154.57	$ 27,652.24

Statement on Retired Books.

3202 Books ($79,154.57) sales		$ 27,652.24
Cash to owners	$ 22,992.24	
Postage on retired books to members	164.72	
Fines for counterfeits etc.	39.15	
Commission to Superintendent	3,464.61	
Insurance to Treasurer	991.52	
	$ 27,652.24	$ 27,652.24

Cash Account Statement.

Cash on hand July 15, 1921 as per 1921 report	$ 3,490.44	
Advanced to members as of July 15th, 1921	4,515.13	
Sales during year	29,050.15	$ 37,055.72

Disbursements & Credits.

Sales from retired books accounted for above	$ 27,652.24	
Advanced to members as of July 15th, 1922	6,292.20	
Commission advanced to Sales Superintendent	166.66	$ 34,111.10
Difference being amount cash in bank July 15th, 1922..		$ 2,944.62

Statement of Commission Earned.

Earned on sales during year $29,050.15	$ 3,631.27
On books as per retired statement	3,464.61
Balance commission earned	$ 166.66

(Commission is drawn each month on sales made as per cash book.)
Asking early approval of my re-appointment.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. GUEST, Sales Supt.

Statement of advance balances made members on account as per ledger balances of July 15th. All advances on sales only.

W. L. Aldrich	50.00	J. A. R. Daniels	.30
P. G. Andres	2.00	B. L. Drew	376.51
Otto Arco	701.64	R. H. Eilers	31.00
H. R. Arnold	41.51	H. H. Elliott	15.00
Max Astmann	1.46	V. S. Eram	2.70
W. L. Babcock	300.00	Dr. Esser	1.00
F. L. Baker	4.00	I. Ettinger	.30
H. C. Barr	25.00	W. F. Ferguson	26.00
A. W. Batchelder	200.00	C. Ferrer	1.00
C. Beamish	107.98	L. S. Fisher	10.00
F. L. Belanger	9.63	L. J. Flerlage	100.00
C. W. Best	26.03	T. E. Flick	40.00
L. A. Boone	14.15	F. W. Foster	6.36
W. J. Brodie	64.00	J. H. Frederick	4.00
E. R. Brown	10.00	H. M. Fry	10.00
Edw. Cantrell	10.00	W. O. Gansert	320.83
S. Chamberlain	16.34	F. A. Godcharles	11.49
W. A. Chamberlain	10.00	A. Good	50.00
H. Chitraro	123.75	C. H. Goulden	20.00
H. Collins	24.34	L. L. Greene	51.59
J. L. Cramer	250.00	J. E. Guest	349.28
L. A. Crittenden	1.00	W. K. Hall	355.14
G. C. Cuenod	4.68	C. S. Hamilton	70.00

M. L. Hart	97.27	G. Resten	5.00
O. S. Hart	4.76	E. J. Reulach	.50
C. H. Hollister	19.70	F. A. Schmitt	21.17
F. Hutchins	61.14	Geo. Sledes	.60
A. A. Hyde	6.72	W. C. Simmons	.50
John Jones	22.46	R. Singer	.10
Chas. King	26.40	G. B. Sloane	.60
E. Klein	75.00	W. F. Slusser	127.50
H. E. Klotzbach	10.00	R. E. Smith	10.00
Vincent Kraft	3.00	Geo. Soulman	3.00
R. E. Lancaster	.25	H. Spencer	32.14
J. E. Lord	2.00	C. F. Sponholz	50.00
M. W. Landgreba	2.00	W. B. Sprague	15.00
H. E. Mack	.30	G. Squires	100.00
W. W. McLaren	131.14	W. A. Staab	38.62
Mehus	2.50	Szendrei	2.20
B. S. Metzger	20.88	A. O. Tittman	100.00
L. Minassian	3.00	F. Tobi	25.00
W. C. Moroni	10.00	C. M. Tyler	18.76
J. Mizera	10.00	J. H. Vale	.60
E. A. Moseley	.60	E. A. Vanderhoof	3.16
M. Nash	7.98	J. F. Vickery	2.00
M. H. Newmark	125.00	B. L. Voorhees	.50
A. Neilsen	1.00	G. C. Wallis	55.00
C. J. Nissen	15.00	E. S. Ward	36.48
Noack	1.00	J. J. Westhrop	64.01
F. Noyes	20.00	W. P. Wherry	11.23
F. W. Noske	17.31	H. A. Whipple	154.50
H. F. Obermans	7.50	J. E. Williams	19.60
B. A. Oppenheimer	76.25	W. C. Wight	.50
F. H. J. Paul	75.00	Wilcox Smith	5.00
R. Pauly	.75	P. M. Wolsieffer	262.02
H. Perlish	14.24	S. Woodhouse, Jr.	25.00
F. W. Pickard	204.00	P. Wright	.25
W. J. Price	130.00	W. J. Zink	15.00
T. C. Reed	30.00		
E. C. Reeve	.50	Total	$6292.20

Statement re bank Balance.

Checks Outstanding.

Check	Name	Amount
	M. M. Green	2.12
#1240	D. A. Shaw	3.55
1199	W. K. Hall	50.00
1501	E. A. Colson	19.60
1626	E. Grahme	.83
1652	W. K. Hall	113.27
1665	J. Cobb	.97
1684	A. F. Boehm	2.41
1722	C. F. Hunt	2.74
1794	F. C. Davis	23.96
1797	E. S. Park	4.71
1798	F. H. J. Paul	48.57
1807	J. T. S. Oberhalt	1.07
1816	Al Burns	.71
1821	E. O. Allen	5.79
1818	N. A. Eddy	7.16
1825	R. P. Sherman	5.55
1832	R. A. Griffin	2.64
1835	E. Grahme	3.75
1837	L. E. Smith	8.12
1841	T. F. Wilcock	5.19

1844	R. W. Red	7.77
1846	H. D. Rose	15.51
1856	W. Sones	16.54
1857	Woodhouse	24.99
1867	Sprague	5.68
1870	Beamish	42.52
1871	C. S. Forbes	22.02
1873	J. E. Guest	53.10
1872	J. E. Scott	292.85
1874	J. E. Guest	194.06
Total		$ 987.75

Bank balance as per check and cash books.

On hand	$2944.62
Checks out	987.75
	$3932.37

This last amount is balance shown to my credit in Minneapolis Trust Co. under account of J. E. Guest, Sales Supt. A. P. S.

Statement of Sales made July 16th, 1921 to July 15th, 1922, as per Cash Book.

Also checks for commission drawn month by month.

Month	Sales.	Commission
1921		
July 15th		
to Aug. 31st	$2486.99	$ 310.87
Sept.	1681.39	210.17
Oct.	2008.97	251.12
Nov.	2251.13	281.39
Dec.	2677.06	334.63
Jan. 1922	2630.60	328.82
Feb.	3032.92	379.11
Mar.	2941.64	367.70
Apr.	3020.15	377.52
May	2105.26	263.16
June	2661.80	332.72
July 1-15	1552.24	194.06
	$29050.15	$3631.37

Total commissions as per retirement reports.

7-15-10-1	$ 447.03	
Oct. 1-12-31	1085.87	
Jan. 1-Apr. 1	877.95	
Apr. 1-July 15	953.76	
	$3464.61	
Total commission earned on sales		$3631.37
Total commission retirement		3464.61
Commission drawn in advance		$166.66

THE PRESIDENT: It is the duty of the Board of Vice Presidents to audit this report. Will you give a report on that, please, Mr. Munroe?

MR. MUNROE: Read as follows:

As requested and in conjunction with a similar report signed by Mr. A. A. Hyde of Sherman, Texas, I find that the totals shown on the annual report of J. E. Guest of Dallas, Texas, as sales supt. of the American Philatelic Society agree with his books of record.

That the total from the Cash Book kept by him backed by bank statements showing deposits, show a total income from sales of $29050.15 during the fiscal year just closed. That these figures balance with the bank balance of $2944.52 which is shown as being on hand in the Minneapolis Trust Company, on July 19th, 1922, to his credit as sales supt. of the American Philatelic Society.

MAX CASPER,

Authorized representative of Board of Vice-Pres.

Sherman, Texas, August 6th, 1922.

To the Board of Vice-Presidents American Philatelic Society:

In accordance with your request I have to advise that I find the totals shown on the attached report of J. E. Guest, Sales Supt., agree with his books of record. That the cash book shows total sales deposited in bank of $29050.15 during the fiscal year and that the balance on hand shown on his cash book and report of $2944.62, agrees with the balance on hand on July 19th, 1922 in his name as sales superintendent, in the Minneapolis Trust Co.

Respectfully submitted,

A. A. HYDE.

THE PRESIDENT: I might add that the necessity of two reports was caused by a little misunderstanding. Because of the absence of Mr. Casper, Mr. Hyde had prepared a report, and after it was finished Mr. Casper returned to town, and so we have had presented the two reports here.

You have heard the reports of the Committee on Credentials, Board of Vice Presidents, Sales Book Examiner, Sales Superintendent and those of the auditors. What it your wish regarding them?

(A motion that the reports be received and accepted was made, seconded and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the report of the secretary, Dr. Davis. (Applause.)

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT 1921-22.

Denver, Colorado, August 7, 1922.

To the Officers and Members of the American Philatelic Society:

It is again a pleasure for me to report a gain in membership over the previous year, notwithstanding a larger number dropped for non-payment of dues. Those dropped from the list totaled 232 but we have added 476 new members, 46 reinstatements and of those dropped, replaced 48 of them.

We have added one Branch, that of The Hampton Roads Philatelic Society, Branch #52, Norfolk, Va., but having dropped one Branch for non-payment of dues, our total remains the same, 24 Branches in good standing.

We have added 49 new Life Members this year, and expelled 1, and one deceased, making our total 152.

Six applications have been rejected by the Board.

Following is the summary of membership:

Total Membership July 31, 1921		2034
New Stockholders admitted	476	
Reinstated	46	570
Replaced on Roll	48	
Making a total of		2604

From which we have to deduct:

Resignations	40	
Deceased	18	
Expelled by Board of Directors	6	
Dropped for non-payment of dues	232	296
Total Membership July 31st, 1922		2308

In recruiting, special mention should be made of the excellent work of our Sales Supt. Mr. J. E. Guest who proposed 87 applicants.

C. Gordon Fennell	21	H. P. Atherton	9
Adolph D. Fennel	17	Joseph Gallant	8
Carl S. Davis	14	Vahan Mozian	7
P. M. Wolsieffer	13	D. M. Martin	7
A. A. Jones	12	H. J. Seiler	6
Eugene Klein	10	R. Kenneth Milne	5

Wm. A. Bloss, Prof. Hubert L. Clark, D. R. Heath and W. W. Wilson, 4 each.

Stanley Ashbrook, A. B. Cragin, T. E. Flick, N. A. Georgantas, John L. Howard, John E. Lord, J. B. Nelson, Ross O'Shaughnessey, Elliott Perry, Forrest Shreve, J. E. Scott, W. O. Staab, Allen Sears, W. W. Betts and B. L. Drew, 3 each.

Leroy C. Brown, J. M. Bartels, Dr. Carroll Chase, W. H. Cassebear, Roberts Carson, E. A. Colson, L. J. Flerlage, Alvin Good, F. E. Hook, P. V. Hogan, F. M. Harris, Daniel Kelleher, F. L. Koeph, Percy M. Mann, R. H. Mower, Dr. H. Spencer, W. C. Stone, Reuel W. Smith, A. W. Weigel, E. Tudor Goss, F. W. Noske, H. P. Atherton, R. F. Molitor, Paul Murray, Harry Means and W. J. Price, 2 each.

And the following one each: W. E. Ault, Ernest R. Ackerman, Theo. H. Ames, F. F. Brucker, Clarendon Bangs, Harry E. Bryan, Henry P. Baily, O. R. Bertram, F. L. Baker, A. Bazarsky, H. H. Collis, 3rd., Frank D. Chase, Gordon H. Crouch, Bruce Cartwright, E. H. Case, J. T. Chase, H. E. Day, L. B. Dover, G. C. Dorpema, Andrew Dempsey, R. E. Daugherty, Ralph Eilers, H. J. Enemark, E. H. Finegan, E. J. Fifield, Mrs. T. S. Farquharson, T. S. Futcher, Austin Goss, A. E. Gwinell, Chas. H. Garrett, Dick Green, F. E. Heydon, Otto Haker, Frank E. Hadley, D. C. Hammatt, L. H. Haselton, L. J. Heyman, T. Russell Hungerford, Harry Ioor, H. C. Jones, John Jones, Paul Jones, John Paul Jones, B. Grant Jefferis, E. H. Kase Jr., Jno. A. Klemann, T. F. Keith, J. P. Kasper, Dr. W. L. LeCron, C. Lam, C. W. Lacy, Jno. Lehr, Fred Liebeck, G. W. Linke, L. W. Layton, T. H. Leaming, A. E. Lawrence, H. B. Mason, Henry Marcus, Jno. R. Miller, Wm. Mannheimer, R. M. Mordecai, H. McCray, G. B. Mitchell, Dr. W. I. Mitchell, C. K. B. Nevin, W. Nawrotzke, O. L. Nolan, Max Ohlman, C. A. Ploch, J. W. Prevost, A. C. Paiman, B. W. H. Poole, F. C. Plate, V. W. Rotnem, W. A. Ruge, J. Emory Renoll, Chas. A. Regan, Jno. M. Rice, E. P. Radford, E. P. Seebohm, A. H. Swart, E. W. Schneider, J. J. Schwarz, William Seering, C. Steinmetz Jr., W. G. Saxton, O. H. Sampson, Walter A. Smith, H. S. Twichell, Frank H. Trafton, W. N. Tanner Jr., W. F. Van Malder, Allan P. Vestal, J. A. Vanderpoel, Herbert Armstrong, G. W. Angers, Ira F. Archer, Thos. L. Behr, M. A. Baldwin, G. A. Bell, Wm. Bigelow, H. F. Colman, T. F. Chamberlain, Thos. K. Chan, J. A. R. Janiels, A. W. Dunning, H. W. Davis, K. Piatkiewicz, F. W. Reid, R. G. Watt, T. F. Willock, E. L. Walker, Burt C. Wear, A. L. D. Warner, Jacob Weigel, and Henry H. Zilm. The Secretary 67.

There are 60 applications pending the credits of which are not included in the above.

The following deaths have been reported during the year:

Dr. A. S. Barnes	Hugo Janowski	Jos. B. Leavy
H. S. Powell	J. K. Adenaw	C. A. Carlson
Jean Edelmann	W. F. Cornell	S. F. Trounstine
Herbert Bowen	Jno. E. Lord	Frank D. Moffat
B. A. Webber	W. A. Sisson	Edwin Caswell Sr.
J. B. Feustman	J. C. Lyons	Frank E. Stackpole

Of these 18, four of them, Dr. Barnes, Hugo Janowski, Jos. B. Leavy and H. S. Powell were reported to me while in attendance at the Milwaukee Convention.

A copy of the Resolutions passed at the Milwaukee Convention and a letter was sent to the Estate of each deceased member immediately on receipt of the information by me, saying the Society would be glad to be of assistance as per the text of the resolution. Only in a few cases were acknowledgements received, and in no case was the appointment of a committee asked for.

The following amounts have been collected by the Secretary and forwarded to the Treasurer monthly:

September, 1921	$374.10	April, 1922	110.70
October, 1921	585.00	May, 1922	201.85
November, 1921	235.20	June, 1922	117.05
December, 1921	170.50	July, 1922	70.25
January, 1922	96.00	August, 1922	104.10
February, 1922	108.00		
March, 1922	120.25	Total,	$2293.00

The following warrants have been drawn on the Treasurer by the Secretary and approved by the President:

No.	date.	In favor of.	Purpose.	Amount.
1529	Aug. 1,	Denver Multigraphing Co.,	Society Seal cut and 1000 Env...	$ 9.15
1530	Aug. 1,	S. D. Childs & Co.,	500 Ledger Sheets	24.75
1531	Aug. 15,	Jas. McKinnon Co.,	Cuts for Am. Phil.	4.25
1532	Aug. 15,	Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co.,	Recruiting Ads. July	5.00
1533	Aug. 15,	J. E. Scott,	Treas. Salary and Postage	103.70
1534	Aug. 15,	H. A. Davis,	Convention Expenses, 1921	137.02
1535	Sep. 1,	J. W. Stowell Ptg. Co.,	2200 2c stamped Env. for Treas.....	57.18
1536	Sept. 1,	Expert Reporting Co.,	Reporting Milwaukee Convention....	91.12
1537	Sep. 1,	Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co.,	Recruiting Ads. August	4.00
1538	Sept. 1,	H. A. Davis,	Secretary's supplies & Expense Aug.	13.20
1539	Sep. 1,	Denver Multigraphing Co.,	2200 Env. Addressed and printed.	23.20
1540	Sep. 1,	J. E. Scott,	2500 Due notices	17.00
1541	Sep. 8,	Simpson Yeomans, Ins.,	stamps stuck together in Salesbook.	5.10
1542	Sep. 8,	J. E. Guest,	Salary Sales Supt. end. 8-31-21	25.00
1543	Cancelled.			
1544	Sep. 8,	C. W. Kissinger,	Premium of Treas. Bond	7.50
1545	Sep. 8,	Denver Multigraphing Co.,	1000 Letter Heads for Secy.	6.00
1546	Sep. 8,	J. W. Stowell,	Printing and mailing August Am. Phil.	160.38
1547	Oct. 6,	Dr. Carroll Chase,	Pres., Steno. service and postage	69.10
1548	Oct. 6,	J. E. Guest,	Blank act. books for Sales Supt.	10.50
1549	Oct. 6,	J. E. Scott,	Ins. Fund act. Westhrop, Substitution	1.58
1550	Oct. 6,	Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co.,	Recruiting Ads. September	4.00
1551	Oct. 6,	H. A. Davis,	Sec'y supplies and expense Sept.	29.78
1552	Oct. 6,	Merritt Ptg. Co.,	Forms S3, 4 and 5 and 2500 Membership cds	63.75
1553	Oct. 6,	C. W. Kissinger,	Premium on Secy's Bond	2.50
1554	Nov. 3,	Jas. McKinnon Co.,	Cuts for Am. Phil.	11.38
1555	Nov. 3,	J. W. Stowell,	Postage, Mailing "Proceedings" and A. P.....	31.20
1556	Nov. 3,	Dr. W. L. Babcock,	Insurance, Substitution	7.09
1557	Nov. 3,	Alvin Good,	Insurance, Substitution	8.05
1558	Nov. 3,	H. A. Davis,	Secy's supplies and expense Oct.	21.85

1559 Nov. 9, A. D. Fennel, Editor's postage Oct. 2.40
1560 Nov. 15, A. D. Fennel, Cuts for A. P. and Editor's Stationery 33.25
1561 Nov. 15, J. W. Stowell, October American Phil. Pnt. & Mail 153.07
1562 Nov. 15, Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., October Recruiting Ads. 5.00
1563 Nov. 15, Merritt Printing Co., 2000 Application blanks 19.25
1564 Nov. 15, Am. Stamp Dealers Assn., Dues for membership 8.00
1565 Dec. 1, J. W. Stowell, 500 Letter Heads for Treas. 3.75
1566 Dec. 1, J. W. Stowell, Matter set up for A. P. and not used 9.00
1567 Dec. 1, C. W. Kissinger, Premium on Editor's Bond 3.75
1568 Dec. 1, H. A. Davis, Salary 1st Quarter and supplies for Nov. 110.63
1569 Dec. 9, J. W. Stowell, November Am. Phil. 170.60
1570 Dec. 9, J. W. Stowell, September Am. Phil. 149.00
1571 Dec. 9, J. W. Stowell, Printing & Mailing Convention Proceedings.. 472.45
1572 Dec. 9, Dietz Printing Co., 500 Letter H. & Env. for 9.45
1573 Dec. 9, Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., November Recruiting Ads. 4.00
1574 Dec. 15, A. D. Fennel, Editors supplies and expense 11.73
1575 Dec. 15, J. C. Moore Corp., Sales Supt's. forms 12.48
1576 Dec. 15, Denver Multigraphing Co., 500 Letter Heads, 500 circ. letters 8.19
1577 Jan. 1, Whitbeck, Printer, 500 Letter heads for Bd. V. Pres. 8.25
1578 Jan. 1, Robert Hayne Co., Cuts for Am. Phil. 3.35
1579 Jan. 1, A. D. Fennel, Editor's supplies 2.51
1580 Jan. 1, J. E. Scott, Treasurer's postage and supplies 13.32
1581 Jan. 1, Denver Multigraphing Co., 1M Stock Certif. Env. printed.... 10.35
1582 Jan. 1, H. A. Davis, Secy's supplies and expense Dec. 17.00
1583 Jan. 1, J. W. Stowell, December Am. Phil. 173.68
1584 Jan. 15, Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Recruiting Ads. December 6.00
1585 Jan. 15, Denver Multigraphing Co., 500 Return Env. for Ref. Letters 5.04
1586 Jan. 15, Merritt Printing Co., 2000 Recruiting Folders S-10 ..... 42.50
1587 Feb. 1, J. W. Stowell, January Am. Phil. 142.34
1588 Feb. 1, J. W. Stowell, 500 Envelopes for 3.25
1589 Feb. 1, Denver Multigraphing Co., 500 Sets Treas. Advice to Secy., Booked 23.50
1590 Feb. 1, H. A. Davis, Secy's supplies and expense for Jan. 15.82
1591 Feb. 1, F. W. Foster, Insurance, substitution 2.63
1592 Cancelled.
1593 Feb. 1, W. W. MacLaren, Insurance, substitution ..... .66
1594 Cancelled.
1595 Feb. 11, J. E. Scott, Investment Govt. Bond 961.00
1596 Mar. 1, W. C. Stone, Salary Editor end. 8-31-21 ..... 50.00
1597 Mar. 1, Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Recruiting Ads. January 5.00
1598 Mar. 1, A. D. Fennel, Editor's supplies and expense 5.00
1599 Mar. 1, Denver Multigraphing Co., 2M Apl. blanks, 2M folders S-10, 5M S-2 and 1M Bond envelopes 72.93
1600 Mar. 1, J. W. Stowell, 2300 Circular letters, 2300 copies Senate Bill, printing and postage 80.10
1601 Mar. 1, H. A. Davis, Salary, Secy. 2nd Quarter 100.00
1602 Mar. 1, H. A. Davis, Secy's supplies and expense Feb. 13.30
1603 Mar. 15, Dr. Carroll Chase, Steno. Services, postage etc. 125.90
1604 Mar. 15, Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Recruiting Ads. Feb. 5.00
1605 Mar. 15, L. J. Flerlage, Insurance, Substitution 6.94
1606 Mar. 15, W. F. Ferguson, Insurance, Substitution 1.97
1607 Mar. 15, J. E. Scott, Treasurer's supplies and expense 4.83

1608	April 1, A. D. Fennel, Editor's supplies and expense	11.38
1609	April 1, Dietz Printing Co., Cuts for Am. Phil.	60.99
1610	April 1, H. A. Davis, Secy's supplies and expense Mar.	21.47
1611	April 1, Dr. W. L. Babcock, Insurance, substitution	3.28
1612	April 1, Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Recruiting Ads. March	5.00
1613	April 1, J. W. Stowell, Feb. Am. Phil. Pntg. and mailing	271.93
1614	April 1, J. W. Stowell, Mar. Am. Phil. Pntg. and mailing	166.28
1615	April 1, J. W. Stowell, 2300 Membership Directories	346.70
1616	April 1, Robt. Haynes & Co., Cuts for Am. Phil.	24.01
1617	April 1, J. W. Stowell, Paper stock for Am. Phil.	300.00
1618	April 1, Rochester Phil. Assn., Dues refunded	2.00
1619	May 1, A. D. Fennel, Editor's supplies and expense	3.00
1620	May 1, A. D. Fennel, Salary, first half as Editor	150.00
1621	May 1, Denver Multigraphing Co., 500 Warrants booked and numb..	10.49
1622	May 1, H. A. Davis, Secy's supplies and expense	10.22
1623	May 1, H. A. Davis, Salary, 3rd Quarter as Secy.	100.00
1624	May 1, J. W. Stowell, April Am. Phil.	177.46
1625	May 15, A. D. Fennel, Editor's supplies and expense	2.00
1626	May 15, Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Recruiting Ads. April	6.25
1627	June 1, A. D. Fennel, Editor's supplies and expense	4.10
1628	June 1, Robt. Haynes & Co., Cuts for Am. Phil.	11.86
1629	June 1, Denver Multigraphing Co., 1000 Letter heads for Secy.	6.39
1630	June 1, Denver Multigraphing Co., 500 Secy. Reference Letters	7.43
1631	June 1, Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Recruiting Ads. for May	5.00
1632	June 1, H. A. Davis, Secy's supplies and expense, May	10.87
1633	June 1, J. W. Stowell, May American Philatelist	161.64
1634	June 15, J. W. Stowell, Election Material and postage	85.26
1635	June 15, Robert Haynes & Co., Cuts for Am. Phil.	11.16
1636	June 15, John W. Dye, Insurance, substitution	25.33
1637	June 15, C. S. Forbes, Insurance, substitution	5.42
1638	July 1, J. E. Guest, Ins. acct. Lost circuit, H. W. Dodge	250.39
1639	July 1, Dr. A. E. Hussey, Insurance, lost book, H. W. Dodge	20.09
1640	July 1, Col. Spencer Cosby, Insurance, substitution	1.57
1641	July 1, Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Recruiting Ads. June	5.00
1642	July 1, H. A. Davis, Secy's supplies and expense June	9.32
1643	July 1, J. W. Stowell, June Am. Phil.	166.61
1644	July 1, A. D. Fennel, Editor's supplies and expense	3.00
1645	Aug. 1, Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Recruiting Ads. in Philatelic Dic..	8.00
1646	Aug. 1, J. W. Stowell, July American Philatelist	193.80
1647	Aug. 1, H. A. Davis, Salary, Fourth Quarter	100.00
1648	Aug. 1, H. A. Davis, Secy's supplies and expense July	8.73
1649	Aug. 1, A. D. Fennel, Editor's supplies and expense	6.38
1650	Aug. 1, Robt. Haynes & Co., Cuts for American Philatelist	15.08
	Total	$6837.39

Total number of warrants drawn 119 amounting to $6837.39, of which one No. 1595 for $961.00 was for an investment in Government bond and therefore not an expense. The expense drawn from all funds is $5876.39.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT: (During the reading of the report.) Isn't it customary to omit the various warrants, as they all appear in the year book?

THE SECRETARY: If there is no objection, I will omit the reading of the warrants. I respectfully submit this report.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the report of the Secretary. What is your pleasure?

(A motion that it be accepted was made, seconded and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the report of the Treasurer, James E. Scott.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 8th, 1922.

To the Officers and Members of the American Philatelic Society:

Gentlemen:

I submit herewith my Annual report as Treasurer, for the year ending Aug. 8th, 1922.

STOCK FUND.

Balance Aug. 3rd, 1921	$5734.66
Received from sales of Stock	434.00
Total	$6168.66
Disbursements	0.
Balance Aug. 8th, 1922	$6168.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance Aug. 3rd, 1921	$2080.00
Received from sales of Life Memberships	1000.00
Total	$3080.00
Disbursements	0.
Balance Aug. 8th, 1922	$3080.00

Against this Fund has been issued warrant No. 1595 for $961.00, for purchase of Bonds as an investment of the Fund, as prescribed by the By-Laws.

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance Aug. 3rd, 1921		$2497.74
Received: From Sales Superintendent		991.52
From P. O. Dept. (Ins. on lost Circuit)		50.00
From Sales of Stamps		11.60
Total		$3550.86
Disbursements:		
Warrant No. 1527	$ 2.40	
1541	5.10	
1549	1.58	
1556	7.09	

1557	8.05	
1591	2.63	
1593	.66	
1605	6.94	
1606	1.97	
1611	3.28	
1636	25.33	
1637	5.42	
1638	250.39	
1639	20.09	
1640	1.57	342.50
Balance Aug. 8th, 1922		$3208.36

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance Aug. 3rd, 1921	$ 11.81
Receipts	1.57
Total	$ 13.38
Disbursements	0.
Balance Aug. 8th, 1922	$ 13.38

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance Aug. 3rd, 1921		$ 50.90
Receipts		50.75
Total		$ 101.65
Disbursements:		
Transfer to General Fund	$39.70	
Transfer to A. P. Account	18.40	58.10
Balance Aug. 8th, 1922		$ 43.55

GENERAL FUND.

Balance Aug. 3rd, 1921				$1678.46
Received: From Dues				2475.98
From Reinstatements				46.00
From Interest on Bonds				323.59
From Interest on Bank Deposit				72.78
From Miscellaneous				.75
Transfer from Suspense Account				39.70
Total				$4637.26
Disbursements:				
Warrant No.	1528	$ 7.04	No. 1581	$ 10.35
	1529	9.15	1582	17.00
	1530	24.75	1584	5.04
	1532	5.00	1585	6.00
	1533	103.70	1586	42.50
	1534	137.02	1588	3.25
	1535	57.18	1589	23.50
	1536	91.12	1590	15.82

1537....	4.00	1597....	5.00
1538....	13.20	1599....	72.93
1539....	23.20	1600....	80.10
1540....	17.00	1601....	100.00
1542....	25.00	1602....	13.30
1544....	7.50	1603....	125.90
1545....	6.00	1604....	5.00
1547....	69.10	1607....	4.83
1548....	10.50	1610....	21.47
1550....	4.00	1612....	5.00
1551....	29.78	1618....	1.25
1552....	63.75	1621....	10.49
1553....	2.50	1622....	10.22
1558....	21.85	1623....	100.00
1562....	5.00	1626....	6.25
1563....	19.25	1629....	6.39
1564....	8.00	1630....	7.43
1565....	3.75	1631....	5.00
1568....	110.63	1632....	10.87
1572....	9.49	1634....	85.26
1573....	4.00	1641....	5.00
1575....	12.48	1642....	9.32
1576....	8.19	1645....	8.00
1577....	8.25	1647....	100.00
1580....	13.62	1648....	8.73
			$1866.20
Transfer to A. P. Account			2300.03 $4166.23
Balance Aug. 8th, 1922			$ 471.03

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Debit Balance Aug. 3rd, 1921		$2300.03
Received: From Subscriptions	$1510.56	
From Advertising	1338.33	
From Interest	39.29	
Transfer from Suspense Account	18.40	
Transfer from General Fund	2300.03	5206.61
Credit Balance		$2906.58

Disbursements:

Warrant No. 1526....	$ 149.01	No. 1613....	$ 271.93
1531....	4.25	1614....	166.28
1546....	160.38	1615....	346.70
1554....	11.38	1616....	24.01
1555....	31.20	1617....	300.00
1559....	2.40	1618....	.75
1560....	33.25	1619....	3.00
1561....	153.07	1620....	150.00
1566....	9.00	1624....	177.46
1567....	3.75	1625....	2.00
1569....	170.60	1627....	4.10

1570....	149.00	1628....	11.86	
1571....	472.45	1633....	161.64	
1574....	11.73	1635....	11.16	
1578....	3.35	1643....	166.61	
1579....	2.51	1644....	3.00	
1583....	173.68	1646....	193.80	
1587....	142.34	1649....	6.38	
1596....	50.00	1650....	15.08	
1598....	5.00			
1608....	11.38			
1609....	60.99			$3826.48

Debit Balance Aug. 8th, 1922 ..... $ 919.90

SUMMARY.

Credit Balances:		
Stock Fund		$6168.66
Life Membership Fund		3080.00
Insurance Fund		3208.36
Exchange Account		13.38
Suspense Account		43.55
General Fund		471.03
		$12984.98
Debit Balance, American Phil. Acc't.		919.90
Net Credit Balance Aug. 8th, 1922		$12065.08

Comprised as follows:

Bonds	$8500.34	
Cash in Bank	3564.74	$12065.08

Cash in Bank as per Certificate of the Auditor of the Dime Savings Bank, hereto attached $3880.00

Deduct unpaid warrants as follows: No. 1647, $100.00; No. 1649, $6.38; No. 1646, $193.80; No. 1650, $15.08—Total 315.26

$3564.74

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. SCOTT, Treasurer.

Since this report was completed, I have received from Sec. Davis his report for the Month of July, with a remittance of $104.10, to Balance.

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 9th, 1922.

MR. J. E. SCOTT:

This is to Certify that the balance to the credit of the American Philatelic Society at the close of business Aug. 8th, 1922, as shown by our books was thirty-eight hundred and eighty dollars.

GEO. T. BREEN. Auditor.

Detroit, August 10, 1922.

Dr. Carroll Chase, President, American Philatelic Society.

Dear Sir:

Your committee appointed to examine and audit the books and vouchers of James E. Scott, Treasurer of the A. P. S., beg to report that they have performed that duty, and have verified the Bank balance and bonds in his possession. We find his accounts correct and in accordance with his report.

Four checks in the amount of $315.26 have not yet been cashed.

We find the following bonds, the property of the Society, are in the possession of the Treasurer:

Sen Sen Chiclet Co., No. A 1081, Face Value	$1000.00
City of St. Paul Fire Dept. Bond No. 10030	500.00
City of St. Paul Sewer Bond No. 9848	1000.00
City of St. Paul Sewer Bond No. 9849	1000.00
United States 2nd Liberty Loan 4¼ (3 at $1000 each)	3000.00
Det. Edison Co.—1st & Refunding 5's No. 8531	1000.00
Det. Edison Co.—1st & Refunding 5's No. D679	500.00
Det. Edison Co.—1st & Refunding 5's No. D963	500.00
Det. Edison Co.—1st & Refunding 5's No. D964	500.00
Total	$9000.00

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. HUTCHINSON,
CHAS. F. SHARPE,
C. FREDERIC HEYERMAN,
Auditing Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the reports. What is your pleasure?

(On motion, duly seconded, it was voted that the reports be received, accepted and approved.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the report of the International Secretary, Mr. Eugene Klein.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY.

Philadelphia, Pa., August 11, 1922.

To the Members of the American Philatelic Society:

I advised the Junior Philatelic Society of London of the action of the Milwaukee Convention appointing it a corresponding Society. Following is the text of the letter received in answer:

London, Dec. 2, 1921.

Dear Mr. Klein:

I should have ere this have acknowledged your favor of August 30th notifying me the American Philatelic Society in convention at Milwaukee had elected the Junior Philatelic Society a corresponding Society. This intimation has been duly conveyed to the Council of our Society, and the courtesy of the President and Members of the American Philatelic Society is much appreciated. Will you kindly tender the thanks and appreciation in the proper quarters.

Yours sincerely,

Fred J. Melville.

In view of the forthcoming International Stamp Exhibition to be held in London, under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society, I respectfully suggest that we take official notice of that exhibition.

Twelve letters written in German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese were sent in by various members for translation.

Respectfully yours,

EUGENE KLEIN,
International Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT: What is your action on this? I would suggest that it might be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, inasmuch as there is a resolution embodied in the report. Will someone make a motion to that effect?

(Such motion was made, seconded and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the report of the Editor of the American Philatelist. He is not present, but he has sent his report. Dr. Davis will please read it.

EDITOR'S REPORT.

Mr. President and Members of The American Philatelic Society:—

The "Philatelist" being in a sense a report of the activities of the Editor, I shall not here review the published contents of the journal but confine this report to matters connected with the business details of the publication.

The present volume, No. 35 (1921-22), has been expanded to an average of 48 pages per month and printed on a much finer grade of paper than was formerly used. Notwithstanding this and other increased expenses I am glad to report that the "Philatelist" is now self-supporting and probably profitable. The average cost per issue, including all expenses, will approximate $225.00, a total for the year of $2700.00 and the income, counting the membership at 2300, is $1725.00 from subscriptions and the present advertising revenue will exceed $1000.00 for the year, making a total income slightly in excess of the expenditure. These figures do not, however, include the cost of the "Convention Proceedings" and the "Membership" directory, as I do not consider these ancillary publications a proper charge against the regular monthly magazine. The cost of these two publications will explain the usual deficit in the "American Philatelist" account as it appears in the Treasurer's reports.

I respectfully submit, in order to creat a standard of efficiency, in order that the Editor be held accountable for a profit or loss under his control or direction of the monthly magazine, that in the future the "American Philatelist" account contain only items directly chargeable to the monthly publication of that name.

I beg also to call attention to By-Law (Art. IX, Sec. 2) which fixes the price of the Membership list at 50c. I find there is no demand for extra copies from the membership and that such small demand as there is comes mainly from foreign dealers who desire to purchase a good mailing list at the cheapest possible price. I recommend that the price of this list be raised to $1.50 or that its sale be prohibited to non-members.

The American Philatelist is, to my mind, the most important factor to be considered in connection with the welfare of the Society and its future growth. Without a representative journal the Society can not hope for any substantial growth as the withdrawals from membership have in the past almost equaled the accessions and I attribute this, as do many other members, to the fact that to a great many the official Journal is the sole direct benefit in membership and that the journal has not been sufficiently attractive to these to hold them in the ranks. The task however

of getting out a monthly magazine of even modest pretensions involves considerably more time and labor than most members imagine and the present compensation to the Editor is out of all proportion to the actual expense involved to say nothing of the labor. There is always a great mass of correspondence, a constant solicitation of articles, billing and bookkeeping of advertising, rewriting of manuscripts, personal writing and editing, arrangements to be made for illustrations, etc. in addition to the technical work of making up the issues. To those familiar with present day office overheads my statement that $50.00 does not cover the office expense will be considered modest. The Society uses an average space worth $75.00 monthly for reports, etc. and it is hardly reasonable to expect this space free, a good magazine and the publicity that goes with it without at least compensating the Editor for his costs in accomplishing this. The work would be positive drudgery without the pleasant philatelic relationships formed but this interest is at the expense of time taken from the Editors personal collection. I respectfully recommend therefore that the Editor's salary be increased to at least $50.00 per month and I believe it will prove a direct benefit to the Society to do this.

In closing I wish to say that I have thoroughly enjoyed my term as Editor because of the surprising amount of interest displayed by the membership in the progress and welfare of the "Philatelist." Space forbids my listing all those here who have contributed articles or aided me by advice and suggestion, but, needless to say, I am deeply grateful to all of these and hope I may have an opportunity of publicly acknowledging my appreciation of their helpful co-operation. I cannot forego however mentioning my special indebtedness to Mr. W. C. Stone for his kind advice and to Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook for his help in making photographs, his contributions to the Journal and his financial aid in advertising it. For the many shortcomings of the present volume I offer an apology of inexperience and lack of time to perfect a proper organization and hope I may, if I continue as Editor, to attain in future issues some advance towards a philatelic magazine worthy of the Society and Nation it represents.

Respectfully submitted,

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor.

Cincinnati, Ohio, August 1st, 1922.

AUDITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

This Committee, appointed by the President, pursuant to the Resolution adopted by the 36th Annual Convention, reports that it has audited the accounts of the Editor of The American Philatelist, Mr. Adolph D. Fennel, and have found same carefully itemized and in conformance to his monthly report to the Treasurer. We find that the receipts from advertising were as follows:—

October, 1921	$ 56.00
November, 1921	66.00
December, 1921	90.13
January, 1922	67.05
February, 1922	83.20
March, 1922	104.05
April, 1922	97.95
May, 1922	101.85
June, 1922	119.15
Total	$ 785.38

All these amounts have been remitted to the Treasurer monthly, there being on hand the uncompleted collections for July, 1922. Delinquent accounts, probably not collectible, are those of N. L. Eaton (November) $1.50; and The Sioux Stamp Co., J. B. Nelson, Prop., (A. P. S. 5973) (May, June, July) $28.50.

Respectfully submitted,

W. RICHEY,
WM. C. KENNETT, JR.,
G. M. MOSLER.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the report of the Editor of the American Philatelist. What is your pleasure?

MR. HARRY S. SWENSEN: I move it be approved, accepted and received, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: I would suggest that it be referred either to the By-Laws Committee or the Resolutions Committee because of the several resolutions contained therein.

MR. SWENSEN: Let's not put the burden on the Resolutions Committee. That was my idea. I thought about the reference there.

THE PRESIDENT: Several of the recommendations made by Mr. Fennel would require changes in the by-laws, and possibly it should go to the By-laws Committee, under the circumstances.

MR. SWENSEN: I will add to the motion that so much of the report as requires consideration by respective committees, that those portions thereof be referred to the respective committees; the Resolutions Committee and the By-Laws Committee.

(Such amended motion was seconded, and so voted.)

THE PRESIDENT: We will next have the report of the Assistant Librarian, C. M. Tyler.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

Pittsburgh,, Pa., August 12th, 1922.

Dr. Carroll Chase, President, American Philatelic Society, Springfield, Mass.

My dear Sir:—

Your Assistant Librarian desires to report for the fiscal year as follows:—

The use of the library greatly increased the past year over the preceding year, there being thirty-two inquiries for articles on various countries as against only fifteen the year before. Of this number twenty-five books were sent to the various members, all being returned and the postage both ways paid except one amounting to only eight cents.

The indexing of our library by countries and the volumes containing each is now being prepared by myself and I hope that at this time next year to have it completed and ready for printing in pamphlet form. This will be a great help to the members as the present index is of the titles of the various periodicals only and not their contents. I wish that the Society will at this time authorize the Library Committee to have enough copies printed to distribute to each member and future members, charging the cost of printing to the general fund. There will be no use of going ahead with the work unless I have assurance that the index will be put in the hands of the members.

I enclose herewith a list of the additions made to the library during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. TYLER, Assistant Librarian.

I am sending you a list of periodicals received by us during the last year. Most of them come intermittently and I have listed what we have. A few come regularly and are listed first.

Very truly yours,
DOROTHY BROWN.

Albemarle: July 1921—date.
American Philatelist: July 1921—date.
Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News: July 1921—date.
La Philatelie Francaise: June 1921-May 1922.

Irregular:

Collectors' Club Philatelist: Jan. 1922.
Collectors' Digest: Jan., March, and May, 1922.
Inland Stamp News: April 1922.
Pacific Philatelist: Oct. 1921.
Phizzletelic Phizzle: Dec. 1921, Jan., Feb., and April 1922.
Postage Stamps (Betts): Feb. 1922.
Richard Borek—Braunschweig: Dec. 1, 15, 1921.
Societe Internationale de Negociants en Timbres Poste a Paris Bulletin Mensuel: Aug., Nov., 1921, Feb., April, May, 1922.
Metropolitan News: A monthly philatelic bulletin, May 1922.

THE PRESIDENT: We have a convention committee on library. I would suggest that this might perhaps be referred to this committee for further action.

(It was moved, seconded and voted that the report be received and referred to the Library Committee.)

THE PRESIDENT: Next is the report of the attorney of the Society. Mr. Lewy has his report here. Would you rather Dr. Davis would read it?

MR. HARRY M. LEWY: Rather have Dr. Davis read it.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY.

August 1, 1922.

Dr. Carroll Chase, President, American Philatelic Society,
1170 Dean Street, Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Dr. Chase:

I submit herewith my report as attorney for the American Philatelic Society for the year just ending.

May I say that it has been a pleasure to work both with you and the members of the Board of Vice-Presidents and I want to take this opportunity to express my thanks for the cooperation that I have received.

The work of the attorney has, for the past year, greatly increased over that of the year preceding. As in former years, one part of his work has consisted in handling the various collection claims that the members have submitted to him for attention.

In many of these cases no result was obtainable, for by the time the claims were placed with the attorney, it was impossible to locate the debtors. In this regard, while, of course, it is appreciated that members, as long as possible, defer placing their claims in the hands of the attorney, they should, in all instances, guard against the possible disappearance of their debtors.

Another group of claims consists of those less than $15.00 in amount, where the smallness of the amount involved would not justify the bringing of legal proceedings against the debtor.

During the year twenty-four claims, ranging from $3.23 to $522.00 were received. Of those that could be located and received prior to July 1st, 1922, all but two small ones have been collected.

The question of collecting for the members of the A. P. S. is very closely connected with the like object for members of the American Stamp Dealers Association. In most cases where there are a number of claims against one delinquent, it will be found that some claims against the debtor are sent to the attorney for the A. P. S., and some are sent to the Collection Department of the A. S. D. A. It is believed that the greatest benefit could be obtained if some arrangement was worked out whereby one central agency could handle the claims for both societies. The writer understands that the A. S. D. A. will hold its Convention in Springfield, Mass., a day prior to that of the A. P. S. and at that time he intends to make the same suggestion to the A. S. D. A.

An entirely different phase of the work of the attorney has been to consider the cases of turpitude and delinquency that have arisen, whereby if proven, the members would forfeit all right and standing in the Society. These include such instances where members, by negligence or otherwise, have lost sales circuits and cases where such overt cases as substitution have been committed. Your attorney has been called upon in at least six cases of this kind where the importance of the same cannot be overestimated and where the difficulties to be surmounted before a conclusion could be reached, were very great.

For the attorney to be of the real help and benefit to the members of the American Philatelic Society, he should have their cooperation to the fullest extent. No complaint is made of the zeal and willingness of the members, but it is found that they sometimes neglect to furnish the necessary and requisite proof and, as mentioned heretofore, they frequently wait too long.

May the attorney be permitted to thank the various officers with whom he has been in touch, for their hearty cooperation and assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY M. LEWY, Attorney.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the report of the attorney for the Society. What is your pleasure?

(On motion, duly seconded, it was voted that the report be accepted.)

THE PRESIDENT: That finishes the reports of the officers of the Society. The next order of business is that of the permanent committees.

MR. WILLIAM C. STONE: Have we had the report of the Counterfeit Detector?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I omitted that. Thank you. Mr. Klein, please.

MR. EUGENE KLEIN: I have with me in this folder a set of photographs of the Hawaiian forgeries. and also a few of the Labuan forgeries. I will pass these along, if you would like to examine these forgeries at your leisure.

REPORT OF THE COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

Philadelphia, Pa., August 1, 1922.

To the Officers and Members of the American Philatelic Society.

Gentlemen:

During the fiscal year of 1921-22, 524 stamps were submitted to me for examination. Opinions were given as follows: 290 genuine, 127 counterfeit, 42 reprints, and 65 forged overprints and cancellations. The genuine stamps included 95 stamps presented for classification.

Few of the forgeries were of the well-known kinds such as those produced by Fournier; on the other hand, many new productions have appeared. This justifies me to conclude that our collectors are becoming better and better acquainted with the older types of forgeries, and that the forgers are compelled to seek new fields for their activities.

Perhaps the most dangerous forgeries that came to this country were the 1918 issue kronen values of the Trentino overprints. The official record of quantities printed (11 copies of the 10 kronen, for instance) cannot be reconciled with large numbers of these stamps offered to dozens of American dealers and collectors. I am told on good authority that the original setting is being used on stamps imported from Austria. Even the characteristic bluish cancelling ink is obtained from the "original source."

Much concern is felt by collectors of war stamps over quantities of hitherto rare Samoa stamps overprinted G. R. I. suddenly coming on the market. Specialists have found that these do not agree with the originals that reached us early in the war. Caution, therefore, is advised.

Not only do the forgers ply their nefarious trade in high-priced rarities but they do not scorn cheaper varieties such as the first issue of Batum, Romanian charity issues, and the Bosnia 1912 pictorial set, the latter of which was printed from engraved plates.

We have all read of the Hawaiian "Missionary" forgeries and I, therefore, will not go into detail concerning them except to state for record that a quantity of these purchased by Mr. John A. Klemann from Mr. Grinnell for $65,000 were declared forgeries by a Los Angeles court. International philatelic experts aided greatly in assisting the trial judge to reach his decision. Through the kindness of Mr. Klemann I am able to place before you actual photographs of these world-famous forgeries.

From London comes the news of another forgery sensation, details of which are given in the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly. The stamps in question are Labuan 1894 lithographed issue. It appears that these hitherto uncommon stamps have been hawked around the market during the past few weeks at cheap wholesale rates. The forgeries are in sheets of twenty stamps, four horizontal rows of five; the colors, the perforation and paper agree fairly well with the originals; the inscriptions and various points of design differ, however. A curious point with regard to the forged sheets of twenty is that all values except the 6 cents have a colored dot above the centre stamp in the top row and below the similar position in the bottom row as a guide for perforating; these dots are pin holes.

A new and dangerous forgery of the Saxony 3p. red has appeared in Germany. This forgery is so well made that several prominent German stamp dealers have purchased copies in good faith. The forgers, in order to market the stamps more readily, employed special salesmen who visited these stamp dealers, their intended victims, simultaneously. It was only after notes were compared that the dealers found similar cancellations on all the stamps purchased and came to the conclusion that they had been mulcted. An effort to capture the forgers is expected to turn out successfully.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE KLEIN,

Counterfeit Detector.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the report of the Counterfeit Committee. What is your pleasure?

(Motion made, seconded, voted and ordered that the report be accepted and received.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next report is that of the Expert Committee; Dr. Davis.

REPORT OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE.

New York City, Aug. 11, 1922.

Mr. President and Fellow Members:—

The Expert Committee report that during the past year they have examined eleven stamps for members. Respectfully,

JOHN N. LUFF, Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the report of the Expert Committee. What is your pleasure with regard to it?

(Motion made, seconded, voted and ordered that it be received.)

THE PRESIDENT: Report of the Philatelic Literature Committee.

MR. WILLIAM R. RICKETTS: Ladies and gentlemen and members of the American Philatelic Society: These exhibits (two packages of papers) look very formidable, but they are not, being only some matter in connection with the reports I have to make. Mr. Deats is here, and I would like very much if he would read this literature.

MR. H. E. DEATS: You wrote it; you ought to be able to read it.

MR. RICKETTS: That's right, too. I want to show what has been done by this committee in the past (exhibiting papers). Some of the members I don't think have ever seen them. The first thing published is this; the 14th annual report by that committee, which is the number three handbook. Then we published the sixteenth. This (exhibiting) is a reprint of the membership list. It is my idea, gentlemen, that a report after this style of 1906 be published by your American Philatelic Society. Mr. Bacon has told me—omitting any personal mention—that the work that has been done will be absolutely depended upon by the British Museum for their library. The work that has been done by me has been only that of compiling; the compilation of their matter.

REPORT OF THE PHILATELIC LITERATURE COMMITTEE.

The last "Annual" Report of this Committee was published by the Society in 1917, listing the literature that appeared during the years 1915 and 1916, entitled "17th and 18th Annual Report of the Committee on Philatelic Literature of the American Philatelic Society." Now we have in preparation the "19th to the 24th Annual Report" containing the report for the years January 1st, 1917 to December 31st, 1922, and will have this ready for publication in March, 1923. The chief reason for not having a report ready to present to the Society before this covering some of these years has been the want of information concerning Foreign publications especially periodicals published during the years 1917 to 1920. And we certainly do not wish to present it until it was as complete as we were able to make it. We have sent a complete list of Foreign Periodicals with volumes and numbers known to this Committee to Mr. Nils Strandell of Stockholm, Sweden, asking him to correct same and as soon as this is received we will be in a position to complete the report.

The Society has a "Handbook Committee" that has had nothing to do for some years, in fact since 1913, when they published Handbook No. 3: "14th Annual Report of the Committee on Philatelic Literature." The Literature Committee suggests that the "19th to 24th Annual Report" appear as Handbook No. 4. Published

this way it will cost no more than being published as part of the Membership List except for the addition of a paper cover. Further we suggest that 25 copies be set aside, being printed on the back of the title-page "Press Copies for Review". (The chairman has had this done with the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th reports and has sent them out at his own expense but we feel that the Society should bear the expense of postage as they will have copies for sale.

During Mr. Ault's editorship of the "American Philatelist" the chairman's name was placed under the exchange item on the editorial page and had built up a good list of exchanges of the better class of papers (see list of exchanges in the "Am. P." for those years which were received mostly through the efforts of the chairman). When Mr. Stone took over the editorship the chairman's name was dropped without any explanation which has interfered greatly with the knowledge of certain Foreign periodicals. Now we ask the Society to replace the chairman's name on the "Exchange List of the American Philatelist."

The Committee would like to bring before the Society a few suggestions while not part of this report has to do with literature is added as an ending to this report:

(1). The American Philatelic Society advertises itself as the Premier Society of America. It has been in existence thirty-seven years and in that time has never produced a real standard scientific work. To be sure it has published a periodical now in its thirty-fifth volume, the first seven were a real philatelic paper, the eighth to a convention report with a list of members, by-laws, etc., the rest being a magazine again, and a fine one, on which we congratulate the Society. Besides this periodical there have been published three handbooks, and the "A. P." Supplements: Convention Reports and Membership Lists. Not a very fine showing for thirty-seven years? There was a project on hand to publish a "Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps," what has become of it? The Committee who had this in hand compiled and published in the "A. P." certain issues sometime ago. These published lists were good as far as they went, but they were not a complete specialized list in our idea for such a catalogue, they were in fact simply an extended dealers list. Our idea and we think it is the accepted one, is one which takes up each issue, beginning with lowest and listing each value in every known condition. We would like to see this Committee in active service again and something definite done before the next Convention. This work is very much needed and it is entirely proper that this Society should be the one to compile and publish it. (NOTE: One of the early things done by me in the nineties was to start such a catalogue and did considerable work on it, and in order to get information for this catalogue started me indexing articles on United States stamps, which was really the beginning of the "A. P. S. P. Index. Chairman).

(2). Another idea we have is concerning the Library of the Society. This library as it is now housed is non-existant as far as the Society is concerned. What does any member know of the contents since the last catalogue was published by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh in 1910? And what a catalogue, probably fine from the public library idea of a section, but from a philatelic point of view mighty poor. At the time it was placed in the Carnegie Library, probably it was a good move, but not now. In these days every society of any worth is busy building up its library as most consider it one of the greatest assets a society can have. But not the American Philatelic Society, which has been sadly neglected. What Earthly Use Is This Library To Our Society As It Is Now Placed? We know nothing of its contents and have to abide by the rules of a public library to borrow a book.—Our idea (Millenneum of course) but still our idea of the disposal of this library: We would like to see this Society a live Society existing for the members all the year, not only once a year for three or four days besides one day each month when the

"A. P." arrives, but every day and this can be accomplished in only one way: Have the American Philatelic Society open a Rendezvous in New York, where the library could be housed and where members living in and around New York as well as any visiting member would find a welcome. Think about it anyway.

(3). An up to date catalogue of the Societies Library should be made.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS, Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard this very careful report of Mr. Ricketts. I want to know your pleasure on the matter. If I might suggest, there is a convention committee on library. Possibly this had better go to them first and be referred back to them for action.

(It was so moved, seconded and voted.)

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Ricketts is also chairman of the Philatelic Index Committee. Does your report cover this, too?

MR. RICKETTS: No; I have another report.

REPORT OF PHILATELIC INDEX COMMITTEE.

Prepared for the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention, Springfield, Mass., August 15th, 16th & 17th, 1922.

For the first time since the Society took over the publishing of the work known as "The American Philatelic Society Philatelic Index" much interest is being shown concerning it. The editorial in the July number of the "American Philatelist" page 434 has some suggestions that are worthy of following up, and others that we of this committee do not agree to.

Let us consider these suggestions in detail: First—"The concensus of these (Many proposals made in connection with the work of the present Committee handling this subject) is that the present method of publishing and preserving the work of the Committee is wasteful and of no permanent value. The meager instalments, running over a long period of years, are neither preserved or even understood by the members. By those well competent to judge, it is estimated that there will be less than 100 copies of the total work preserved."

In answer to the first item: Let us call your attention to the fact that the very beginning of the publication your Society did not wish to or could not find the money to publish it as a SUPPLEMENT but published the Title-page, Introduction, Subject-headings, Abbreviations and the first one hundred and ten pages as an article in the "American Philatelist" and of course the work cannot be understood very well and especially by members who have joined the Society since this part as an article appeared. Let this article part be reprinted as a separate work and much of the above criticism will be removed. As to the preserving of copies the idea of future publication which we hope will be thrashed out before this Convention will dispose of the last part of this item.

SECOND: "It is now suggested that the Committee be augmented."—In answer to this we say no. (Just here I must be a little personal, not from a self-glorification idea but for a plain statement of facts): The Society accepted this work on the following condition which is expressly stated in the introduction that "THE SOCIETY ACCEPT THE WORK JUST AS I PRESENT IT TO THE SOCIETY" and on this agreement hinges the remainder of the work as far as I am concerned. This is a life's work that I am giving to this Society and as such I wish it to be under-

stood. Every reference so far published has been indexed by me and I hope this can be maintained to the finish of the work. To add new members to the Committee at this time does not seem advisable to us, as Mr. Howes and myself have the work so well in hand the Society will be well pleased with the progress from now on.

THIRD: "All previous listings gone over and brought up to date."—The index as originally planned only covered the literature to 1912, but any one who has used the index must know that all references lately published are carried down to date of publication the latest ones being indexed to 1921. And at the present time I have several boxes of ADDENDA to the letters so far published and when these are published paged for example "ARGENTINE REPUBLIC"—Arg. R. page 1, etc., the published work so far done will not be useless but fully equal to the latest published part. To discard the published parts in all 430 pages in letters from "A" to "FRANCE" for which the Society has already expended quite a sum of money is the height of folly it seems to me. I can't quite see what the critics idea is, for suppose we do this thing and begin all over again even with a large and enthusiastic committee, it would take considerable time to compile the work and by the time the latter part of the alphabet was reached the first part would be exactly where the present first part of the index is "NOT UP TO DATE" and would have to be brought up to date by addenda. If any member of this Society thinks that this index work is an easy quick job, let him take a volume of our best literature and time himself in indexing it thoroughly and see how long it takes him then multiply the time by number of volumes he hopes to index and he will quickly see that the hardest thing to overcome in index work is time. Then again this third item makes this thought intrude itself on the committee: THAT THE SOCIETY IS NOT PLEASED WITH THE WORK SO FAR DONE. In answer we are optimistic enough to think that the majority of the Society do not think so. We might add that much work on the index is done even to the letter "Z". Going back to the second item for a moment: When I took over this work your Society had a "PHILATELIC INDEX COMMITTEE" which had been in existence some time I think and you will find reports from time to time stating that progress was being made, these appeared in several Convention Reports of the Society. Mr. Stone was chairman of this Committee and as I naturally wanted in this beginning all the help I could get, I wrote to Mr. Stone asking him for anything that this committee could furnish. I received nothing at the time and I received nothing since. So much for new members of this Committee: We may want certain members willing to help us as the work progresses and if we do, we will certainly ask the Society for them.

THE GREAT AMOUNT OF WORK CONNECTED WITH THE COMPILATION AND FINAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE INDEX: I have certain notes made by me from time to time from 1895 to about 1904 which are on separate sheets, these I take as a foundation and I re-index each volume so that no mistake be made, each reference is put on cards under its respective subject and naturally they are not in alphabetical order and also with the best of care mistakes creep in. When a letter is completed to my satisfaction I send it on to Mr. Howes (who as a Philatelic Editor is so well fitted to do this work and who is so willing to give his time to this part of the work and which is so essential for the rapid use and appearance) takes these cards and typewrites them alphabetically under each subject on sheets for the printer. Mr. Howes verifies many of the references where possible either consulting volumes in his own library or that of the Boston Philatelic Society, so that there are very few mistakes. When I commenced this work for the Society, I wrote Mr. E. D. Bacon of London, England, asking him "HOW SHALL I INDEX EACH VOLUME" complete or just take the principal references? His answer was "INDEX EACH VOLUME SO THAT IT MAY NEVER HAVE TO BE INDEXED AGAIN" and

on this suggestion I have founded the work; I mention this simply to answer the criticism that has been made that the work is too comprehensive. Then again: "THIS INDEX IS A STANDARD ONE AND AS SUCH IT CONTAINS EVERY REFERENCE (or will do so by addenda) THAT IS OF ANY VALUE OF PERIODICALS INDEXED." Anything else is not a standard. Some references may be found very disappointing to some and not worth indexing, while to a writer the very answer to a problem he is working on a great saver of time from reading a long article to gain the same information.—Another criticism has been made that "ALL RULES OF INDEXING HAVE BEEN BROKEN": Philately is a science and as such it has rules of its own and we think that the "SUBJECT INDEX LIST" on which the index is founded is the very best and by far the least expensive one for publication that could be used and anyone who will study this subject-matter and the abbreviation list can at once use the index to its fullest extent.

SLOW PROGRESS OF THE WORK: I have been responsible for the delay or rather the non-appearance of the work each month, as the publication caught up with the preparing of a letter, this is what happened a year ago with the letters "F" and "G". If you will please consider these two letters the "F" contains two long subject headings: Forgeries which is a book in itself and France. Now the "G" has quite a lot of countries, "Germany," "German Colonies", several British Colonies and "Great Britain" on which country there has been more written than on any other country except the "United States." The last delay was caused by two reasons: (1) The arrangement of the Forgery part for publication which took time; (2) The change of date by the Editor of the "American Philatelist" from the 1st to the 20th of the month, Mr. Howes not having been notified of the change.

The committee will do its best to have 8 to 16 pages of index ready monthly except when the publication catches up to the preparation. Mr. Howes now has in hand the remainder of "F" and all of "G", "H" almost ready and "I" well along.

FUTURE PUBLICATION OF THE INDEX: The Committee makes the following two suggestions—(1) Published as a supplement to the "American Philatelist" as it has been appearing—or (2) Published as a subscription work? One of these to be adopted by this Convention.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY THE P. L. COMMITTEE.

(1.) That the part of the "AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY PHILATELIC INDEX" that was published in the "AMERICAN PHILATELIST" as an "ARTICLE", consisting of "TITLE-PAGE, INTRODUCTION, SUBJECT-INDEX, ABBREVIATIONS, and INDEX (pages 1 to 110) be reprinted as a separate work at once.

(2.) That the "MAIN WORK" end with JANUARY 1st, 1922, (and the Title-Page in the reprinted work bear the date: 1863 to January 1st, 1922).

(3.) That "ADDENDA" be published when ready to bring any part of the "MAIN WORK" up to the date January 1st, 1922, with any "OMISSIONS" or "CORRECTIONS" found.

(4.) That the "UNITED STATES SECTION OF THE INDEX" be published in parts as soon as presented by the Committee instead of waiting for its proper place.

(5.) That the parts or installments appear in 8 pages to 16 pages.

(6.) That a certain number of extra copies, "REPRINTED PART", "PAGES 111 to DATE", "TOGETHER WITH FUTURE INSTALLMENTS" be printed and bound in paper covers for sale, and preservation.

(7.) That the "INDEX" be published:—(a.) As a "SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST". (b) As a "SUBSCRIPTION WORK", members to be

supplied at a cheaper rate than non-members. Price of parts or bound sections to be fixed by the Society.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM R. RICKETTS, Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard Mr. Rickett's report on the work of the Philatelic Index Committee. What is your pleasure?

(Moved, seconded and voted that it be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the Obituary Committee's report. Mr. F. H. Burt, chairman of the committee, is not here this morning, but we expect him tomorrow.

The next report is the Catalogue Committee, of which your president is chairman.

REPORT OF THE CATALOGUE COMMITTEE.

This Committee, of which your President is Chairman, in effect embodies two committees: One consists of Messrs. Stanley B. Ashbrook, D. C. Hammatt and myself; and the other consists of Messrs. Eugene Klein, H. C. Gibson and A. B. Slater.

The latter three gentlemen under the leadership of Mr. Klein have been concerned with the listing of the postmaster's provisional stamps of the United States. Mr. Klein has made the following report:

August 4, 1922.

Dr. Carroll Chase, Chairman Catalog Committee:

We enclose our portion of the U. S. catalog covering Postmaster's Provisionals. On account of the rarity and difficulty of finding prices of the provisionals in existing catalogs, we have decided to state values according to our knowledge and experience. In the case of the extreme rarities, owing to disparity of opinion, we have not considered it advisable to place definite figures, but have adopted a method of using one, two, or three stars to serve as an indication of value.

Being in a position to furnish actual photos of the stamps, we will gladly do so if desired.

Should you have any further suggestions, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Very respectfully yours,
A. B. SLATER,
HENRY C. GIBSON,
EUGENE KLEIN,
Catalog Committee.

CATALOG COMMITTEE REPORT (continued.)

At the same time Messrs. Ashbrook, Hammatt and myself were to attempt a list of the 1851 and 1857 issues of United States adhesives. Because of the extremely complicated nature of these issues and the fact that it seems to the Committee quite impossible to list them intelligently without numerous illustrations, it has seemed wise to postpone any such attempt until the question of allowing the illustration of United States stamps has been definitely settled.

The Committee therefore offers the list of postmaster's provisionals as prepared by Mr. Klein with the aid of Messrs. Slater and Gibson, and suggest that the attempt further to list the regular issues of United States stamps be postponed until adequate illustrations are legally permissible.

Respectfully submitted,
CARROLL CHASE,
STANLEY B. ASHBROOK,
D. C. HAMMATT.

THE PRESIDENT: What is your pleasure regarding this report of the Catalogue Committee?

MR. SWENSEN: Is there a catalogue committee of the convention to which that could be referred or to make certain recommendations?

THE PRESIDENT: The Committee on Resolutions is the only one, it seems to me, that might possibly be the appropriate committee to which that could be referred.

MR. SWENSEN: I move that it be referred to the appropriate committee.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Swensen has moved that it be referred to the appropriate committee. I believe the only committee having jurisdiction would be the Committee on Resolutions.

(Said motion was seconded, voted and so ordered.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next report is that of the Hand Book Committee. While Mr. Ashbrook has gone upstairs we will have a report of the Publicity Committee. The members are not present, but Dr. Davis has that report.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

To Dr. Carroll Chase, President American Philatelic Society:

The Publicity Committee, duly appointed at the last Annual Convention, make the following Report:

We closely scrutinized the financial statement of the Society for the past year and concluded that it would be policy to defer any expenditure of money for publicity purposes from the general funds, or otherwise.

During the year, July-July, 1921-1922, there has been more philatelic news in the daily papers than ever before. The apparent high prices realized at the Ferrari Sale in Paris have been published broadcast in the papers throughout this country. The figures have caused astonishment and have developed an interest in delving into old attics and business correspondence; they have been the daily talk of people in nowise interested in stamp collecting, but such notices and talk have created a general knowledge that many stamps are of material value. We are satisfied that this publicity has done more for stamp collecting than your Committee could possibly have attempted.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. NEEDHAM, Chairman;
L. B. MASON,
W. W. PALMER.

THE PRESIDENT: If I may be allowed to add that in conversation with Mr. Needham he told me that he had neglected to include in his report the fact that the Committee on Publicity had advocated the appropriation of a sufficient sum of money so that better paper might be used for the American Philatelist, and he asked me to mention that matter so that it might practically be included in his report. What is your pleasure with that report?

(Motion made, seconded, and carried that the report be accepted and approved.)

THE PRESIDENT: We have time for one more short committee report before we adjourn. Is the Hand Book Committee ready to report? (Report read by Dr Davis.)

REPORT OF THE HAND BOOK COMMITTEE.

Mr. President and Fellow Members:—

This Committee regrets to report that, due to causes beyond its control, it has made no definite progress during the past year towards the publication of a hand-book. Early in the year it was agreed that if a hand-book was to be published it should be one dealing with the stamps of the United States General issues. We had available several excellent manuscripts on various U. S. Issues, among them Dr. Carroll Chase's wonderful work on the U. S. 1847 Issue fully revised to date, and which was our first choice for the initial booklet. Serious consideration was also given to the advisability of publishing Mr. Needham's fine notes on U. S. Locals, but it was found the cost of this publication would be too great at this time. The publication of Dr. Chase's manuscript in the shape of a Hand-book as well as any of the others dealing with stamps of the United States absolutely require the use of illustrations of these stamps. Without them the book would be unintelligible except to specialists and serve little educational or instructive purpose. It had been hoped that the matter of the right to illustrate United States Stamps would be settled this year and that the publication of a fine hand book would be possible this fall. The unfortunate complication of the stamp illustration situation, caused by the introduction of the so-called Ackerman Bill, which, by the way, absolutley prohibited illustrations of United States Stamps, has made progress by the Committee so far as Hand Books on U. S. are concerned, impossible and until the right is given us by Congress to illustrate our early issues, we believe no handbook worthy of the name of our Society can be issued.

Respectfully submitted,

By STANLEY B. ASHBROOK, Chairman.

August 11, 1922.

(Motion made, seconded, voted and ordered that the report be accepted.)

THE PRESIDENT: Before we adjourn I am going to ask Mr. Munroe if he will tell us how to get to the Municipal Group where we are to meet at one-thirty for the official photograph.

MR. MUNROE: We will walk to the Municipal Group, which is on Court Square. Two blocks down to Main Street, and Court Square, so called, is three blocks over (pointing). It is an open square, and on the right as you enter that square from Main Street are two large municipal buildings. The further one is the Auditorium in front of which is the place where the photograph will be taken. Please be there a little bit before one thirty, because it always takes a few minutes for the photographer to get his subjects in line. Then we leave on the boat, which is just a block distant, at 2.15. Please be on time!

THE PRESIDENT: The local postmaster has just sent us a letter, and I would like to take a minute to read it. Mr. Costello, who gave it to me, was quite instrumental in having the advertising cancellation gotten up, which you have noticed on envelopes passing through the local office, in commemoration of our Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention. The letter reads:

"If any of the members of your Society in this city care to inspect the Springfield Post Office, you will be very welcome to do so. I shall be glad to show them through all of our departments, and shall also be very happy to extend any other courtesy which may add to the pleasure of your Society's visit to Springfield."

That we will arrange for Thursday afternoon.

ADJOURNED.

SECOND SESSION—WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16.

Called to order by the President at 9.25 a. m.

THE PRESIDENT: The first order of business today is any supplementary reports of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Wolsieffer read the following report:

SECOND REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 16, 1922.

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention:

Your committee on credentials reports the following additional proxies received:

O. E. DeSio	12
W. F. Goemer	1
D. R. Heath	4
J. B. Hubel	11
A. E. Landvatter	3
Henry Look	26
P. M. Mann	1
V. Mozian	3
Rev. C. C. Silvester	1
W. F. Slusser	7
L. C. Whitaker	15
Total	84

Three ballots were received too late. Two proxies were received signed by members who are present.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Chairman;
C. E. SEVERN,
H. P. ATHERTON,
W. C. STONE,
H. C. LAPHAM, Committee.

The report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

THE PRESIDENT: We will continue our session where we left off yesterday. The next report is that of the Obituary Committee, of which Mr. Burt is chairman.

MR. BURT: If there is no objection I will ask that I may be allowed to present the report tomorrow.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Burt requests that this be allowed to wait until tomorrow. The report of the Recruiting Committee is next in order. Have you such a report, Mr. Secretary?

THE SECRETARY: The Recruiting Committee's report is embodied in the Secretary's report.

THE PRESIDENT: I might say that early in the year we had a bit of trouble. The man who was acting as chairman of the Recruiting Committee dropped out, and Doctor Davis very kindly took his place, and as he has said, he included the report of that Committee with the Secretary's report.

There is one remaining Committee report, that of the Lookout Committee, of which Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook is chairman.

MR. ASHBROOK: Don't you think, Mr. President, we had better wait a while until more are present? It is rather an important report.

THE PRESIDENT: Perhaps that is a good idea. Mr. Ashbrook requests that this Committee report be allowed to rest a few moments until there is larger attendance.

MR. LOOK: I suggest that some of those parties back here who want to deal in stamps go into another room.

THE PRESIDENT: The meeting will please come to order. The next order of business is Communications.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE SECRETARY: I have a telegram dated El Paso, Texas, August 14:

Dr. H. A. Davis, Secretary of American Philatelic Society,
Hotel Kimball, Springfield.

Regret that I am unable to meet with you in convention in my home city this year. My heart is with you and the members of the El Paso Stamp Club join in sending best wishes.

J. DELANO BARTLETT, No. 1530.

Chicago, August 13th, 1922.

To the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society.

Dear Fellow Members:

Regretting my inability to be with you, I hereby send through Dr. Davis, our Secretary, my sincere wishes for an enjoyable and profitable session; and, having a knowledge from personal experience in the past of the genial and generous character of the entertainment that our Springfield hosts are in the habit of tendering, I congratulate you assembled on your good fortune in being present.

To this I desire to add my friendly greetings and best wishes to the Springfield Stamp Club, especially to those of its membership with whom I have come so pleasantly in philatelic contact on previous occasions.

Very sincerely,

H. N. MUDGE, A. P. S., No. 1813.

c/o F. Hugh Vallancey, 7-24-22.
89 Farringdon St., London E. C. 4, England.

The Officers and Members, American Philatelic Society:

Through your member Ross O'Shaughnessy of San Francisco, at present visiting us in London, we extend fraternal greetings and best wishes for a good convention, and a hearty invitation to visit the International Philatelic Exhibition in London, May, 1923.

Greetings from across the sea.

A. Whittard, Secretary London Stamp Club.
Derek Ingram, Editor "Stamp Collecting", London.
Fred Melville, Junior Philatelic Society, London.
Ross O'Shaughnessy, San Francisco, Cal. A. P. S. 1576.
F. High Vallancey, Philatelic Literature, London.

(Telegram)

Detroit, Mich., August 15, 1922.

Dr. Holland Davis,
c/o American Philatelic Society, Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Mass.

American Philatelic Society Greetings Ladies and Gentlemen accept my sincerest wishes for the best philatelic convention yet held and here is hopes to meet you all in Detroit in 1923. KARL KOSLOWSKY.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, BRANCH No. 3.

San Francisco, August 1st, 1922.

Dr. H. A. Davis, Secy., American Philatelic Society,
3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir:—

This Society would like to put itself on record as being unanimously in favor of the bill as introduced by Senator Frelinghuysen relative to the illustration of postage stamps.

A copy of this letter has been sent to both the senators from the State of California. We would like to have this letter brought to the attention of the American Philatelic Society at its 1922 convention.

Respectfully yours,
M. C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

R. 11, Box 328, Springfield, Mo., May 18, 1922.

Dr. Carroll Chase, 1170 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

On account of the growth of stamp collecting among the younger generation, I am requesting that you present the following resolution before the Convention of the American Philatelic Society:

"That the Convention of the American Philatelic Society recommend to the Committee on 'Badges, awards and Scout Requirements,' that a special merit badge be issued for 'Philately,' of the Boy Scouts of America. That the officers of this Society aid in preparing the requirements, and a pamphlet on this badge."

Such an action would no doubt arouse a greater interest in Philately among Boy Scouts, and such a resolution from this Society would be given consideration from the Executive Board of the Boy Scouts, as a stamp department is maintained in the official magazine "Boy's Life."

I would also request consideration of the adoption of a membership badge for members of the A. P. S.

Trusting that you will give this your earnest consideration, I remain

Philatelically,
WM. HOFFMAN, A. P. S. 5630.

THE SECRETARY: This letter is from Frank L. Applegate and was sent to our President and then referred to the convention:

Suggestion for the Improvement of the Philatelic Stamp Agency.

1. We would like to see watermark and perforation varieties recognized by this Agency. We believe the value of this service to collectors would be doubled if this were done.

2. The service should be enlarged to include revenue stamps.

3. Postage stamps not good for postage in this country should not be offered for sale. Collectors prefer to buy them in the country in which they are being used.

4. Under the present rulings return postage and registration must accompany all remittances. We believe the matter of registration should be optional with the purchaser at his risk of course.

5. We believe this is government business and could as well be sent out under frank.

F. L. APPLEGATE, A. P. S. #6172.

THE PRESIDENT: Several of these communications certainly require no answer. The last three letters might perhaps be referred to an appropriate committee—the last two to the Committee on Resolutions and the one from the Pacific Philatelic Society to the Lookout Committee.

There being no objection, the letters were so referred.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: What about the recommendation for a badge? The Society has an officially adopted badge.

A MEMBER: Most of the members don't know that.

THE PRESIDENT: That can be attended to by the Committee on Resolutions.

CHANGES IN COMMITTEES.

THE PRESIDENT: There have been several changes made in the Convention Committees. Mr. Klein and Mr. Ashbrook change places on the Library and By-Laws Committees. Mr. Scott has been dropped from the Committee on Next Convention and added to the Finance Committee. He being Treasurer of the Society, this is obligatory. Mr. Good has been added to the Committee on Next Convention in place of Mr. Scott. I would suggest that the chairmen of Committees endeavor to get the members of their respective committees together today and transact the business that is before them.

MR. SEVERN: May I ask that you announce that resolutions should be handed to you or to myself as chairman of the Resolutions Committee so that we may report on them at tomorrow's session?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. SEVERN: These resolutions preferably should be in writing so that we may have something tangible on which to base our findings.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard what Mr. Severn has said and I think that it is very excellent advice.

THE SECRETARY: I have two more wires that have come in.

(Cablegram)

Valparaiso.

American Philatelic, Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Mass.

Oldest member sends greetings.—DAVISON.

(Applause.)

MR. SEVERN: I think it would be very fitting indeed in view of the fact that Mr. Davison so many years has been a loyal member of the organization, that we in return send a telegram thanking him for his kindly expression.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you put that in the form of a motion?

MR. SEVERN: I put that in the form of a motion.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary will send such a telegram.

THE SECRETARY: Another telegram:

The American Philatelic Society, Attention Carroll Chase, Pres., Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Mass.

It is with sincere pleasure that the Rubber City Stamp Club of Akron branch fifty one of the American Philatelic Society extends its well wishes to the Society during the holding of its thirty-seventh annual convention. Rubber City cannot but feel it is an honor to be associated with an organization which has lived and served well for so many years while you may count upon us to at all times work for the promotion of the aims of the society. Our best to the ladies too. Fraternally yours,

RUBBER CITY STAMP CLUB,

Ernest Elwood Thomas, Director of Publicity.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now return to the final committee report, that of the Lookout Committee. Mr. Ashbrook.

REPORT OF LOOKOUT COMMITTEE.

Mr. President and Fellow Members:—

For several years past the reports of the "Lookout" Committee have been very brief and, no doubt, there are many who are not aware of the exact duties of this Committee. The original purpose of the Committee was to survey the situation in connection with the possibility of being able to secure Congressional legislation permitting the illustration of postage stamps, both foreign and U. S., in publications and catalogues published in this country; to be on the "lookout" as it were for an opportunity to secure for American Collectors this long desired end. It later became generally understood, in as much as the publication of illustrations of foreign stamps was being permitted by sufferance, that the major purpose of the Committee was to make certain of legislation which would particularly allow the publication of illustrations of United States stamps under any reasonable restrictions.

At the start of this fiscal year the Committee consisted of Mr. Robert S. Emerson, Chairman, Mr. Henry S. Needham, Mr. E. R. Ackerman and Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook. Mr. Emerson soon after his appointment requested that he be relieved of the Chairmanship as he could not give the required time to the matter and your President appointed Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook in his place as Chairman.

The Committee of the year previous consisted of Mr. C. E. Hatfield, President of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Chairman, Mr. E. R. Ackerman and Mr. H. F. Colman.

On November 14th, 1921, Mr. E. R. Ackerman, Member of Congress and member of both this and the prior Committee, introduced into the House of Representatives the following Bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:

A BILL

Amending an act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 161, 172, and 220 of the Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise and amend the penal law of the United States" approved March 4, 1909, are hereby amended by adding the following: Provided that nothing in said section shall be construed to forbid or prevent the printing or publishing illustrations of postage or revenue stamps from plates so defaced so to indicate that the illustrations are not adapted or intended for use as stamps, or to prevent or forbid the making of necessary plates therefore for use in philatelic or historical articles, books, journals, or albums, or the circulars of legitimate publishers or dealers in such stamps, books, journals, or albums. And provided further that no such illustrations shall be made in colors, and that no such illustrations or plate shall be of a stamp of the United States.

This Bill was not prepared by the present Committee, neither was it ever submitted to any member of it, nor was any member advised that such bill was to be introduced.

This same bill, according to custom was also introduced in the Senate by the Hon. Joseph R. Frelinghuysen, United States Senator from New Jersey and a member of this Society, and was passed by the Senate early in 1922, while the House Bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, has not to date been favorably reported by that Committee.

In January of this year, the Board of Directors authorized your President, Dr. Carroll Chase, to communicate with the membership and request that each member write his or her Senator and Congressmen to oppose the House Bill on account the wording of the closing paragraph, namely, "That no such illustration shall be made in colors and that no such illustration or plate shall be of a stamp of the United States," which clause is, of course, the reverse of what is desired by American collectors. That the officers and, undoubtedly, the great majority of members of this Society were opposed to this feature of the bill was known to its proponents for at a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee, March 9, 1922, Mr. Ackerman, Member of Congress, testified as follows: "There is an association, the American Philatelic Association, and they are opposed to this Bill. They say it is not what they want. They want the right to illustrate United States Stamps that have been demonetized, that are useless for paying taxes or postage or anything of that kind, but we are not asking for that at all. We are asking for what the Bill describes."

The opposition of your officers, the opposition of this Committee and of a large part of the membership to the aforesaid bill has unfortunately precipitated a controversy founded in personal interest and associations that is to be greatly deplored. To secure satisfactory legislation for Philately requires a whole-hearted co-operation and any splitting of the ranks, justifiable or not, can only tend to delay the achievement of the desired legislation. In justice to the proponents of the Ackerman Bill now resting in the House of Representatives, it may be said that we understand they claim their Bill is the best that can be secured because of the opposition, to any bill permitting stamp illustrations, by the head of the United States Secret Service. Your Committee does not agree with this view point though we admit difficulties probably exist. We greatly regret the controversy that has taken place and feel sure it could have been avoided if Messrs. Ackerman and Hatfield had consulted with the officers of the Society and the "Lookout" Committee before the introduction of the Bills mentioned.

The future of this subject is now most complicated and we fear that no matter what the outcome may be that the chance to secure the right to publish illustrations of United States stamp has been postponed for some years to come.

There are only two courses open to the Society, either to sit by and wait for another and more propitious time to forward their cause or to appoint a larger Committee to aggressively champion a bill, carefully prepared and supported politically, that will include the right to illustrate United States stamps under governmental supervision.

The latter course would not be desirable unless approved and supported by an almost unanimous vote and we, therefore, respectfully recommend that the present Convention body be asked to record its sentiment before another Committee be appointed.

Respectfully submitted,

By STANLEY B. ASHBROOK,

Chairman.

August 10th, 1922.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Lookout Committee. What is your pleasure? The Committee has made a very definite suggestion as to a future course of action.

MR. STONE: Wouldn't that naturally be referred to the Resolutions Committee?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it is rather before the entire Convention for action.

MR. BATCHELDER: I move the acceptance of the report.

(The motion was seconded by Mr. Klein.)

MR. SWENSEN: Mr. President and Members: I have listened to this very fine report with a great deal of interest and I feel that every member of this Association is interested in some sort of legislation that will give us the right to illustrate our literature with United States stamps. As I read this report it seemed to me that the bill that was submitted could be easily attacked as unconstitutional on several grounds. It is evident that the bill as now worded has been worded by some one with the intention that if the bill should be carried and then should be obnoxious to certain interests, it could be attacked and the effect destroyed as being contrary to certain provisions of the United States Constitution which in effect prohibit class legislation. As I listened to Mr. Ashbrook reading his report I noticed—and if I am wrong I wish Mr. Ashbrook would call my attention to it—that these illustrations may be published in philatelic or class periodicals, or words to that effect. Now immediately we can see that if a certain class of publishers will have a right to publish those illustrations and another class, the so-called lay publisher, has not that right, why, immediately this particular legislation would constitute class legislation and would violate certainly the various provisions in state constitutions that relate to class legislation and I believe would also violate the provision in our federal constitution.

It is also very apparent that even if the proposed legislation is constitutional, this particular bill, if it passes through the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States and is enacted into law, does not respond to the desires and the wishes of the great majority of the collectors of the United States and, you might say, the overwhelming majority of the members of the American Philatelic Society. It is very evident that the committee making this report has hit the vital points, and it is also very evident that if the American Philatelic Society is to be a pregnant force in philately in this country and is to be respected here and in other countries, it must not be aenemic and lie dormant but must be an active, virile, potent force for good, which must meet the desire of the majority of the members of our cult. Therefore it is our duty, Mr. Chairman and members, to see that a powerful committee be appointed to bring about the desired result. And I move that that part of the report which recommends that such a committee be appointed be adopted and the committee be appointed, the number of members to be fixed by the president of this organization, and that the appointments be made by him, I having and I think we all having confidence in his discretion that he would consult with the executive board and other officers so that the personnel of this committee will be of the highest class. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Swensen has made a motion which in effect is an amendment to Mr. Batchelder's motion. Is the amendment seconded?

(The amendment was seconded by several members.)

THE PRESIDENT: May we have further discussion?

MR. REIDERER: Mr. Chairman, in the report as given by the committee it appears that at the hearing before the House Judiciary Committee Mr. Ackerman made a statement of what "they" want and what "we" want. Would it be desirable at this time to make a general statement as to who "we" and "they" are? "They" being the American Philatelic Society, who are "we" on the other side? It seems to me there is more politics in that than anything else.

MR. SWENSEN: "They" are the members and "we" are the American Philatelic Society. What the other side is I know not.

MR. BATCHELDER: Every collector looks forward to the day when United States stamps may be illustrated. And that day will come. Most of you perhaps do not know that there is no law today to prevent the picturing of United States stamps down to 1861. A good many of you do not believe that. My authority is the Attorney General of the United States. For nearly twenty-five years I was the manager of the New England Stamp Company. For a large number of years we sent out every year up to five thousand post cards picturing some rare cover that had passed through our hands. Many of you have received a cover with the 2- and 5-cent Hawaiian Island Missionary on the right-hand corner and on the left-hand corner a pair of 3-cent 1851. On most of the cards that you receive that pair of 3-cent were blotted out. Some of you perhaps have today—I think possibly Mr. Stone has today, but I have today a pair that is not blotted out. The authorities at Washington have such a pair. We gave the postmaster of Boston a dozen or more of these cards, not blotted out. Knowing that there would be some question I wrote in September or October or thereabouts to the Attorney General of the United States, asking him if the production of a card of which I sent him a photograph would square with the law which stands in the way forbidding the reproduction of any "obligation" of the United States, a dollar bill or the postage stamp or the bond or anything else. That is the law which stands in the way. The reply said in effect and in words that the reproduction of this photograph on a postal card did not conflict with that law. With that we went ahead and had the cards made. Along toward the middle of December when we got the cards I thought, "I will go down and see the postmaster." At that time the postmaster was George Hibbard, a very fine gentleman, wholly in sympathy with stamp collecting. The postoffice department, the postoffice inspectors and secret service frequently called on us for co-operation and we stood as well as any stamp concern possibly could. Mr. Hibbard said, "I don't believe they will stand for it, but I will take it up." He took some of these cards and sent them to Washington, to the postoffice department. The answer came back that they could not be mailed. He then took it up again and got no answer, and finally along about Christmas-time he telegraphed to the department at Washington, asking permission for us to have the cards mailed if we would blot out the two 3-cent stamps. Afterward I got a very nice letter from the Postmaster General, who said it was not the policy of the postoffice department to permit anything of the kind going through the mail and if they were mailed they would all be seized. It did not matter what the Attorney General said; the postoffice department was a law unto itself and in that matter they governed and no one else. "But," he said, "if you will have the cards mailed under cover, blot out what has been suggested, they will be allowed to go through this time." That was done and a good many of you have those cards.

Now we have come to the hub of the whole situation. In time we will get through Congress a bill permitting the illustration of stamps in stamp books and that sort of thing, and then if the present idea which permeates the postoffice department and the secret service continues, you will then have to fight them.

The following year, by the way, we wanted to issue a reproduction of a foreign card and I went to the postoffice department and put it up, and in that visit they said, "You may have the cards made but you must mail them under cover." That is the thing we are up against—the postoffice department and not the law, that is, as regards stamps prior to 1861. But in time and only by our efforts, pushing, pushing, pushing, in time we will get through the bill, but it will be some time. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: I understand—in fact I know—that Mr. Needham, one of the members of the Lookout Committee, looked up the law on this subject very carefully, and if he will I am going to ask Mr. Needham to tell the society in effect what the present law is.

MR. NEEDHAM: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Some months ago, at the request of your president, being a poor lawyer and a poorer stamp collector, I examined the statutes of the United States, not only as to counterfeiting but more particularly as to photography. I found it very distinctly stated in the statutes that it was impossible to photograph any stamp of the United States now or heretofore issued. Whether that stamp be demonetized or be in current use, the statute is absolutely explicit. Now this is contrary to the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, according to Mr. Batchelder. I am sorry for Mr. Daugherty, but as you know, perhaps, and perhaps you have had some experience with lawyers, they will disagree. The statute is so clear, so absolute, that the Attorney General was wrong in his offhand opinion. The statute exists. (Applause.)

MR. BATCHELDER: Mr. President, I have had no connection with the New England Stamp Company for seven years, but I should suppose it is probable that that letter is in their files today and the wording which I recall was to the effect that this photograph which I had sent him did not conflict with that law. It was a long letter and a very nice letter, and the postmaster general's as well, very nice, but they would only permit its being mailed under certain conditions, and the postoffice department at that time had quite a good many of those cards that had not been defaced and no action was taken against the New England Stamp Company. That should speak for itself.

MR. WARD: It appears as if the members here are attributing ulterior purposes to the two gentlemen from New Jersey who have introduced this bill in the Senate and the House. I have recently spoken with one of them in regard to the bill and his opinion is that if we ask at this time for the privilege of illustrating both United States and foreign stamps it will absolutely be refused. The postoffice has been against it for many years, as has the secret service. It is not a new thing; we have asked for it several times and we have absolutely been unable to secure the assent of the postoffice department or the secret service to the passage of such a bill. As you know, when a bill is referred to the proper committee people from the departments will be called in in consultation, and their opinion will be given and we are not likely to get through a bill such as suggested. These gentlemen have therefore felt that if they asked the privilege of illustrating foreign stamps, a privilege which we have not today,—although the catalogues illustrate them, we have not the right to do it—that later on there may be a possibility of presenting a second bill giving us the privilege of illustrating United States stamps. The fact that the coin people have permission to illustrate coins is not an analogous case, because an illustration of a coin could not possibly pass for a genuine coin and an illustration of a stamp could. You do not see bank notes or currency reproduced. When the coin people asked permission it was very easy to get it through and the illustration of stamps is by no means in that same category. When the gentleman (Mr. Swensen) states that the bill would probably be unconstitutional, I think he is probably wrong again. A man who manufactures narcotics can buy narcotic stamps, but we could not, and I could give other illustrations where certain people are given certain privileges for certain publications. I therefore feel that the meeting should know that these two people who propose these bills have wonderful collections themselves, and if they can get through a bill such as is desired by these people they will be only too glad. The postoffice people told me when I was last in Washington that if any bill should be presented for illustrating United States stamps they would fight it tooth and nail, and with the postoffice department and the secret service strongly against it I think it would be better to get a bill giving half of what we want rather than getting nothing at all. If we ask for the whole bill at this time it is quite possible we will get nothing.

MR. KLEMANN: The crux of the situation is this: The whole thing revolves around the red tape and old fogyism of the postoffice department at this time. I don't think the time will be long delayed when we shall have the privilege of illustrating both United States and foreign stamps, for the simple reason that there has been one grand shake-up in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and I don't think it will be much longer before there will be a similar shake-up in the other two departments of the government, that is, the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice. The only people who oppose this bill are Chief Moran of the United States Treasury Department and Chief Wilkie of the Department of Justice, and they only on the ground that as long as they have been in office they have been against the idea of allowing the illustration of any kind of stamps. While we were publishers of the Philatelic Gazette we took up the matter of illustrating stamps in our publication with the Department of Justice. They advised us to go ahead and illustrate anything. They did not even limit us to illustrating United States stamps. We illustrated United States stamps without any opposition. The only requirements that they made of us were that we were to file several copies with the library of Congress, send two copies to the postoffice department and two copies to the Department of Justice whenever we published an illustration of a United States stamp. We published many illustrations and parts of illustrations of United States in our paper, followed that routine faithfully about sending copies and never had any objection of any kind whatever.

The great danger of this whole business, of course, is to start something that is not started right and carrying it through to a finish. I believe at the time I took this thing up with the Department of Justice they said that there were statutes in effect not permitting the illustration of foreign or United States stamps, but that everybody felt that that law was more or less of a dead letter. I believe that if there is a change in the personnel in the two departments I mentioned and new blood or new people with new ideas come into those departments, at that time we can get what we want.

MR. WARD: This matter has been before the postoffice department and the secret service a number of times during the last ten or fifteen years, and it is not the personnel or any one individual that is against it, but the postoffice department and the secret service has been against it from the first. I think today in the postoffice there is hardly a man in high position that held the same position ten years ago, and the opinions of administrative officers are just as strongly against it as they were ten years ago.

Now as far as the law, I don't think the law says you shall not illustrate a United States postage stamp, but you shall not illustrate a United States security. And they consider stamps in the class of securities. I think Mr. Needham will find he is wrong in so far as the issues previous to 1861 are concerned. They were securities, but at the outbreak of the Civil War, when numerous stamps were in the possession of Southern postoffices, these stamps were demonetized by act of Congress and they are no longer securities of the United States. It was no doubt under that Act of Congress demonetizing them and making them no longer securities that the Attorney General gave the opinion which has been referred to. The opinion of the postoffice was very likely given by some man who did not know that the stamps of those issues had been demonetized. In fact very few postoffice officials do realize it. You can use a 3-cent 1851 or 1861, register the letter and it will go through, simply through ignorance of the law. I feel that a committee should be appointed who will give this point of view serious consideration, because if we stand back and ask for the right to illustrate United States stamps we are absolutely are not going to get it. I don't think there is the slightest doubt of it. I don't think Senator

Frelinghuysen and Congressman Ackerman would have advanced this bill if they thought they could get the other. They have just as much at stake as any of us have. Congressman Ackerman probably has one of the finest collections in the country, and if he could add to the value of his collection by getting such a bill as we want passed he would certainly do it. He would have no reason for taking a step that would hurt us. They feel that half a loaf is better than none and in a year or two after we have illustrated the foreign stamps and they have found there is no trouble, we can bring them to our way of thinking and illustrate United States stamps.

MR. NEEDHAM: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: May I reply to Mr. Ward on his statement of the law? The statute expressly states s-t-a-m-p-s. Now that spells stamps. And it also says "at any time heretofore issued by the postoffice department of the United States." Demonetized or not, it makes no difference; the statute is there.

Now in the report of the Lookout Committee—I would like to answer an intimation made by Mr. Ward—there was no thought or suggestion that Congressman Ackerman or Senator Frelinghuysen had an ulterior motive in introducing this bill. No such idea entered the minds of any member of that committee. They were acting in perfect good faith—perhaps at the suggestion of another—but they had no motive whatever to conceal; they had nothing to gain; they did it in perfect good faith. (Applause.)

MR. SWENSEN: Mr. President, I don't want it to be understood by my previous remarks that I intended any reflection against these honorable gentlemen who represent a certain section of the country in Congress—not at all. It may be that their attitude was taken on the ground of expediency. Oftentimes when you cannot get the best thing desired you try to get the next best, and that brings about a compromise. I don't attribute to the Congressman or Senator who are philatelists any ulterior motive in this matter whatsoever. But the bill is not a bill that we want. That is the situation exactly.

Now in regard to the law, I have examined it from time to time and I am not in accord with Attorney General Daugherty that the law does not apply to stamps that have been demonetized, but I am in accord with the member of the committee, Mr. Needham here. He is correct, in my opinion, in his interpretation of the law.

MR. BATCHELDER: Mr. President, the man to whom I referred as Attorney General was the holder of the office some fifteen years ago, not the present.

MR. SWENSEN: All right. I assumed it was the present incumbent.

MR. CHARLES E. HATFIELD: Ladies and Gentlemen: I suppose I know something about this bill and I do want to say right here that Congressman Ackerman and Senator Frelinghuysen are just as much interested in getting all they can for the American Philatelic Society as we are. I started with them with the idea of trying to get in the United States stamps as well as the foreign stamps. If you gentlemen have had anything to do with Congress you will know that they are exceedingly slow and very careful. You can put in any bill you want and it finally must come down to the approval or disapproval of the department under whose jurisdiction that law is going to be carried out. That being so, I thought at first this must go to the postoffice department, but as a matter of fact the postoffice department has nothing to do with it; it is the treasury department, and the treasury department and the secret service are the men who will either put their O K on the bill or will say "We don't want it;" and can you imagine if you get a bill through the House and through the Senate and it goes up to the president and he refers it to a cabinet officer whom he has appointed and in whom he believes, and that cabinet officer says, "I don't want that"—do you think you are going to get it? I don't believe so.

The fact is, I have been up against the secret service quite a bit in this thing, and, gentlemen, my motive in this is for the good of stamp collecting, because the good of stamp collecting means a good deal to me. I have got probably a half million dollars invested in the stamp business and you don't want to suppose for a minute that I am going to cut off my nose by having some bill that won't give everything that I can get, everything that it is possible to get, and if I can't get all I want or if anybody can't get all he wants, aren't we a bit foolish to throw away half the loaf because we can't have the whole? We are right up hard against the secret service and the Department of Justice, and if you saw the troubles we had—Mr. Moran convinced Senator Frelinghuysen. He went in there just as red-headed as anybody could be and said, "I am going to have United States stamps in there and I want them." And Mr. Moran talked with him a while and convinced him that it was bad for the collector—just as bad for the collector as it was for the United States government. You would have your troubles if you are allowed to illustrate United States stamps. You would have a lot of counterfeits that you don't have now and you wouldn't know what you were buying. You just want to take that point home to yourselves. It means a lot to you. If you could see what Mr. Moran showed us in money and bills that cashiers of national banks are taking as good money—Confederate bills because it said "United States" on them—you would see his side of the case. Now that is what the secret service are up against, and, gentlemen, it is little use going to Rome and fighting with the pope. I have spent time and money down there, gentlemen, and I am just as anxious as anybody here to have United States stamps allowed if it is for the best interest of philately, because it means a good deal to me to have those, and I want you to understand that whatever has been said about the ulterior motives of anybody back of that bill, there are not any. They were for the best interests as we saw it of stamp collecting as a whole, and that is the best interest of every stamp company or any corporation or any collector, because if you don't know whether your stamps are good or not and if you can have such representations of stamps as they are making in Germany, gentlemen, you will have your troubles and plenty of them. I think it would be the height of folly for you not to take what you can get with the hopes of some time adding to it and getting more.

I am somewhat of a politician. I have been fighting some different bills in the State of Massachusetts. I don't believe in the direct primary system. We could not go in there, probably, and get the legislature to give us back the convention system, but we might go in there and get the legislature to give us back the convention system for the state offices, and don't you think we should take that rather than to throw over the whole thing, in hopes that in some time the light of day and the light of reason might strike the legislature? Take something rather than nothing. Now, I have been through that, gentlemen. I have spent money, I have spent my time and any influence I have with the various departments in Washington—and I might have some and I may not—it ill behooves a man to brag of his influence in any congress or any legislature or anywhere, because the minute he does it is gone. But I want you to know that if I did not know so many men in Congress and in the departments in Washington I would hate to go on there and try to put in a bill—or anybody else. I tell you, you can waste your time down there and you can waste a lot of it and you can sit there and cool your heels while congressmen and department heads or their clerks let you do it. Now, if you cannot get the whole thing take what you can. It is not a law, really, that is affecting the matter of illustration; it is a ruling of the department. It is a ruling of the attorney general given back in the days of Richard Olney, if I remember rightly, a ruling that that was an obligation of a government. I said to Mr. Moran, "Why, you protect foreign govern-

ments better than they protect themselves. They allow their stamps to be illustrated and sent abroad." He said, "That is a different proposition entirely. We have got certain things to do in this United States, and especially since the war, and the counterfeiting there is most astonishing." Mr. Ward, speaking of the illustration of coins and saying and very rightly—and I think I would have thought so—that the illustration of coins was not a dangerous thing; but Mr. Moran showed me that that was dangerous. He showed me two illustrations on gold leaf of coins, a 20-dollar gold piece, made in Germany, sent over here and a piece of metal put in between those and they passed for money. Now you can see the danger of the situation. And, gentlemen, you don't want to start something that is going to set them after you. Because you are in this position today, maybe—you say, "Well, they don't do anything." But they can do it any time they want to start. Even if they could not enforce it they can cause you expense and trouble and the uncertainty of doing business under a ruling of that kind is more dangerous. If a man wants to pursue you and he has got that ruling to go back on he can do it and he can cause you just as much expense, just as many sleepless nights and just as much trouble as if it was actually a law. But there is no law that says that the United States government cannot start almost anything it wants to against anybody it wants to at any time it wants to, and with all due respect to any legal gentleman here, his opinion may be perfectly good but it would be a thundering sight better if he was the Attorney General of the United States and his opinion goes until it has been proven that he is not right, and if it goes to that point you have got to pay money to stop it.

Now, aren't those the things that you have got to act on? If you are building a house and cannot get everything you want would you stop your cellar and hang the house in the middle of the air? I don't believe so. Take the foundation and let us work from that. And I will work tooth and nail just as I have on this bill and try to get it. I do want to say that without Congressman Ackerman and Senator Frelinghuysen it would have been impossible to get anything. The bill went through the Senate and was then held up because of the new bill being put in. It is all right, put your bill in there; what is going to happen? Then you will still have the threat hanging over you. Personnels may come and personnels may go in Washington, but that opinion of the former attorney general is going to hold until another ruling is made.

MR. GUSTAVE M. MOSLER: I have listened with a great deal of interest to what Mr. Hatfield has had to say. I happen to be in the banking business and I have been shown a lot of bad work in the currency line, but you always find people who need a guardian, no matter what business they are in. Even if they are bankers they will take bad stuff. Like every other line of business they will take bad stuff, even in stamps. I would like to ask Mr. Hatfield one question. First, I would like to say, I am a member of this committee and heartily in favor of the report. I would like to ask Mr. Hatfield where the difference will come in between reproducing foreign stamps and the danger of counterfeiting foreign stamps against the United States stamps. We are interested in foreign stamps as well as United States stamps.

MR. HATFIELD: May I answer that very briefly? I think the bill itself states it, that the foreign stamp must be cancelled in some manner, either by two lines across or —

MR. MOSLER: Couldn't the same apply to United States stamps?

MR. HATFIELD: Yes, except that the government wouldn't allow you to. Mr. Moseley, I want you to understand that if that bill could possibly be passed, thunderation!—I would like it, to beat the cars. It means money to me. Now the only question is whether you want to go ahead and try to put in your bill or take what

you have got. If you put in this bill the other probably will be dead, because Mr. Moran will probably say, "Well, these fellows don't know what they want; let's give them something they don't want." Mr. Moran said this to me: "Why can't the stamp collectors see that I am trying to protect them, just as we are trying to protect banks?" By jove, I care whether my bank is protected, because I own about seven-tenths of it. I don't want to lose that. And if you would see the skill of these men in cutting a bill in two, making all kinds of money (laughter)—well, it is a most interesting game. I don't know why I ever went into the stamp game. If I had gone into that game and had the same fellows running it! But the secret service are right up against the proposition of counterfeiting, which would be more dangerous to them than it is at present. You can't say that it wouldn't be more dangerous to the government to have United States stamps allowed in this country to be reproduced than it would not, because any man can go and reproduce them and say if he has got the plates for them, "I am only using them for illustration of books or illustration of catalogues." But when he comes to want a little money, what is to hinder him from going out and printing a few? Do you think they would allow you to print and illustrate five-dollar bills because you said you wanted to put them in a catalogue or a book on money? I guess not. Because when those dies are made nobody knows to what use they will be put; and doesn't it show you—some of the counterfeits you have discovered yourself and informed the government about it—just what would happen? There isn't any getting away from it. How can you expect the government to give you that power? How can you?

MR. SWENSEN: Mr. Hatfield, will you yield to a couple of questions?

MR. HATFIELD: Certainly, I will be glad to if I can answer them.

MR. SWENSEN: Is it your opinion that at the present time illustrations of demonetized stamps of the United States might be published in catalogues and publications under the ruling of the attorney general fifteen years ago? Is that your opinion?

MR. HATFIELD: My opinion would be that I wouldn't like to do it. I mean this—

MR. SWENSEN: The statement has been made by Mr. Ward that that can be done, and I understood that that did not accord —

MR. HATFIELD: I presume that would be possible, because you would have a standing in court, maybe.

MR. SWENSEN: Well, now, then, if you pass this bill that is being presented, which reads as follows: "And provided, further, that no such illustrations shall be made in colors, and that no such illustrations or plates shall be of a stamp of the United States"—now the effect would be that that would not only cover present issues but all past issues, including demonetized stamps, and if you pass this bill we would be prohibited from publishing or making illustrations of demonetized stamps, while now it is possible that you can make such plates.

MR. HATFIELD: I say it is possible you could do that and have a good standing in court on an interpretation of that law, but that would be pretty expensive.

MR. SWENSEN: This would be getting us deeper in the mire than we now are, because under the present ruling we might have a chance to illustrate demonetized stamps; but under this we have no chance whatever. It is absolutely prohibitive. It specifies "United States stamps," which includes those in the past and in the present and in the future.

MR. HATFIELD: That is the government idea, and the ruling they made on it I think they would follow out pretty quickly if there was any such thing. I am going to protect my interests in the future; all cuts of stamps that I use will have to be cancelled in some fashion, either by lines or something. Whatever you do—and I

will admit that you are the power—you are the people—I am not going to take any chances of the government of the United States keeping me awake nights. I want some kind of a definite law rather than a ruling of a department which can be interpreted as pleases the Attorney General or the Department of Justice in Washington at the time. Now isn't something that is certain and definite better than the eternal holding over you of the sword which may have the thread cut at any time and come down and take off your head? You have gotten on pretty well with the stamp game as you are, but the Department of Justice are simply waiting for the passage or non-passage of the bill before they are going to act. Now I know what I am talking about, I have been there, seen those men and talked with them, and they say, "Here, the philatelic men are good men; if they were all we had to think about, that would be one thing;" but in the hands of unscrupulous men the dies of United States stamps could be used in such a way that you would have your troubles and I know the government would.

MR. MANN: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: There has been considerable discussion as to the danger of counterfeiting with and without such a law as has been proposed. The danger would be just as great and unscrupulous people would counterfeit stamps just the same whether this bill was in force or not.

MR. HATFIELD: Of course.

MR. MANN: They govern the matter in England on a different plan. There is no illustration of any stamp permitted unless a permit is secured from the revenue department. They have to make an application to illustrate a stamp. Each die that is made is registered and they illustrate the stamps of Great Britain, even the current stamps, every day under government control. Therefore an amendment to this bill that would permit the illustrating of stamps under permit and not allowing anybody else to illustrate stamps except under such permit would be far better than placing ourselves on record through such a bill that we are not going to have any illustrations whatever of United States stamps. There is no reason why the United States government with their secret service and other safeguards which they have could not permit the illustration of stamps if it was done under a license or a permit, the same as the revenue department in Great Britain does. They use every precaution in Great Britain to safeguard the cleansing of their stamps. They use fugitive inks and they are just as careful and they have no fear of a stamp printed in black in a magazine or in a catalogue which does not even look like a counterfeit stamp and would not fool anybody. I think this bill should be withdrawn from Congress and another bill submitted that would permit responsible printers under license to reproduce United States stamps. (Applause.)

MR. BATCHELDER: I would like to say one word in answer to Mr. Swensen. I fully believe that if Mr. Hatfield should publish the Standard catalogue with illustrations of all stamps prior to 1861—United States, of course—it would be immune from successful criminal prosecution, but not one of those catalogues would ever go through the mail if the postoffice department knew it. Now in the case that I referred to we went far enough to know that we could mail those cards with those illustrations of two United States stamps in the corner. It would probably cost us $25,000 to do it, because the postoffice department would immediately jump down on us and we would have to prove that we had the right. It would probably cost Mr. Hatfield very much more than that before he got through illustrating United States stamps in his catalogue, but he would be immune from successful criminal prosecution. How many thousand dollars would that be worth?

MR. HATFIELD: Might I ask Mr. Batchelder why, when he controlled the Scott Company, he didn't do it?

MR. BATCHELDER: Mr. President, I thought that I answered that question in advance when I asked him how many thousand dollars it would cost Mr. Hatfield to do it. We were not any more interested in spending thousands of dollars to prove that we had a right that we could not exercise. Had Mr. Hatfield been here when I spoke at first he would have learned the case that I cited and which I have since asked him if he supposed that they had the files of letters back in the days when I had this correspondence. He thinks they have. If they have, he will find a letter from the Attorney General of the United States with the words as quoted, that the production of that postal card with those United States stamps on it, the 3-cent 1851, did not conflict with the law prohibiting the illustration of an obligation of the United States. Of course I am not quoting the law. You cannot reproduce an obligation of the United States in any form or manner, photograph or anything else. It cannot be done legally.

MR. HATFIELD: That was merely a letter, wasn't it?

MR. BATCHELDER: Yes.

MR. HATFIELD: It was not a ruling. There is a difference. Any public man can write you any kind of fool letter he wants to any say things that are all right when they come to you, but when you are up against the department it is another job. Just let me say this: I am not acting here in any antagonistic spirit. We have been through this. If in your wisdom you should decide to do anything, no matter how foolish it might seem to me, I will tell you I will be darned glad to give you my time and money to help out the cause. It isn't any spirit of antagonism, but I simply think I know what I am talking about, because I have been through it and up against it. I am ready to give all there is in me to your organization if you will put through anything that you feel you ought to have. (Applause.)

MR. SAWYER: Mr. President, just a moment. While I have a great deal of sympathy with a man who has half a million dollars tied up in stamps, still I don't believe in compromise. I wouldn't compromise. I don't believe in compromising any more than I do in a railroad strike. I think we ought to stand by our guns. We have a righteous bill and I want to see it put through. I am sorry I haven't got half a million dollars in stamps. If I had I would stand for the bill just the same. I don't believe in compromising; I don't believe in compromising anything.

MR. HATFIELD: I don't want to talk all the time. I don't know what percentage of legislation is compromise. If you can tell me of very much direct legislation that is not a compromise in a country as big as this, I would like to know what it is. When you get three hundred and fifty-odd minds together some fellow has got to give and some fellow has got to take. It is a good deal like married life. Sometimes you have to compromise there, only there the man compromises.

MR. SAWYER: I have been through it twice; I haven't compromised. (Great laughter and applause.)

MR. BATCHELDER: Mr. Sawyer is right. He gave in.

MR. ASHBROOK: I would like to say that this present bill is not a compromise. This Lookout Committee was appointed several years ago for the definite purpose of—what? Getting something that we have already got? No, getting something that we have not got. It was not appointed for the purpose of getting permission through Congress to illustrate foreign stamps. This committee was appointed to my understanding primarily to get the permission under certain restrictions for the illustration of United States stamps. Now this bill is not a compromise and don't be misled by any talk of that kind. This bill prohibits the illustration of United States stamps and that is all there is to it. This bill is not half a loaf. It is a quarter of a loaf, it is an eighth of a loaf, it is nothing. It is not what this Society wants, it is not what American collectors want. It may be what the Scott

Stamp and Coin Company want, but it is not what this Society wants. This Society wants the right to illustrate United States stamps in our publications. Now we are not a bunch of crooks, we are not a bunch of counterfeiters. We are not asking for anything but what an American citizen should be allowed to have. We do not have to compromise this matter. We can either have United States illustrations or we can't have them. Now if we can't have them let us drop this matter and cut it out and quit talking about getting half a loaf. If we can get the United States illustrations let us go down there; let us get a national organization composed of representatives from this Society from every State in this Union. Let us go down there to Washington and let us get a bill that we want. We have had two men go down there, they say. They say, "This is the best we can get and that is what this Society should take." Well, it is not the best that we can get and I will never be convinced of that until I know positively that there is absolutely no chance to get illustrations of United States stamps. Now if the Society is going to keep on accepting compromises and never getting to any place, we will never get any place as a society. If we had the right to illustrate United States stamps in our catalogues and if we had the right to illustrate United States stamps and publish a specialized catalogue of United States stamps, it would be a credit to this Society, it would be a credit to American philately. We could double this organization of twenty-three hundred members; we would have five thousand then. Why talk about compromise? Don't let us talk about compromising until we know that there is no possible chance to get illustrations of United States, and then when we know that let us cut it out and quit talking. (Applause.)

MR. SAWYER: There may be a change of administration in a year.

MR. WARD: Mr. Ashbrook admits himself that it is impossible to get it by our present efforts. We can very easily furnish him the names of gentlemen who will pass upon that question finally and he will find that we cannot get it—it is absolutely impossible. Now he says we are not getting half a loaf or an eighth. He is looking at it from the point of view of a man who collects United States stamps only. Today he has nothing. He has not the right to illustrate a catalogue; he has not the right to illustrate a foreign stamp. If they want to they can stop all illustration. Now why throw away what there is a possibility of getting—a bill that has two prominent members behind it and has every prospect of passing? Why throw that away? If he or anyone else thinks he could get through such a bill as he wants, let him spend a couple of days at Washington and he will see it is impossible, absolutely. We are wasting time. There is more counterfeiting and more of that sort of work and more of the type of people around to do that kind of work than ever before, and it narrows down to a question, Do you want what our representatives in Congress will put through and give us, or do we want nothing?

MR. MOSELEY: I would like to ask Mr. Ward since he makes such a positive statement, where he gets his information and who he represents in going to the authorities in Washington and getting that information?

MR. WARD: I can answer that by naming the people in the postoffice department with whom I come in contact through my work on United States issues, who have given me their positive opinion that they will fight any such proposition. I also have had straight from the secret service that they will not give it their approval and will fight it tooth and nail. It has been fought tooth and nail several times.

MR. BATCHELDER: I only want to say one word. Some day we are going to get our loaf, but we will get it a slice at a time.

MR. MANN: It is better for the Society to fight than to lie down and not get anything.

MR. LEWY: Mr. Chairman, I have listened very carefully to every remark that has been made and it seems to me that these speakers are losing sight of the very broad question we have before us. The very minute you arrive at a point where speakers disagree with one another, it is quite obvious that there is a great lack of unanimity, which means that it is to be greatly deplored, because if the American Philatelic Society representing the philatelists in the United States is to accomplish anything, it can only do it by a unanimous position which will, as one of the speakers has said, indicate that the members know what they want. Now until they know what they want any man or woman on this floor who has been in Washington will know that you have very litle opportunity to get anything and it is not what you want that you are going down to Washington to get, it is what they are going to give you.

Now I do not pretend to be able to accomplish the result that a good many of these speakers have this morning and pass an opinion on a matter that is as important and as weighty as this—one that requires the interpretation of the former United States statute, one that requires the interpretation of a proposed bill that has been passed by the Senate where some ninety-odd United States Senators have assembled and given it careful consideration, and one where the judiciary committee of the House, which is supposed to know more about the statutes of the United States than any other body, has as yet not been able to come to a conclusion. It seems to me that the Society is getting nowhere by indulging in talk which brings in personalities, because whenever you get to that point, personalities always bring about a certain amount of feeling, which in the finality absolutely can do no good of any kind. I have never spoken to either the Congressman or Senator as to what they know. I will assume, however, that they are philatelists, that they both have very wonderful collections, and I am willing for one to assume that their efforts are for the benefit of philately. I will also assume that being in Washington and being politicians, if you want to use that word, of some renown, they know just a little better than we do what the condition is down there, what we can get and what we cannot get. I have tried to decide in my own mind from listening to the various speakers whether or not we can today be stopped from illustrating foreign stamps. That is a fact, Mr. Chairman; that is not a question of interpretation. That can be decided by a committee or a person finding out from the authorities in Washington. I am almost inclined to believe that the sponsors of this bill have found this out and have concluded that you cannot illustrate stamps of foreign countries except by suffrance. If that be true, it is certainly a step forward where you go from a condition of suffrance to a condition where the law says you may do it. I have heard in the corridors here the statement, "Why take this little? We want it all; if we take this we can never get any more." To me this is a rather drastic statement. I do not know whether we can get any more or not, and if I may digress a minute I would like to touch the subject of "You never know how much you can get." I hope I do not step on anybody's toes. When I was a lad the State of Texas, where I was born and raised, started to go dry, and when I came to New York I was told "Prohibition is impossible; you can't get it." The prohibitionists were told, "What is the good of having Kansas and Texas and this State and that State go dry? You can't get it as long as the great Empire State stays wet." Well, the Empire State has been shown that it could be gotten without that. And the same way here, I think the gentlemen who feel that the United States illustrations cannot be gotten because this bill is passed are mistaken. I think that this is a beginning, if it is true that we are getting something today that we have not got now. And if that is true I can see no reason why, if it is only one step forward and we want to go a mile, we should not take that step.

One of the remarks of a previous speaker was very pregnant, because any of you that have had anything to do with the government know it. If you don't know what you want you will sometimes get what you don't want. And if this Society don't know what it wants, or even by a divided vote expresses an opinion, the authorities in Washington may well believe that we don't know what we want. Because, gentlemen, after all, a senator from one of our sovereign states and a congressman have a little more—I won't say influence, but their opinion is a little bit more respected than ours. They are known. We are a nonentity. The man sitting at a desk in Washington knows what the term "senator" means. He does not tremble with fear when it is used, but he respects it. The American Philatelic Society passes a resolution; that means nothing, but the influence the senator can bring to bear is considerable. These gentlemen in Washington have evidently worked. If you think their work is wrong, that is one thing, but you must recognize that they have done something. If you object to their plan of procedure, well, nobody is infallible; we all make mistakes. What is the difference? Let us suppose they have made a mistake; let us suppose the way the bill was introduced was wrong; let us suppose somebody was not consulted or somebody was consulted too much. That is not the question now; it is a much broader question. The question is, can you get something by this bill? Not whether you want more, not whether you want less, not whether it will bring more counterfeiting or less counterfeiting. It is just one question: Do you get something. If you do, it is worth while. And even outside of that, Mr. Chairman, this bill has created a certain amount of discussion. You have heard various men get up and say, "This opinion of the secret service, this opinion of the postoffice, this opinion and that," and so forth and so on. Well, what does that indicate? It simply indicates that there is before official Washington now a present consideration. The thing is not dormant and cannot be dormant. I simply rise to suggest that before any drastic action is taken that will alienate one branch or certain influential members of the American Philatelic Society, or that will show to official Washington that we are not as one, that the matter should be considered without a question of personality, without a question of whether the past has been right or wrong; that these speeches here on the floor—I don't mean to criticize, but after all, when you indulge in personalities in speeches on the floor of conventions, as the spectators say, it commences to get hot. Now nothing has ever been accomplished by getting hot. It is the quiet, calm deliberation when the heat is over that brings about a result. And I do hope that the members here will either by positive action or otherwise simply view this question as one in its broadest sense, that various factions may have, after all, taken different roads, but their road is in one direction; though they may not have reached their goal yet, but they are heading for the same goal. If we can get a little it is better than to present to those that have the control a broken front showing fighting and dissension in the ranks. (Applause.)

MR. SWENSEN: I don't want to violate the rules of procedure here; just a word. I don't think from the discussion that has been given on the floor that there has been any indulgence in personalities. There has been an expression of diverse opinion. Now whatever that opinion may be it has but a remote relation to the question before the house, which is this: Whether or not a committee shall be appointed by the Chair to carry on this work. Now that committee is going to have certain discretionary powers and it is going to be made up of men high in the counsels of this Society and men of judgment and men of calm, deliberate minds. The question is, are we going to follow the recommendation of the Lookout Committee and appoint a larger committee to look into this matter, the propriety of advancing the recommendations of the Lookout Committee, or not? That is the question be-

fore the house. It is true that these discussions have some relation to how this committee shall be governed, but the question before the house now is whether or not the motion shall prevail or shall not prevail, whether or not a larger committee shall be appointed to carry on the work of getting through a bill which will bring about the illustration of United States stamps. Now it is true that we may not be able today to get what we want. It is also true that we may get what we want tomorrow. There is a continual change in the personnel of the representatives in Congress. You certainly are not going to override tradition unless you make an effort to do it, and it seems to me that this committee when appointed will consider the implied recommendations made by the various committees and when they find out what they are up against they will act accordingly. I move the previous question.

MR. HATFIELD: May I ask what the question is before the house? I was not here when the motion was made.

MR. SWENSEN: To vote on this question of the appointment of a larger committee.

MR. HATFIELD: I agree with you perfectly; I think that is a mighty good thing. I was only talking on the larger question, but I think that is just what you want to do, not take a snap judgment on the thing. Appoint a committee with a man from every State. That is all right.

THE PRESIDENT: The motion before the house was made by Mr. Batchelder that the report of the Lookout Committee be accepted. This was amended by Mr. Swensen to the effect that a larger committee, a representative committee of the Society, be appointed by the incoming president to attempt in the future, but as soon as possible, by all means possible, to get the United States government to allow the illustration of United States stamps.

MR. HATFIELD: I would like to second that motion with a great deal of pleasure.

THE PRESIDENT: Are you ready for the question? ("Question!") You will vote first on the amendment. All those in favor will signify it by saying Aye—

MR. WARD: Mr. Chase, as a matter of record may I go on record that I am personally and strongly in favor of illustrating United States stamps?

Voices: "He is out of order."

THff PRESIDENT: The gentleman is out of order. All those opposed to the amendment will signify it by saying No. I think it is carried unanimously. Is that right? (A Voice: "Sure.") Now we will proceed to the original question as amended, That the report of the Lookout Committee be accepted with the amendment as made by Mr. Swensen. (Putting the question.) It is so carried, and it is carried unanimously. (Applause.)

This completes the reports, with the exception of the report of the obituary committee, which is carried over until tomorrow. We still have a large amount of business to transact and I will suggest to the members if they care to stay until some time after twelve I think we can get through with some.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is Reports of Convention Committees. The By-Laws Committee, of which your president is chairman. has certain recommendations to make to the convention for action. I will take these up one by one and ask for a vote on each one.

The chairman of the various convention committees will get the necessary material from Dr. Davis at his desk.

The first question which the By-Laws Committee considered was the question of allowing Canadian members to hold office in the Society. The By-Laws Committee report adversely on this question.

MR. STONE: I move the recommendation of the committee be approved.

The motion was seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The question has been brought before the By-Laws Committee as to the advisability of amending the by-laws so that the branch societies of cities entertaining the conventions be allowed in some way a certain amount of money to assist in their entertainment. The By-Laws Committee make the following suggestion, which of course is subject to your approval and modification: That at each convention a ticket similar to the ticket which the Springfield branch has prepared, be prepared and that a certain definite sum be stated on the ticket for each of the separate entertainments as prepared by the local committee. The By-Laws Committee feels that it has got to the point where we are asking too much of the local societies when expecting them to assume the entire burden of the expenses of entertainment. We feel that moderate charges for such entertainments as, for example, the trip to Mt. Tom might well be paid by the members who attend the convention. If some one will make a motion along this line I will be glad to entertain it and we will then have the discussion.

MR. KISSINGER: Mr. President, I move the adoption of the recommendation of the committee.

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any discussion?

MR. BATCHELDER: Can you give us the exact wording of the recommendation?

THE PRESIDENT: That the Committee on Arrangements appointed by the president before each convention shall have the power to charge such sums as they in their judgment deem best for the various entertainments provided by them at the annual convention.

MR. BATCHELDER: Mr. President, the meat of that is in the words "shall have power" and I think that is right. The next time you go to Boston the committee will not exercise that power. The committee will not exercise it in some other places. But it will permit some communities that in the past have not dared to ask for a convention to ask for a convention. It seems to me it is an excellent idea. It simply gives the committee power. They are not required to make any such charge.

MR. SEVERN: I commend the intention of the framers of the by-law, but it seems to me absolutely unnecessary to delegate the power to the convention committee of a city which we visit. I am sure it is within the power of any committee of entertainment to make nominal charges for such entertainment as may be provided. I believe in the past we have on several occasions very properly paid for our ticket to the dinner. To me it is just plainly a lowering of our dignity in incorporating in our by-laws an expression of this material kind. It is a slight matter, but by giving it prominence in our by-laws I think we are not doing anything to elevate the dignity, so to say, of the Society. I see no reason why an entertainment committee may not make such charges as it seems to it fit to make.

There being no further discussion, the question was put on the amendment to the by-laws moved by Mr. Kissinger and it was declared carried by a rising vote.

(The above amendment of the by-laws is to be inserted as section 11 of Article III.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next change in the by-laws which I desire to bring before you is this: The Committee on By-Laws recommends that the charge to foreign

members in sales books be reduced to 12½ per cent. as is now the charge for American members. We feel that the discriminatory charge of 25 per cent. against foreign members is unwise and we think we shall increase the volume of the business done by the Sales Superintendent and be fairer to the foreign members by putting them on the same basis as American members. Does some one care to make that motion?

MR. KLEIN: I make that motion.

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT: Will you give us your opinion, Mr. Guest?

MR. GUEST: At the time that increase was made it was advisable, but now I find that there are several foreign collectors who will enter a large number of United States stamps that we would like to have entered, but they just cannot do it on a 25 per cent. commission. It is at the request of two of the English collectors that I ask to have this change made. I would like to try it out and I think it will show at the end of the year that the little loss to the insurance fund will be more than offset by the increase in business, and I trust it will be passed in that way.

MR. MASON: It would seem to me only a matter of justice. If you accept a man into membership it makes no difference whether he is an American or a foreigner and therefore you should give him equal rights in this matter. The only thing that occurs to me is, I wish that some clause could be tacked on requiring him to put his figures in English, as very often the prices are not in English.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: As has been said, at the time that that by-law was passed we had good and sufficient reason for it. Most of the members did not join for the sake of membership; I think they only came in for the purpose of selling what stuff they could, and there were two or three of them who were very objectionable. Sometimes they would price their stamps in foreign money. I am very sure that Mr. Guest has now remedied that so that he can handle that and the objectionable members are no longer with us.

MR. GUEST: Mr. Chairman, if there is any way that that rule could be made to apply only if they price them by Scott's catalogue, I think that would be advisable to insert in there. I think perhaps that would overcome the main objection. These English collectors are using Scott's catalogue in listing their stamps, but most of the continental collectors do not. I think it might be well to put in "If they are listed by Scott."

THE PRESIDENT: Will you put that in your motion?

MR. GUEST: I will amend the motion to read "Shall be charged 12½ per cent. where their stamps are arranged or priced by Scott's catalogue." I have tried to take care of this by regulation but they object to my arbitrary ruling—not only foreign but also some among our own members.

MR. BATCHELDER: Mr. President —

THE PRESIDENT: The motion is not seconded. (A Voice: Second the motion.) Mr. Batchelder.

MR. BATCHELDER: The Sales Superintendent can easily take care of that himself, whoever it may be, whether our friend Guest or whoever follows him, by simply making the ruling if the people try to put in books priced in foreign moneys, all there is to do is to say, "We won't accept them." I wish there was some way to divide the sheep from the goats and have one rule for collectors and one for the dealers, because in times past, as Mr. Wolsieffer has said, certain dealers never of the highest types have used the department to sell—well, all sorts of stuff.

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know but the matter had better be left to the discretion of the Sales Superintendent rather than incorporate such a minor matter in the by-laws.

MR. GUEST: I withdraw the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT: I think, however, the officers would probably make the ruling that they have in the past.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: We are going to change from 25 per cent.?

MR. GUEST: Yes, the amendment was only as to the use of the Scott catalogue.

(The amendment moved by Mr. Klein was adopted, thereby striking out from Article VII, section 3, paragraph (k), the following sentence: "Provided, however, that in the case of foreign members, they shall pay 25 per cent. commission, and twelve and one-half per cent. of this amount shall be credited to the Insurance Fund.")

THE PRESIDENT: Another question which has come before the By-Laws Committee is this: That in accordance with the recommendation made by your president, a certain sum of money be given to the president, not as a salary for acting as president but to make it a bit easier for him, and in particular to help pay his convention expenses. The By-Laws Committee recommend that the president be allowed the sum of $100 for expenses entailed in attending the convention. I feel in making this recommendation that as the society grows from year to year the work that the president has is getting harder and harder and that this small sum will make it a bit easier for him. His duties entail a journey to attend a convention which might, for example, be the length of the country and be a considerable item of expense to a man in moderate circumstances.

MR. STONE: I move the adoption of the recommendation.

The motion was seconded.

MR. SEVERN: I cannot conceive of any objection to a by-law of this kind. I think under present conditions the proper man is penalized by virtue of holding a high office in this society. I happen to know that in many instances in recent years the president has borne from his private purse expenses that might properly have been carried to the expense of the Society. And in voting for this small amount, to my mind the only question that arises is whether the $100 is the proper figure. If the committee in its discretion has decided that it is, well and good, but I as a member of the A. P. S. feel inclined to believe that $100 is not enough. Yet naturally, in view of the fact that in a material sense I am getting the benefit of that reduced rate as a member, I will not oppose the amount, but I am sure that we will be very glad to pass overwhelmingly the suggested by-law to this effect.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Klein, can you give the convention a little better the idea of the committee in setting the figure at $100?

MR. KLEIN: For the London Exhibition?

THE PRESIDENT: No, for the expenses of the president.

MR. KLEIN: Oh, I see. Well, gentlemen, the president sometimes has quite long distances to travel when he attends a convention. We have had a convention in San Francisco. To expect a president to attend and making him dig down in his pocket to take this trip besides losing a lot of time is too much. I picked out San Francisco as an extreme case, but there are lots of other places which are far away and the committee felt that it was fair to give the president a small sum of money to help defray his expenses. We first were going to make it an indefinite sum to cover railroad expenses and Pullman, and so on, but that was not a satisfying way. A straight $100 would contribute greatly to help him attend the convention easily.

MR. SAWYER: I suggest that we might have it on a sliding scale. If the convention is held in Boston and the president is in San Francisco it would cost more than if he came from Springfield to Boston.

MR. MASON: As to the question of what amount should be allowed if it is under the sum of $100, it is the same position as what was said a while ago about

the expense of a convention—leave it to the president himself. If he finds that he does not need that much I think he will be very glad to turn it back. If he needs that much he should have it.

MR. LIVINGSTON: As the incoming president lives in Detroit why not leave it for a year and work it out in that way and see what you can do with it, and if it is necessary to add to it another year, why, then go to it.

THE PRESIDENT: You understand that this does not begin with the present president. Personally, my feeling is this: Your president has had to do a great deal of work which has taken time that I should have devoted to professional work, particularly in this past year. I have done it with a great deal of willingness and I have no desire for compensation at all. But I do feel that my successors should be put in an easier position.

MR. BATCHELDER: Mr. President, I hope the motion will prevail as made, for the reason that almost any man who has been president of the Society would prefer that there should be a fixed sum rather than that he should put in a detailed statement of what he spent. One hundred dollars is a moderate sum and even if he is going from New York to Boston or vice versa he would not have any difficulty in these days in spending the $100. If it was from Boston to San Francisco we would not have any difficulty in passing a vote to make up the deficiency. I think a definite sum is better than a statement, particularly to a modest man like the doctor or myself.

(The amendment as moved by Mr. Stone was adopted, amending Article V, section 1, by adding at the end thereof the following: "He shall be allowed the sum of one hundred dollars for expenses entailed in attending the annual convention.")

THE PRESIDENT: Only one more matter of by-laws. That is the request of Mr. Fennel, the editor of The American Philatelist, that the sum of money which it costs the Society to publish the Year Book and the Report of the Convention be put in a separate account and not charged against The American Philatelist account. These two books are really not copies of The American Philatelist. They are something else entirely. Without the cost of their publication The American Philatelist for the past year shows a surplus, which is quite remarkable. We feel in fairness to The American Philatelist these issues should not be charged to that particular fund.

MR. SEVERN: I move that Article IX, section 2 of by-laws be amended by adding at the end the following:

> "The cost of publishing the proceedings of the Annual Convention and the List of Members and Branch Societies shall be charged to the General Fund."

The motion was seconded and the proposed amendment adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: If I may do so I would like at this time to suggest, because the matter has just come up, that in my opinion a vote of thanks of the Society might well be sent to Editor Adolph D. Fennel of The American Philatelist for what he has done this past year. I know very well that he has taken a great deal of time that he could not well afford and given it very willingly to the editing of our paper. I feel that he has made a great success of it. He has taken in more than enough money from advertising to pay for the publication of the magazine and I know that you appreciate the magazine as well as I do. I feel that the thanks of the Society might well be sent to him, if some one will make a motion to this effect.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Heath, duly seconded, it was voted that the sincere thanks of the Society be expressed to Mr. Adolph D. Fennel for his work in editing The American Philatelist the past year.

THE PRESIDENT: I was wrong in saying there was only one more matter; there is at least another, a suggestion by Mr. Klein, the counterfeit detector of the Society. The by-laws at present state that the fee to be charged for the examination of stamps shall be five cents except in the case of stamps where plating is required or where he is to pass on cancellations and surcharges, in which case the charge shall be fifteen cents. The sum, of course, is merely nominal. Mr. Klein has suggested that it be changed to a straight ten-cent charge for each stamp submitted. He says it will make it very much easier for him. If the members know in advance how much it is going to cost to have a stamp examined they will make a remittance when they send the stamp. As Mr. Klein says, a member may be worth $50,000, but sometimes it is not easy to collect a bill of 76 cents from him for examining a certain number of stamps and paying the registration.

MR. MASON: I move that the recommendation be adopted and that in pursuance thereof that section 9 of Article VII be amended so that the first paragraph thereof shall read as follows:

> "Sec. 9. Counterfeit Detector.—The Counterfeit Detector shall, when called upon to do so, pronounce upon the genuineness of the specimens sent him by members, charging therefor ten cents for each specimen, no charge to be less than twenty-five cents. Postage or expense of carriage must in all cases be defrayed by owners."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Severn and carried.

THE PRESIDENT: One more quesiton. Mr. Klein, the Counterfeit Detector of the Society, thinks that the name given to this particular office is not well chosen. I would like some suggestion as to that.

MR. MASON: What is his own suggestion?

THE PRESIDENT: He has made a suggestion as to "Official Expert" of the Society. The only possible objection is that we already have an Expert Committee. If any one can suggest a better name I shall be glad to hear it.

A Member: How would "Department of Examinaiton" do?

MR. BRIGHAM: "Expert Examiner."

THE PRESIDENT: The only trouble is we have our Expert Committee already.

A Member: "Stamp Scrutineer."

MR. SWENSEN: "Stamp Expert."

MR. STONE: Mr. President, I move that the words "Stamp Expert" be substituted for "Counterfeit Detector" wherever they occur in our by-laws.

The motion was seconded.

MR. KLEIN: Before you put this motion I would like to say that the word "Stamp" is not really necessary, because we are a stamp collecting society.

MR. KISSINGER: Just the word "Expert" alone, or "Official Expert" alone would cover the thing. I move it be "Expert."

MR. STONE: I move we make it "Official Expert."

MR. KISSINGER: I will accept that.

The motion as amended was put and the amendment adopting, substituting the words "Official Expert" for "Counterfeit Detector" wherever the latter appear in the by-laws, namely, in Article VII, section 1, last line, and in section 9 as hereinbefore amended.

THE PRESIDENT: Has any member any matter of new business to bring up at this time?

MR. HEATH: If it meets the approval of the members I will bring up just one matter. The suggestion has been made that it would be a matter of great conveni-

ence if the name of every past-president should be recorded in the Year Book. I do not think a motion would be necessary for it but I wish some suggestion might be made so that such a list might be incorporated in the Year Book.

THE PRESIDENT: You can make it as a motion.

MR. HEATH: If it is agreeable I will make it as a motion, that the past-presidents be incorporated in the Year Book.

The motion was sceonded by Mr. Kissinger and carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any other new business?

MR. SEVERN: On behalf of a proxy it will be necessary for me to originate, so to say, in the Resolutions Committee, some notice of the recent Klemann-Grinnell trial and present a resolution to the effect that the A. P. S. take cognizance officially of the outcome of the trial and that it express its disapproval emphatically over the existence proved by the verdict of this trial of a nest, let me say, of counterfeiters that seemingly thus far has been immune from any proposed or threatened punishment. Now I can understand a question of that kind might entail lengthy discussion, to some extent perhaps pertinent, and I would take the responsibility upon myself of rather squelching a proposal of that kind if I once can bring it before the meeting so that it may be known by the gentleman whom I represent that I have complied with his instructions; at least I have brought the attention of the Convention to the fact that by a verdict recently rendered, it appears that the counterfeiters have been active in distributing their pernicious wares; that we do not know the extent of the conspiracy, nor do we know in case these men remain unpunished what may happen in the future in this connection. As I say, I would say nothing in a resolution to the effect of what my proxy has ordered me to do, so long as some record is made of his position. But if a few minutes could be given to a deliberation on the subject I am sure it would be very satisfactory to him and no doubt to others. And if it is the sense of the meeting that a resolution be adopted or at least proposed by the Resolutions Committee, I shall originate such a resolution.

THE PRESIDENT: Will some one make a motion to the effect that such a resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions?

MR. WOLSIEFFER: I make that motion.

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Severn has asked for some discussion on this subject.

MR. SWENSEN: Won't that come up on the resolution when presented?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I should think so.

MR. SEVERN: I should be willing if the Society would think time wasted not to present such a resolution. My idea, speaking of it in a preliminary way, is to obviate that if the Society does not think it worth while. Of course the resolution will have to be discussed if it is presented. My thought is, the time is too valuable and we ought not to take up the time of the Convention by a discussion of the merits of the resolution. The question is, Do we want a resolution of that kind for discussion?

THE PRESIDENT: That is the question before the house, exactly.

MR. MASON: The question as put and carried leaves it to the Resolutions Committee.

MR. SWENSEN: It has been stated.

MR. MASON: No, we have referred the question to the Resolutions Committee. They may not see anything to report on. We don't know. We have referred the question to the Resolutions Committee.

MR. SWENSEN: As I understand, Mr. Severn stated that he was going to recommend to the Resolutions Committee a proposed resolution to be referred back here and discussed and acted on.

MR. SEVERN: No. The Commitee on Resolutions wishes to know whether in the estimation of this meeting it is worth while or it is fitting or necessary to present a resolution for acceptance or non-acceptance, as the case may be. Of our own volition now it is doubtful whether any resolution will be presented. Do you want such a resolution presented?

MR. BATCHELDER: The Resolutions Committee will know if this motion is passed that the Convention would like to have it presented.

THE PRESIDENT: Exactly.

MR. BATCHELDER: If it is not passed they will know we do not want it.

THE PRESIDENT: Exactly. That is exactly the meaning of the question before the house. (Putting the question.) The Resolutions Committee is so ordered to act.

Any further new business? If not, we will take a recess until half-past nine tomorrow morning, at the same place.

MR. MUNROE: Mr. Chairman, may I have your attention just a moment?

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Munroe wishes to make an announcement.

MR. MUNROE: This afternoon we are invited to go to Mt. Tom. We provide transportation, special street cars at Court Square at two o'clock. Court Square is that open space on Main Street, where we had our photographs yesterday. The cars will be stationed opposite the old white church on Court Square and will leave at two o'clock. There will be no waiting. Another little matter: Please have your tickets with you and pass that word along, because the ticket entitles us to get into the reservation on Mt. Tom and it will be a little embarrassing if you do not have them.

(Adjourned at 12:06 P. M.)

THIRD SESSION—THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17.

Called to order by the President at 9:50 a. m.

THE PRESIDENT: The meeting will please come to order. The first order of business is any possible supplementary report by the Committee on Credentials—Mr. Wolsieffer.

THIRD REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

Springfield, Mass., August 17, 1922.

To the President and Members of the American Philatelic Society.

Gentlemen:

Your Committee on Credentials reports the following additional proxies received:

John A. Klemann	6
P. M. Mann	3
W. F. Slusser	2
Total	11

Respectfully submitted,

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Chairman;
C. E. SEVERN,
H. P. ATHERTON,
W. C. STONE,
H. C. LAPHAM.

The report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

The Secretary read the following telegram:

Akron, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1922.

Carroll Chase, President The American Philatelic Society,
Hotel Kimball, Springfield.

In accordance with resolution duly made and approved the members of the Rubber City Stamp Club of Akron would ask that proper means be taken during the present Convention to provide for the listing of the names of all past-presidents in the Society's Year Book.

HARRY G. REAM, Vice-President in charge.

THE PRESIDENT: This particular matter has already been attended to by motion which has been passed by this Society.

THE SECRETARY: Mr. President, referring to what we thought was a telegram yesterday from our oldest member, Mr. Alvah Davison, we find that it is a cablegram from Valparaiso, Chili, instead of Valparaiso, Indiana, as I assumed at the time. I thought I would call it to the attention of the Convention and if I remember correctly our minutes of yesterday, the Secretary was authorized to reply to it by wire. I understand that the rate is fifty cents a word. By sending what is called a deferred message it can be sent probably for twenty-five cents a word. I would like to know the wish of the Convention.

THE PRESIDENT: What is the wish of the Society? Shall we or shall we not reply to this cablegram by cable at twenty-five or fifty cents a word?

MR. SEVERN: Mr. President, I really think that in accordance with our prestige we should not try to save this twenty-five cents per word, particularly when we know that our Secretary has the faculty for rendering very concisely or in a few words our greetings.

THE PRESIDENT: Will you make that in the form of a motion, Mr. Severn, please?

MR. SEVERN: I do.

The motion was seconded and the question put.

THE PRESIDENT: It is so ordered. The Secretary will send such a cable.

(The following cable was subsequently sent to Mr. Davison:

"Convention sends greetings to oldest member.
H. A. DAVIS, Secretary American Philatelic Society.")

Telegram.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 17, 1922.

H. A. Davis, Sec'y. A. P. S. Convention,
Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Mass.:

Greetings. Cannot be with you. Greet you in Detroit, August, 1923.
CHAS. C. KELLER, No. 4824-40.

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the report of the sole standing committee which has not reported, the Obituary Committee.

REPORT OF THE OBITUARY COMMITTEE.

DR. ALGERNON S. BARNES, JR., died November 28, 1920, at Albuquerque, N. M., aged 49 years. He is spoken of by friends as a man of most attractive personality, especially interested in helping boy collectors. Shortly before his death

he had bought a number of first issue Netherlands, Norway No. 1, and early Brazil, which he was saving as an investment toward the college education of his little son. Unhappily his plans were defeated, for the boy accidentally lost the book containing the stamps.

HUGO F. W. JANOWSKI, of Milwaukee, was born in East Prussia January 5, 1854, and died in 1921. He came to the United States in 1891, making his home in Milwaukee for thirty years. He is described by one who knew him well as a man of the highest character, congenial and openhearted. He began collecting in 1896 but traded his collection a few years later for oil paintings by Robert Schade. He took up stamps again in 1910 and left a collection of sixteen thousand varieties.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY, philatleist of the United States National Museums since 1913, was born March 7, 1872, and died at Washington, D. C., July 25, 1921. He was educated at Columbia and achieved distinction as an athlete. He served in the army in the Spanish-American War. His work in arranging the government stamp collection is his lasting monument. Of it Mekeel's Weekly says: "Only those who have seen the splendid collection at Washington can appreciate the great service he has rendered philately."

HAROLD S. POWELL of Storm Lake, Iowa, was born December 21, 1891, and died August 8, 1921. His life is a notable instance of the possibilities in philately for a young man of energy and intelligence, even though living far from the stamp centers. He originated and built up a business of dealing in stamps in bulk, obtaining them by correspondence direct from many countries, often from missionaries, whence came the term employed by him in business of "Mission mixtures." He had met with great success and not only enjoyed the respect of philatelists doing business with him, but had made the stamp business appreciated in its real importance in his own community, where he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. His death followed an illness of a few hours from pneumonia. He leaves a wife and a little daughter.

JULIUS K. ADENAW of New York, a veteran collector of many years' experience, died July 18, 1921. He was the author of "The Complete Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of the United States," published in 1894, and embracing all the private and state issues, the minor varieties and the market value of every stamp.

JEAN EDELMANN, of Lucerne, Switzerland, was a prominent stamp dealer of that city.

WILLIAM F. CORNELL of Detroit died October 20, 1921, of pneumonia, aged about fifty. He was born in Kalamazoo, and had lived in Chicago before going to Detroit, where he engaged in the real estate business. "Mr. Cornell's interest in stamps," says Mekeel's Weekly, "was first demonstrated in the early '80's when the name of Will F. Cornell was to be found often in the exchange columns of the boys' papers of the day. In later years, during his residence in Chicago, he inclined toward covers with a historical suggestion. His travels in the south in search of Confederates have been heralded in the newspapers of the sections that he visited. It will never be known how much good Mr. Cornell has done for philately. He was the most aggressive advertiser of philately imaginable and his enthusiasm was irresistible."

SYLVAN F. TROUNSTINE, of Cincinnati, died October 21, 1921, aged sixty-four. He was in the insurance business.

HERBERT BOWEN, a charter member of the Detroit Philatelic Society, and a former vice-president of the A. P. S., died December 17, 1921, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in East Aurora, New York, and went to Detroit at the age of twenty-one. To quote from the tribute paid him by the Detroit Philatelic Society, "until the infirmities of age gradually forced his retirement, he occupied an increasingly honored and trusted place, not merely at the very forefront of his chosen profession of the law, but as well, in activities in many and diverse lines which make for cultured, fine-grained, helpful citizenship. * * * Collecting stamps because he loved them as such, rather than because of the mere commercial value of this, that, or the other specimen, he long ago attained a position of authority, both local and national, that was exceeded only by the personal regard in which he was everywhere held." While he was what might be termed a "universal specialist," in that the stamps of all countries had a fascination for him, which he gratified generously, it was the stamps of our own country which really occupied first place in his affections, particularly the revenue stamps, both general issues and private proprietaries, as to which he was a country-wide authority, and his collection of which ranked among the foremost in the country, until, calmly accepting his physician's warning that his days were numbered, he undertook the distribution of his philatelic treasures among his family and friends."

JOHN E. LORD, formerly of Chicago, died at Hamilton, Ohio, after an illness of several months. He was an engineer by profession, and rendered important service to the government during the war. He was widely known, both by correspondence and through personal contact with collectors whom he had met in his travels in all parts of the country. He had a remarkably complete collection of Nicaragua, on which he had specialized for many years, and he also had a remarkable knowledge of the later printings of the United States issues.

WILLIAM A. SISSON, formerly of Webster Groves, Mo., died January 6, 1922, at the age of seventy. He had lived in Chicago since July 1921, when he retired from service with R. G. Dun & Co. in their St. Louis office, where he had been for twent-one years. He had a fine stamp collection, had been president of the St. Louis Stamp Collectors Society, and had dealt in stamps extensively for several years.

J. B. FEUSTMAN, of San Francisco, died January 11, 1922. A prominent dry goods merchant, he had been a generous contributor to charitable institutions. As a collector he was chiefly interested in nineteenth century issues. "He loved stamps for themselves, having little interest in the commercial value of his treasures," writes one who knew him well.

Other deaths reported during the year are:

C. A. CARLSON, Omaha.
B. A. WEBBER, Ashton, R. I.
J. C. LYONS, Baldur, Manitoba.
FRANK D. MOFFAT, New York.
EDWIN CASWELL, SR., Portland, Ore.
FRANK E. STACKPOLE, Portland, Me.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK H. BURT, Chairman.

The report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair regrets to state that he has had some difficulty with some of the Convention committees, in that certain members have been called from the Convention, and in particular he is in trouble regarding the Library Committee. This Committee has had some decidedly important communications referred to it, but Mr. Look is obliged to leave town and Mr. Atherton has asked that he be excused from serving on the committee, and the Chair feels under the necessity of appointing a new Library Committee which will, if possible, report back to this Convention before the end of the morning session, because it is the wish of the Chair and the hope of the Chair that we can finish such business as remains before possibly half-past twelve. I am going to ask Mr. Stone, Mr. Wolsieffer and Dr. Chittenden if they will act as this committee, with Dr. Chittenden as chairman. The Secretary will give them the reports turned in by the permanent committee on philatelic index and the permanent committee on philatelic literature and ask that their resolutions be acted upon by this committee and referred back to the Convention for action. If these three gentlemen will be good enough to hold an impromptu meeting, either in a corner of this room or in another room, the Chair will appreciate it very much.

The next is unfinished business. So far as the Chair knows there is no unfinished business before the house. After this comes new business. Is there any new business which anyone wishes to bring before the Society? Of course this does not refer to reports of convention committees. (No response.)

REPORTS OF CONVENTION COMMITTEES.

THE PRESIDENT: We will next take up the reports of convention committees. The first of these committees is the Committee on Finance. Mr. Scott, the treasurer, is on this committee and I believe is chairman of it, and I will ask if the Finance Committee has any report to make. It consists of Mr. Scott, Mr. Emerson and Mr. Stone.

MR. SCOTT: I did not understand that I was a member of the Finance Committee. It is the Appropriations Committee of which the treasurer is chairman by virtue of his office.

THE PRESIDENT: I beg pardon, I am wrong. The Appropriations Committee, of which Mr. Scott is chairman.

MR. SCOTT: There has been nothing referred to the Appropriations Committee, Mr. President, and so far, no resolutions that I can find requiring or asking for appropriation have been presented to this convention.

THE PRESIDENT: I think no such motion has been made. The Committee on Branch Societies, of which Mr. Mann is chairman and of which Messrs. Perry and Neefus are the other members; have they any recommendations to make? Mr. Mann?

Mr. Mann read the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BRANCH SOCIETIES.

Your Committee on Branch Societies begs to report:

The reports of only nine (9) Branch Societies were rendered. These reports show considerable activity as to meetings, exhibits and propaganda, and these Branches should be congratulated for their noble work. The Detroit Philatelic Society mentions the possibility of entertaining us in Convention 1923, and it is presumed its invitation will be presented.

We wish to call the attention of the Branches to the offer of the St. Louis Branch, which we will read:

> "We held a stamp exhibition and lecture in March, 1922. About six hundred pepole attended the one-day exhibition and three hundred were present at the night lecture. This was an illustrated lecture with a few new slides in addition to our old supply. The lecture was greatly appreciated and received quite a bit of publicity from the daily press.
>
> "We shall be pleased to lend these slides and lecture to any branch desiring to use same."

The offer of philatelic lantern slides by St. Louis Branch #4, if accepted by the other Branches, will greatly assist in propaganda work. This offer is commended.

As the reports will be printed in the Convention proceedings and as there are no recommendations of subjects to be brought before the Convention, your Committee submits this brief report for your acceptance.

PERCY McG. MANN, Chairman;
WENDOVER NEEFUS.

The report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

THE PRESIDENT: The next committee is that on Sales Department, of which Mr. Heyerman is chairman and Messrs. Swensen and Klemann the other members. Have you any report, Mr. Heyerman?

Mr. Heyerman read the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SALES DEPARTMENT.

To the Officers and Members of the American Philatelic Society in Convention Assembled, 1922:

Your Committee on the Sales Superintendent's Department respectfully reports as follows.

FIRST: That during the past fiscal year the department of sales has been conducted by its Superintendent, Mr. J. E. Guest, with diligence and ability, and that the department has grown and prospered under his direction.

SECOND: That the committee appointed to audit the department have reported that the accounts thereof balance and are correct.

THIRD: That the present bond of the Sales Superintendent is written in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000.), and that the premium thereon amounting to $37.50 has been duly paid by the Superintendent, as required by the by-laws of the Society.

That on July 15, 1922, there was on hand in the department stamps of the net value of $82,892.31, and that the sales during the year amounted to $29,050.15.

That the financial responsibility of the Sales Superintendent has exceeded and will exceed without doubt the amount of the present bond of the Superintendent.

In view of this situation and with no reflection against anyone, your committee respectfully recommends that the Sales Superintendent be required to furnish a bond in the sum of at least $25,000.00, provided that the premium thereon in excess of $10,000.00 shall be paid by the Society; that appropriate legislation be enacted by the Society in order that the recommendation be carried into effect.

Respectfully submitted,

C. FREDERIC HEYERMAN, Chairman;
HARRY S. SWENSEN,
J. J. KLEMANN, JR.

Springfield, Mass., August 16, 1922.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard this very concise report, gentlemen. What is your pleasure?

MR. MASON: I move it be received and the recommendations adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: It is moved that the report be received and the recommendations adopted. This will necessitate changing the by-laws and I would suggest separate action on the part of the resolution which will require this change in the by-laws. We will act first upon the motion, as made and seconded, that the report be accepted and the recommendation carried out. (Putting the question.) It is so ordered. Now if some one will make a motion to the effect that the by-laws be changed. Perhaps Mr. Heyerman will do that. He has the exact wording there and we will straighten this out all at once.

MR. HEYERMAN: Amend Article VII, section 4, paragraph (b), by striking out in the sceond line of said paragraph "$10,000," and inserting in place thereof "at least $25,000", and by adding at the end of the paragraph the following: "The premium on said bond for any sum in excess of $10,000 shall be paid by the Society."

The motion of Mr. Heyerman was seconded and unanimously adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: Committee on next Convention. Mr. Ritchie was chairman of this committee but has telephoned that he is unable to reach the Convention hall. Mr. Good, will you make this report?

MR. GOOD: The other member of the committee is Mr. Kennett. I have not succeeded in finding him this morning.

THE PRESIDENT: Under the circumstances, if Mr. Good will make the report it will be acceptable to us.

MR. GOOD: Beg pardon?

THE PRESIDENT: Are you prepared to make a report on your own responsibility?

MR. GOOD: I will make an individual report if that will be satisfactory?

THE PRESIDENT: It may be wise to leave this until a little later, in hopes that Mr. Kennett will come in and he and Mr. Good will be able to get together. The Committee on Resolutions, of which Mr. Severn is chairman. I believe they have several recommendations.

MR. SEVERN: Mr. President, we have a sheaf of resolutions here. They are presented in rather fragmentary form and it is rather hard to formulate them properly.

THE PRESIDENT: May I suggest that they be taken up one at a time and be acted upon as read?

MR. SEVERN: A resolution originating with the president, through his annual address:

> RESOLVED, That the American Philatelic Society recognize the forthcoming International Philatelic Exhibition, London, May, 1923, under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society by presenting a special medal that may be called the John Walter Scott medal, under such stipulations as the directors or other authorized body may name.

THE PRESIDENT: What is your pleasure regarding this recommendation of the Resolutions Committee?

MR. MASON: I move it be accepted and the recommendation adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: The resolution is possibly a bit vague as to the body supposed to carry out this recommendation.

MR. SEVERN: Purposely so.

THE PRESIDENT: Was it to be the board of directors or a special committee?

MR. SEVERN: The committee thought that under the circumstances the matter could properly be left open.

THE PRESIDENT: Will the maker of the motion include in that the body to which he wishes the decision to be left?

MR. SEVERN: "As the directors may name"?

THE PRESIDENT: I beg pardon?

MR. SEVERN: "As the directors may name"?

THE PRESIDENT: I understood you to say, As the directors or a special committee may name.

MR. SEVERN: No, "As the directors or other authorized body may name." (Reading the resolution again.)

MR. MASON: I think that that motion as I made it will cover that all right.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I think so. Is there any discussion?

MR. WOLSIEFFER: Why is it necessary to give any name to the medal other than the name of The American Philatelic Society?

MR. SEVERN: We purposely make it "that MAY be called the John Walter Scott medal." It is understood, Mr. President that all leeway is given under a resolution of this kind.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: Like John Doe?

MR. SEVERN: Yes.

The resolution was adopted.

MR. SEVERN: The next resolution is presented by William C. Stone of Springfield, Mass.

> RESOLVED, That the American Philatelic Society commend the enterprise of the Government in establishing the Philatelic Agency at Washington for the purpose of catering to the wants of collectors.

On motion of Mr. Batchelder the resolution was adopted.

MR. SEVERN: (Reading)

> RESOLVED, That the American Philatelic Society appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to refute erroneous information on philatelic subjects that may appear in the press in particular.

Mr. Burt moved that the resolution be adopted.

MR. BATCHELDER: Mr. President, have we now a Publicity Committee, as formerly?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, sir.

MR. BATCHELDER: Doesn't that come under the duties of that committee? What is the Publicity Committee for if it is not to attend to matters of that kind?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think that is specifically covered under the duties of this committee.

MR. BATCHELDER: Better have it, then, as one of the duties—wherever they see incorrect stuff, have it corrected.

THE PRESIDENT: (To Mr. Severn) Will you add that to the motion, that the Publicity Committee be instructed to do as much as they can toward combating erroneous statements in the press?

MR. SEVERN: Yes, or else refer this motion to them.

THE PRESIDENT: Unfortunately, none of the members of this committee are present at the Convention.

MR. BATCHELDER: Well, it could be sent to them by the Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, that is true.

MR. BATCHELDER: It seems to me that is their duty, or should be.

THE PRESIDENT: You make in effect an amendment to the motion, that the matter be referred to the Publicity Committee.

MR. BURT: I will accept the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT: The amendment is accepted and we will vote upon the whole question.

The motion prevailed and the resolution was referred accordingly to the Publicity Committee.

Mr. Severn read the following resolution:

> RESOLVED, That the Philatelic Literature Report be published as Handbook No. 4, as proposed by the Philatelic Literature Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: What is your wish regarding this resolution? This also, I think, comes under the jurisdiction of the Library Committee.

MR. ————: Isn't it the Handbook Committee, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: And also under the jurisdiction of the Handbook Committee. The Society in Convention certainly has power to advise the permanent committees as well as convention committees.

MR. MASON: I move its adoption and reference to the Library Committee to carry out the purpose.

THE PRESIDENT: Its adoption has been moved and further that it be referred to the Library Committee. I feel that that motion is a bit ambiguous. It might better be referred without being adopted.

MR. MASON: My motion was "to carry out the purpose." That would adopt it and refer it to the Library Committee to carry out the resolution. We adopt it and ask the Library Committee to carry it out.

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think your motion is exactly in order. I don't think the Library Committee has power to do more than refer the matter back to the Convention, suggesting action. I don't think they have any power to compel action.

MR. MASON: Then I move simply its adoption.

THE PRESIDENT: And reference to the Library Committee?

MR. MASON: You just told me we could not refer it to the Library Committee. That is what I said in the first place.

THE PRESIDENT: Is the motion seconded?

MISS KLEIN: I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: It is moved that the resolution be adopted.

The motion was carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Just one moment. Under the circumstances the Chair feels that he has the right now to refer the matter to the Library Committee and he will so do.

Mr. Severn read the following resolution:

> RESOLVED, That the American Philatelic Society in convention assembled, record its appreciation of the action of those interested in philately in Springfield in providing the first philatelic postmark used in the United States.

The resolution was adopted.

MR. SEVERN: We have a resolution that the Committee of course submits without comment:

RESOLVED, That at future conventions members of the American Philatelic Society must show their card before being registered and given badges, and that guests be registered as such by the members vouching for them and that distinctive badges be provided.

A footnote reads, for the information of members:

"This is suggested to keep out certain impostors we have had this year."

MR. OHLMAN: Mr. President, I move its adoption. It is possible that we may lose the cards in the meantime, but the Year Book should be here so that it can be checked up and a duplicate card issued in that case so that the real member will be sure to be registered.

MR. BATCHELDER: I would suggest an amendment to that, so that the stigma may not be wholly on Springfield: "as we have had this year and other years."

MR. SEVERN: This footnote is merely information; it is not a part of the resolution.

MR. BATCHELDER: I realize that.

THE PRESIDENT: Any further discussion? This is a most excellent idea. (Putting the question.) It is so ordered.

MR. BATCHELDER: Mr. President, if I may digress a moment —

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Batchelder.

MR. BATCHELDER: And it is entirely a digression. The gentleman who is pointed out—I emphasize the word "gentleman"—the gentleman who is pointed out in that resolution sent some twenty-five years ago a five-dollar State Department heavily cancelled to a prominent physician in Massachusetts. The physician immediately wrote to the man denouncing him in unmeasured terms, the stamp being a German counterfeit surcharged "Falsch," to which the gentleman who is referred to in this footnote replied: "I said in my letter that this was a BAD cancelled five-dollar stamp." (Laughter.)

Mr. Severn read the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the Society express its gratification at the verdict rendered by Federal Judge Wood in the recent Klemann-Grinnell case tried at Los Angeles, involving the counterfeit Hawaiian "Missionaries."

And, further, that it recommends that aggressive measures be taken through the proper legal channels to apprehend those guilty of the attempted fraud.

THE PRESIDENT: What is your pleasure?

The adoption of the resolution was moved and seconded.

MR. MASON: Does that open an avenue for considerable expense? If the Society takes upon itself to prosecute through proper legal channels we will have to employ considerable legal talent. What are we drifting into in this resolution?

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Severn, will you re-read the resolution?

MR. SEVERN: Mr. President, it shows how necessary it is to be precise and I believe some change is necessary—although on second thought it may not be:

And, further, that it recommends that aggressive measures be taken through the proper legal channels to apprehend those guilty of the attempted fraud.

Of course the meaning in the mind of the committee was that measures would be taken by the proper United States authorities, and not for one moment through our organization.

THE PRESIDENT: I think that is quite understood; it is merely a recommendation. Any further discussion?

MR. REIDERER: A simple addition would be "assist the proper legal authorities in the prosecution." Of course that is naturally understood and would be implied if necessary.

MR. SEVERN: Of course our idea in presenting these resolutions was not to be too explicit. We would leave out things so as not to involve the context. What I mean is, we did not try to cover all points for fear of not covering some and it being thought by inference that we did not care to cover them. These resolutions are very broad, each and every one.

THE PRESIDENT: The feeling of the committee is that the support we offer is moral and not financial.

MR. SEVERN: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Any further discussion?

MR. MANN: I move its adoption.

The motion was seconded and carried.

MR. SEVERN: Mr. Ricketts knows nothing of the following resolution, for reasons that will be apparent when I read it. Mr. Corcoran and myself alone are responsible for it.

> RESOLVED, That the Society express its approval of the manner in which Wm. R. Ricketts is accomplishing his great work of indexing our literature; and we bespeak for him the fullest consideration of our members in his task of collecting the data and for Clifton A. Howes for his assistance in arranging the notes.

I believe that a resolution of this kind would strengthen the gentlemen who are doing this most momentous work, and I know it would have good effect in foreign countries, particularly Great Britain, where the subject of indexing is considered of paramount importance.

THE PRESIDENT: What is your pleasure?

MR. DAVIS: I move its adoption.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Klein and adopted unanimously.

MR. SEVERN: There were several letters read here in the form of communications embodying what were considered resolutions, evidently, because they were referred to our committee, and we of course gave all courtesy to these suggestions of Messrs. Applegate and Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman proposed that we recognize a forthcoming Boy Scout festival, I believe, of some kind. At least the resolution is as follows:

The Committee on Resolutions favorably consider the suggestion of Mr. Wm. Hoffman of Springfield, Missouri,

> That this Society recommend to the Committee on Badges, Awards and Scout Requirements that a special merit badge be issued for Philately by the Boy Scouts of America, and that the officers of this Society aid in preparing the requirements and a pamphlet on this badge.

The suggested badge of the American Philatelic Society seems to us unnecessary at this time, as there has just appeared such an emblem to be had for the sum of fifty cents.

Of course we do not know that there is a badge that has been adopted officially by the A. P. S., and I believe some of the older members have such a badge and subsequently there have been one or more badges that it was proposed that we adopt as a unit, but for reasons that we probably all understand it is hard to get a oneness of opinion on wearing the badges, even though adopted.

MR. BATCHELDER: I move the adoption of this resolution, but would suggest that the man who wrote it first revise it.

THE PRESIDENT: Just a moment, Mr. Batchelder, if you please. I don't think Mr. Severn is quite through with this particular resolution. Are you, Mr. Severn?

MR. BATCHELDER: Oh, I beg pardon; I thought he was.

MR. SEVERN: No. (Reading) "RESOLVED, That the Society offer an annual medal"—No, that concludes the Boy Scout proposition.

THE PRESIDENT: This particular resolution embodies two subjects, really; first, that the Boy Scout movement be recognized and that the Boy Scout officers be aided by the officers of this Society; and the second part of the resolution has to do with the membership badge. Will you act upon the two separately?

MR. BATCHELDER: I was simply referring to the fact that Mr. Severn could not accurately read what was written, that is all. It was a little joke. But it seems to me well to separate these two and I will ask that the two be separated.

MR. STONE: I move the adoption of the first.

The motion was seconded.

MR. RICKETTS: This resolution is in line with the original recommendation. It refers to the insignia on the sleeve. That is what they want, I understand.

MR. MASON: I don't want to take up very much time of the Convention, but I want to tell you something that occurred within two months. I was at quite a large gathering in Southern Virginia—it was a Masonic gathering, by the way—and I met a man of some sixty-five or seventy years of age, who told me that for the last year or so he has been taking active part in meetings of the Boy Scouts, in organizing them and assisting them, and that one of the things that he was doing was recommending that they take up stamp collecting, and for the very benefit that we have always said that stamp collecting affords to young people, teaching them history, geography, etc. Now this man was not a collector himself, but he recommends it on account of that value and is pushing it. The Boy Scouts are a splendid field for collectors.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Severn, there is some confusion regarding the meaning of the second part of this motion. Mr. Ricketts thinks that the badge has to do with the insignia worn by the Boy Scout. Does the resolution make that clear?

MR. SEVERN: "RESOLVED, That the Society offer a medal annually"—I am mixed up here. There are so many medals to be offered that one or two make no difference in our young life. "The Committee on Resolutions favorably consider the suggestion of Mr. Wm. Hoffman of Springfield, Missouri"—now this is quoted from Mr. Hoffman's letter:

> "That this Society recommend to the Committee on Badges, Awards and Scout Requirements that a special merit badge be issued for Philately by the Boy Scouts of America, and that the officers of this Society aid in preparing the requirements and a pamphlet on this badge."

THE PRESIDENT: I think that is clear, Mr. Severn. I think the Chair was wrong in considering that there are two parts to the resolution; I think it was all one. Will you withdraw your resolution, Mr. Batchelder?

MR. BATCHELDER: Certainly.

THE PRESIDENT: Pardon me, Mr. Severn; was I right?

MR. SEVERN: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, will some one make a motion that the recommendation be adopted as a whole?

MR. KISSINGER: Mr. President, I move that the recommendation of the Committee be adopted as a whole.

The motion was seconded.

MR. DEATS: My understanding is that the headquarters of the Boy Scouts are in New York City. I don't quite understand why this request comes to us from Missouri. Is it local?

THE PRESIDENT: Can you tell us the official status of the man that made the request, Mr. Severn?

MR. DEATS: If this is from the head of the department of Missouri it presumably refers to a local matter. But it seems to me that if we are to back the Boy Scouts at all we ought to back them as a general organization whose headquarters are in New York.

MR. GUEST: Mr. Chairman —

THE PRESIDENT: Just one moment, Mr. Guest.

MR. SEVERN: There is no indication of the standing of the gentleman who writes in a rather youthful hand and signs himself "Philatelically, William Hoffman, A. P. S. 5630." He writes:

> "On account of the growth of stamp collecting among the younger generation, I am requesting that you present the following resolution before the Convention of the American Philatelic Society,"—

then the resolution follows that we quoted verbatim in our report.

MR. DEATS: Mr. President, I am heartily in favor of this matter, but I think it strange that the matter has not come from the National Headquarters, and that my friend Franklin Matthews, who is Chief Scout Librarian and has known me as a stamp collector for thirty-five years, did not say something to me about it. I therefore think this is a matter brought up locally by some of the mmebers in the State of Missouri, and that before undertaking anything of this sort we ought to be assured that the National Association wants it and would be glad of our co-operation.

MR. GUEST: Mr. President, I have known Mr. Hoffman, corresponded with him for a number of years. He merely has the idea in mind that if we only try locally to get the local branches of the Boy Scouts interested in stamps, it wlil work badly. I don't believe you can do anything through the New York headquarters, but I know when I was in Minneapolis it was done through the local branches of the Boy Scouts, and it kept on growing. In Dallas they are doing it, but it is done through voluntary efforts. They are always glad to have some one come and show the boys something that will interest them. Mr. Hoffman is not officially connected with the Boy Scouts.

MR. BATCHELDER: I move that this matter be referred to the incoming president.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you make that as an amendment to the motion before the house?

MR. BATCHELDER: Is there a motion? I thought that was withdrawn.

THE PRESIDENT: No, the motion was made after your motion was withdrawn that the report be adopted.

MR. BATCHELDER: I will move as a substitute motion, then, that the matter be referred to the incoming president. It seems to me it would be well for us to take up the matter with headquarters. The Boy Scouts are continually adding little things—or big things, as it might be—to their program of the things which are required, and that would be another, and that would be another, and I believe that we might through the assistance of Mr. Deats be able to really do something on that line. It certainly should be done with the head and not with some lay member.

THE PRESIDENT: Is the amendment seconded?

MR. KLEIN: I second it.

THE PRESIDENT: It is moved that the matter be referred to the incoming president for action this coming year. Those in favor of this amendment will say Aye—

MR. SWENSEN: It is in the nature of a substitute motion, Mr. President. It could not be an amendment. It is absolutely inconsistent with the original motion.

MR. BATCHELDER: A substitute motion simply takes the place of the other if adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: We will act upon the suggestion of Mr. Swensen.

The question was put on the substitute motion that the matter be referred to the incoming president for action, and the Chair declared it carried.

APPOINTMENT OF RESIDENT AGENT IN MINNESOTA.

MR. SWENSEN: Will the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee yield to me a moment?

MR. SEVERN: With pleasure, Mr. Swensen.

MR. SWENSEN: I expect to go away shortly and I want to present a matter to the Convention which is of considerable importance. It is claimed by Gordon Ireland in his article on the history of this Society and its legal status (American Philatelist, July, 1922) that we have not complied with the laws of the State of Minnesota, where we are incorporated, in this particular, that we have failed to appoint a resident agent in that state. Mr. Ireland wrote me in regard to the matter and asked me what my opinion was, and I told him there was a law on the statute books of the State of Minnesota which provided that in case a resident agent had not been appointed, then in such a condition of affairs the service of legal papers could be had on the Insurance Commissioner or Secretary of State, or at least some state officer. But Mr. Ireland wrote the attorney general and his opinion was that we ought to select a resident agent upon whom service may be made. I am not in a controversy with the attorney general on that matter and undoubtedly it would be better for the Society to comply with the law strictly and see that some member of the Society is appointed as an agent upon whom service may be made of legal papers, as required by the law under which the Society is incorporated. Now I believe the officers have this power and this body also has the power to make the appointment. I merely submit this matter to you as a suggestion.

THE PRESIDENT: Will you make a motion, Mr. Swensen?

MR. SWENSEN: I move that the directors of the Society be empowered, authorized and directed to appoint a resident agent of the Society in the State of Minnesota, as required by the incorporation laws of that state, said appointee to be a member of the American Philatelic Society.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Klein and was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS (Continued).

Mr. Severn read the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the Society offer an annual medal for a paper, not to exceed three thousand words in length, written upon a philatelic subject vital to this organization.

That a committee of three be appointed who will purchase a suitable medal at a cost not to exceed $25.00 per annum, same to be hereby authorized by the Society who will select five subjects from which the contestants shall choose one upon which to write; that such topics shall be announced in the Society's Journal at least six months prior to the convention at which the paper shall be read; that this committee shall act as judges in selecting the best paper and that the award be announced during the convention session, provided however, that three or more papers are substituted"—

A Voice: Submitted.
MR. SEVERN: What did I say?
MR. STONE: You said "substituted."
MR. BATCHELDER: That is one of the things we object to—substitution.
MR. SEVERN: (Reading)

"provided however, that three or more papers are submitted;

That all manuscripts submitted in competition become the property of the Society, the medalist paper to be printed in the record of the convention proceedings and the remainder in the American Philatelist, at the discretion of the editor.

MR. BATCHELDER: Mr. President, I would suggest first that Mr. Severn give us a detailed account of where he spent his time from ten o'clock last night until the time he came into this Convention.

MR. SEVERN: Mr. President, I should be very glad to do so if Mr. Batchelder would do the same. (Laughter.)

MR. SWENSEN: I can prove an alibi for him for part of the time. He was down here at a birthday party part of the time.

MR. BATCHELDER: The pleasure would be all mine. Now, Mr. President, I like that idea, but I don't like the whole of that resolution. In the first place, it doesn't seem to me that if we are to give a medal for a philatelic paper there should be any curtailing at all of the limit to which they should go. The committee are going to decide which is the best paper for philatelic purposes and limit it to five subjects, which I think would be a mistake. The ideas of one hundred people are better than those of five, and some man might hit on a subject which was an entirely new method of treatment of a thing which everybody would appreciate as being the real thing, and I don't think there should be any limit. I don't see any reason for it. I should think "a medal for the best essay on a philatelic subject" would be the better way to leave it.

MR. HEYERMAN: The committee had an idea when they undertook to put a limit on the length of the paper, that the convention probably would not care to listen to a long paper. At first they discussed having five-minute papers, as adopted in the London Society. They don't allow any man to speak over five minutes. They have been doing that now for five years and they have found that they get

more from their articles in five minutes than they used to get in a long, long time. And of course that was the only reason we curtailed these papers.

MR. BATCHELDER: I do not think it is necessary that the papers should be read anywhere except by the committee. The idea is to stimulate writings on philatelic subjects and the medal is to be offered for the best. Why stipulate that it must be read in the convention or anywhere else except by the committee? The committee then would decide and publish the successful article.

MR. HEYERMAN: Possibly I can answer that because I heard the matter discussed before it was given to the committee. It was to add a little more interest to the convention and the only thing that I regret is that they require three papers to be entered for competition in order to have the medal awarded. I should think if only one paper were entered but voted by the convention as of sufficient merit, the medal should be awarded just the same.

MR. BURT: There are so many details to this matter that I do not believe we can handle them. I move that it be referred to the board of directors with power.

The motion was seconded.

MR. HEYERMAN: Will you repeat the motion, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Burt moved that the entire matter be referred to the board of directors with discretionary power. That is seconded.

The motion was carried.

THE PRESIDENT: It is so ordered. Mr. Good, Mr. Kennett is in the room. Will you and he get together as the committee? Mr. Severn.

MR. SEVERN: The members no doubt recollect having heard the suggestions in the way of resolutions presented by Mr. Applegate. Now there are five resolutions that he submits and each one of them seems to conflict in some sense with that accredited manner of legal stamp procedure and the committee saw fit to present no one of these resolutions for action. In other words, it is scarcely within our province, perhaps, to resolve that the stamp agency service at Washington should be enlarged to include revenue stamps. If you care to hear the various provisions of Mr. Applegate's letter, and then act on each of his proposals, I will read them. If you wish to conserve time, I will not.

THE PRESIDENT: I think inasmuch as the letter has already been read, that may be dispensed with. The committee recommend in effect that these recommendations be laid on the table. Is that right, Mr. Severn?

MR. SEVERN: Yes, tabled.

THE PRESIDENT: Is that seconded?

The motion to lay on the table the recommendations of Mr. Applegate was seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT: A resolution submitted by Mr. Smith: That the secretary of this society be instructed when he sends the ballots for election of officers to mail with each ballot a brief biography of each candidate for elective office.

MR. BATCHELDER: Written by himself.

THE PRESIDENT: (Reading) "This biography should contain the principal points in a man's life, his present and past occupation."

MR. BATCHELDER: Police record, and so forth.

THE PRESIDENT: "Political preference, what he has done and is doing for philately, a brief 'Who's Who.'" It is needless to say, gentlemen, that practically all organizations of large membership publish before an election of officers in the organization a work of this kind, informing the members, and preferably with pictures, of the accomplishments of those who are running for office, and I think it is a very good idea. In fact it will be necessary, in time at least, to have information of this kind distributed among the members, so that they may vote intelligently at

the annual election. It is merely a progressive step and one in line with those that have been taken recently by organizations of all kinds.

MR. BATCHELDER: Mr. President, I wish to give notice at this time if this motion is carried I shall be a candidate next year. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: What is your wish regarding this resolution.

MR. SCOTT: Might it not be just as well and save a lot of work for one man and possibly others, if this biography be prepared and printed in the American Philatelist rather than to be sent with the ballots?

MR. WOLSIEFFER: I move this be laid on the table.

The motion was seconded and was carried by a rising vote.

MR. SEVERN: Mr. C. F. Richards of New York, whose membership is No. 18, submits a number of resolutions through Mr. Wolsieffer. He is opposed to using the stock fund for any purpose other than investment.

He is opposed to any measure tending to create classes in our Society.

He is opposed to any action looking to the passing of a law allowing illustrations of only parts of United States stamps.

The Committee on Resolutions felt that it was not necessary for us to take notice of any of these by resolution, but we take this means to bring them to the attention of the convention.

THE PRESIDENT: That requires no further action. Does that finish the resolutions, Mr. Severn?

MR. SEVERN: For the moment, yes.

PLACE OF NEXT CONVENTION.

THE PRESIDENT: Will the committee on next convention, of which Mr. Good is acting chairman, make their report at this time?

MR. GOOD: Your committee has had submitted to them a number of invitations from cities like Columbus, Ohio, San Francisco, New York, Chicago, which came from various merchants' associations, convention committees, etc., and have had three formal invitations, one from St. Paul, one from Detroit and one from Washington, D. C. The one from St. Paul reads as follows:

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 12, 1922.

President American Philatelic Society,
Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Mass.:

The St. Paul Association of Commerce and the St. Paul A. P. S. members invite the A. P. S. to hold the next Convention in St. Paul, Minn. Climate ideal in August. Center of the United States and good stamp city. Come to St. Paul, the convention city, for the biggest convention in A. P. S. history. Address Wm. Mannheimer for particulars. No signature.

The invitation from Detroit is as follows:

Detroit, Mich., June 29, 1922.

To the Delegates of the American Philatelic Society in Convention Assembled at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Gentlemen:

The Detroit Philatelic Society and the Michigan Stamp Club wish to extend an invitation to the American Philatelic Society to hold their 1923 convention in Detroit.

Detroit is now the fourth city in United States in both population nad manufacturing importance. It has many beauty spots, places of amusement and excellent hotel accommodations.

Detroit has one hundred American Philatelic Society members who wish to assure you a hearty welcome.

DETROIT PHILATELIC SOCIETY,
Fred R. Schmalzriedt, President;
A. C. Hutchinson, Secretary.

MICHIGAN STAMP CLUB,
H. Preston Hoskins, President;
H. J. Kaufman, Secretary.

The Washington invitation reads as follows:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, 1922.

American Philatelic Society,
Springfield, Mass.

Greeting:

The Washington Philatelic Society at its last meeting passed a unanimous vote to invite the American Philatelic Society to hold its 1923 convention in Washington, D. C.

Accordingly, our Treasurer, Mr. Harry B. Mason, has been designated to personally extend the invitation and to express the hope that it may be your unanimous vote to be with us in 1923.

We trust that this may receive your favorable consideration, and that we will have the pleasure to assist in your entertainment in Washington, D. C., in 1923.

Sincerely and fraternally,

ALBERT E. GORHAM, Secretary.

The Committee is inclined to recommend Washington, D. C. The Convention has been held in Detroit two or three times, I think, and never at Washington. Washington, as we all know, is a very interesting city and we are inclined to favor that.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the report of the Committee; what is your pleasure?

MR. WARD: I move the report be accepted.

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT: I think a more definite motion is necessary, if you please.

DR. CHITTENDEN: I move that the next convention be held in Washington, D. C. They offer so much that I think we can guarantee a successful and the most delightful convention we have ever held. Probably very few have seen the remarkable collection that Mr. Leavy has gotten together there in the library.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Ward, will you accept that motion as a substitute?

MR. WARD: Yes.

MR. BATCHELDER: Mr. President, I hope that we will vote unanimously to go to Washington, but first a word should be said for Detroit. They asked last year for the convention and in asking again this year they are entitled to additional consideration. Everyone who has been to Detroit wants to go there again, but it

does seem to me that at this time we should vote to go to Washington next year, then the following year we should be equally unanimous for Detroit. Our new president will be then entering on his second term (applause), because it has been the custom to elect the president for a second term and we have never made any mistake in doing so. And then he would have the convention in his home city at the close of his second term and the support of everybody. I think it should be stated at this time that Detroit would be entitled, were it not for the fact that they have given way and are quite willing to go to Washington—that they would be entitled in my eyes to the convention next year. (Applause.)

MR. SCOTT: In this connection I would like to say that it is perfectly agreeable—and I think I am speaking authoritatively—to comply with the suggestion of Mr. Batchelder, and I feel sure that this Society will have an invitation from Detroit in 1924 in case you decide to go to Washington in 1923. Mr. Mason and I have been throwing bouquets at ourselves all through this convention, each trying to convince the other that we were going to be quite satisfied no matter which way the case goes, and I can assure you there will be no ill-feeling, no regret or anything of that kind if the convention votes to accept Washington's invitation in preference to Detroit. In 1924 we probably will have as much to show you and can give you as good an entertainment as we could in 1923. There is only one possibility. If you come in 1923 we can probably show you the biggest municipally-owned street car system in the world. In 1924 we may not be able to show it to you. (Laughter.)

MR. WOLSIEFFER: As a matter of record I would like to announce that I have three proxies favoring St. Louis, Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Mann, did you wish to add something?

MR. MANN: I heard during this convention that Detroit was not prepared with hotels to entertain us there. We have come to Springfield and we met two or three conventions where the hotels were overcrowded. A lot of us have been inconvenienced. In Washington I think that almost every one gets out of there in the summer time and therefore we will have plenty of hotel space. I remember a very enjoyable occasion there, the occasion that the Southern Philatelic Society met in Washington, and I am sure that Washington holds forth every pleasure in the philatelic line that we had hoped for. They have, as we all know, a wonderful bureau of engraving and printing where every member who attends the convention can view the manufacture of stamps. They have this wonderful museum collection which Mr. Leavy arranged so successfully. They have also a postoffice exhibit, I believe which is—I hope I am not taking anyone else's thunder—Mr. Mason is going to speak—which is not only up to date but beyond being up to date—it is more than up to date. I second the motion for Washington.

MR. MASON: Mr. President, I only want to say a very few words. Before I begin I want to express my thorough appreciation of the courtesy of Detroit, which is unapproachable. I want to say, if you go to Washington you will not be going to visit the citizens of Washington. You will be going to your own city. Washington does not belong to its citizens, it belnogs to the nation; it belongs to you, every one of you. You are simply going to your home city when you go to Washington. And if you desire to come there we will give you a welcome that is not of the North, the South, the East or the West, but is All-American. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: The motion before the house is that Washington be selected as the seat of the next annual convention.

MR. BATCHELDER: I ask for a rising vote.

THE PRESIDENT: All those in favor will signify it by rising. Please be seated. All those opposed will stand. (No response.) It is carried unanimously.

REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Chittenden, is the Library Committee ready to make its report?

Dr. Chittenden read the following report:

Mr. President, Gentlemen:

1. The Committee recommends that the introductory matter covering the first 110 pages of the Index be reprinted in pamphlet form.

2. The Committee recommends that the main work end with January 1, 1921, and the title page bear the date 1863 to January 1, 1921.

3. That the addenda be published when Mr. Ricketts is ready to submit any part thereof for that purpose.

4. That the United States section be published as soon as ready, and that this section be made available as a separate pamphlet.

5. That extra copies of sections printed in the future be preserved and made available to members at a price proportional to the cost.

6. That the Index be published as a supplement to The American Philatelist as heretofore.

7. We recommend that the librarian be requested to furnish a catalogue of the Society library and that the directors make provision for its publication.

8. It is the opinion of the Committee that the completion of the Index constitutes the best constructive work as yet accomplished by the A. P. S. in the literary field; that the Society is morally bound to finance the index to its ultimate conclusion; that in the future not only the A. P. S. but leading philatelists throughout the world will acknowledge its great indebtedness to Messrs. Ricketts and Howes.

J. B. CHITTENDEN, Chairman;
W. C. STONE.

MR. KLEIN: I move the adoption of this very excellent report.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Severn.

MR. BATCHELDER: Mr. President, I don't know why I should mix in on every question, but I would like to add something to that resolution: "And that the board of directors be empowered to carry out these various recommendations as soon as practicable." Now we cannot afford to vote to have that done at once. There are some of those provisions that cannot be carried out at once. But if passed in that way, that they be requested to carry them out as soon as practicable, they then will be in a position to decide which must go first and which must follow as we are able.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Batchelder moves that the recommendations be adopted with the additional provision that the board of directors be empowered to carry them out as rapidly as possible. (Putting the question.) It is so ordered. Dr. Chittenden, the resolution given to you by the Committee on Resolutions is covered by the resolution which you have already reported? Is that right?

DR. CHITTENDEN: Mr. President, and gentlemen,

> "RESOLVED, That the Philatelic Literature Report be published as Handbook No. 4 as proposed in the report submitted by the Philatelic Literature Committee; and that twenty-five press copies be sent to the committee for distribution."

It is the sense of the Committee to which you referred this that it is hardly within our province to act. We feel that we do not know what the plans of the Handbook Committee are and we respectfully recommend that this question be referred to the Handbook Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: Is this motion seconded?

The motion was seconded by Mr. Heyerman.

THE PRESIDENT: The motion is that this resolution be referred to the Handbook Committee.

MR. SEVERN: I believe that Mr. Ricketts, Mr. President, submitted stipulations as to the method of publishing in his report, and if Mr. Ricketts wishes to repeat what he said in his report perhaps the Convention will know just how the matter stands.

THE PRESIDENT: Will you do so, Mr. Ricketts, please?

MR. RICKETTS: If I understand your request, you want me to state what I asked for in my report?

MR. SEVERN: Yes.

MR. RICKETTS: I asked this Convention to publish, say next March or April, when it is available, the report of this committee for the last five years, or six. if we can get this last year in shape at that time, instead of in the membership list, in which it has been printed in the past, but on its own two feet; in other words, a pamphlet of its own, which will cost the Society no more money except for the cover, its own individual cover, that is all, because we are paying for the report and having it lost in the past in the membership list.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Mr. Ricketts. Any other discussion?

MR. SEVERN: These resolutions as presented merely call for a sort of technical change in the presentation of the reports that have not yet been published?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, it is so understood. (Putting the question.) It is so ordered. That completes your report, Mr. Chittenden?

ADDITIONAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

THE PRESIDENT: The By-Laws Committee, of which your president is chairman, have two more recommendations which they wish to bring before the Society. The first is this: That the honorarium of the editor of The American Philatelist be increased so that he shall receive fifty dollars per month throughout the year. We feel in making this recommendation that this is really a very small sum for the labor expended, and we trust that the Society in convention will see fit to adopt this resolution.

Mr. Mann and Mr. Wolsieffer simultaneously moved the adoption of the resolution, which was carried.

(The effect of the amendment adopted is to amend Article VII, section 6, third paragraph, by striking out "$300.00 per year" and inserting "$50 per month.")

THE PRESIDENT: The second matter brought before the By-Laws Committee is this—brought at the request of Mr. Scott: It is that the by-laws be changed so that instead of requiring that the officers, with the exception of the three vice-presidents, all come from separate states, shall come from separate cities or towns. That is one rceommendation we have. The other—we wish the Society to choose between the two—is that all geographical restrictions as to the offices be dropped entirely. The By-Laws Committee rather favor the second resolution. We feel that the Society is now big enough to dispense with that restriction entirely. I hardly see personally why the officers should not all come from the same state if they happen to be nominated and elected. It might be an advantage, in fact, to have the officers close together rather than scattered throughout the country. But I will leave this, of course, to the Convention for action. What is your pleasure?

MR. GOOD: In order to bring the matter to a discussion I will make a motion that the second recommendation be adopted.

The motion was seconded.

MR. BATCHELDER: Kindly repeat the second.

THE PRESIDENT: It is hereby moved that the by-laws be amended to omit all geographical restrictions upon the election of officers. Mr. Klein, do you care to add anything?

MR. KLEIN: No.

MR. MANN: Why not amend that motion "with the exception of the vice-presidents," because if they are offered from different localities it might so happen that they would be elected from varying points of the compass, and it would be very difficult for them to get together, or rather impossible to get together or communicate with each other?

THE PRESIDENT: That is quite true. Will you accept that as an amendment, Mr. Good—with the exception of the fact that the board of three vice-presidents must come from the same locality, as is now stated in the by-laws?

MR. GOOD: I accept it.

MR. ———: Will that resolution as you have just read it remove the restriction against members residing in Canada holding office?

THE PRESIDENT: It would not apply.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: I don't know but this resolution is a rather big one and ought to take a little more thought and possibly be submitted to the membership at large. That is a very drastic step and it might be that it would start sectionalism, the East against the West, and so forth. It would be no trick, you know, for a majority of members, if they so saw fit, to get up a ticket entirely their own in one section of the country. That would necessarily make the balance of the country lukewarm and it might spoil interest in the Society. I think our provision by which directors come from different states is very sound. We make an exception in the case of the Board of Vice-Presidents, but if this was adopted we might have two or three directors from one state or bring them together in the adjoining state and it would not be for the best interests of the Society.

MR. GOOD: If such a situation should develop I presume we could change back to the old method again after giving it a trial.

MR. MANN: There seems to be a little misunderstanding as to whether the vice-presidents should be from one state or from the same locality.

THE PRESIDENT: The present by-laws state that they must reside within a radius of thirty miles.

MR. STONE: Even if in different states.

MR. MANN: Even if in different states?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Any further discussion?

MR. STONE: Mr. President, this geographical limitation on the officers has always been considered as one of the safeguards against clique management of the Society. In the early years of the Society, as I think Mr. Deats will bear me out, there was a good deal of clique feeling. A bunch in this State would naturally like to get control of the association because they could then have the sales department, the appointment of the sales superintendent. If they could have got five out of the nine directors in New York, why they had everything in their own hands; they could run things. Well, Chicago would not like that, a New York ring running the Society. Had Chicago got the bunch, the same thing would have happened, and the same with Philadelphia or St. Louis or any other city. The members who do not attend the convention look on that, I think, as one of the things that makes us really national. As has been said, the directors under the proposed amendment might be elected from one locality, perhaps all from different states, but still it would naturally be where the largest number of members were located. For in-

stance, who nominate our tickets? Detroit nominated one ticket this year. Naturally Detroit would be interested in the men that they knew the best and perhaps they might pick men all right around in the Middle Western States. The Pacific Coast would be left off. We have always had a director, I think, from the Pacific Coast. Their members have stuck by the association from the beginning. We have always had a good representation there. New England might be left out. And where is the bulk of our membership? A strip of territory stretching from Boston to a little west of Chicago and extending as far south as the Ohio river—you will get, I think it is safe to say, four-fifths of our membership in that narrow belt. Now the chances are—it might not be so at first, but after a while cliques would arise and there would be a fight to get the officers up at one end or the other. You are just as likely to do it in Boston or Springfield as you are in the West, but it is sure to arise. We have been pretty harmonious here; there has not been a real fight as we old members understand them. We have had some spirited discussions, but there has not been a real fight for a good many years—not since 1891, really, when we wiped out the so-called "New York gang," with apologies if any of them are present. I think they are almost all gone by. Mr. Deats will know to whom I allude. Now I think we are going to make a mistake. We have had pretty good boards. It would be a decided mistake, I think, to remove the restrictions about the board of vice-presidents, although I do not think there is much demand for doing it. If you had lived in the same town and known the board of vice-presidents as intimately as I have and seen how often they meet you would appreciate the situation better. I have gone down and found brother Atherton's door locked regularly every Thursday noon, I guess. For the last two years that board has found something to do. That is one reason for keeping that board together. The business of the board as a whole is conducted by correspondence. I had two years of it as president. We found very little difficulty in transacting the business with a fair degree of speed and I have no doubt but that it has been so in the past. But I decidedly object to making any change in the by-laws in this regard.

THE PRESIDENT: Any further discussion? Are you ready for the question?

MR. BATCHELDER: Kindly read the question as it stands at the present time.

MR. STONE: Mr. President, I would like to have it read as it will appear in the by-laws. It has always been customary to move to amend by-law so-and-so by substituting in regular legal form and not in a blank way as the resolution has been presented to this Convention. I have my doubts of its legality. It is left to the Secretary and stenographer to hunt out and put it in. I think if the thing is to be done we should do it in legal form. The By-Laws Committee, I think, should have submitted that by quoting chapter and verse of the constitution so that we will know just how it is going to read. I would like to ask the reading of the section regarding the amendment of the constitution.

THE PRESIDENT: Just a moment, Mr. Stone; I will try to do so; I will ask your patience just one moment. (Referring to by-laws) Article IV, section 2; the last part of this section reads as follows:

> "Three of the directors shall serve as a Board of Vice-Presidents and must reside within a radius of thirty miles."

That will not be changed. The remainder of the section reads as follows:

> "The remaining six directors must be residents of as many different states."

The resolution should read as follows: It is moved that the phrase in section 2 of Article IV be omitted: "The remaining six directors must be residents of as many different states." I think that covers it entirely.

MR. BATCHELDER: I rise to a point of order.

THE PRESIDENT: The gentleman will state his point of order.

MR. BATCHELDER: I am of opinion that the by-laws cannot be altered or amended except by the offer of amendment in writing. That is my point of order; the offer to amend is not in writing. The resolution is not then in order.

THE PRESIDENT: (Reading)

> "Article XII.—Amendments.
>
> Section 1. The By-Laws of this Society may be altered or amended only by the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders voting on such alteration or amendments; provided, that such two-thirds shall constitute a third of all the members of the Society entitled to vote."

MR. BATCHELDER: Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

THE PRESIDENT: Just one moment. (Reading)

> "Amendments may be made at the Annual Convention, or at any special meeting, or by a general vote, as provided for in Article III, Section 3, and the action of the Annual Convention or special meeting in amending the By-Laws shall be final, if such proposed amendments shall have been published in the American Philatelist at least thirty days prior to the date of such convention or meeting. But any amendment to the By-Laws adopted by any convention or special meeting which was not so published, and any Rules or By-Laws passed by the Board of Directors shall be submitted to a general vote, as provided by Article III, Section 3, in case one hundred stockholders entitled to vote shall so request of the President within sixty days from the publication of the same in the American Philatelist."

That is the entire section.

MR. BATCHELDER: Then, Mr. President, if we were to pass this resolution here it would have to be submitted to a general vote, I understand.

THE PRESIDENT: If requested by one hundred stockholders.

MR. BATCHELDER: Certainly. Now would it not be better to have that come up in regular form on another occasion, meaning that the amendment shall be published thirty days prior to the date of the convention, if that was the wording? I think it is. It really does not matter seriously whether this by-law is changed at this time. I would be perfectly willing to vote to change the by-laws so that there shall be no geographical restriction except as to the board of vice-presidents. You have been told here that the board of vice-presidents has met once a week, and that means that even if they were fifty miles apart they would not meet once a week. It is necessary that the board of vice-presidents come from a restricted quarter, which I believe is forty miles or something of that sort, or is it thirty miles?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes; that is not to be changed, Mr. Batchelder.

MR. BATCHELDER: It seems to me if we lay this whole matter on the table and then the advocates of a change of the other officers should submit their amendment thirty days prior to the convention, so that it will be published, then all the members will have an opportunity to see what is proposed. I move this matter be laid on the table.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: I second that motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Any further discussion? That is a substitute motion, in effect.

MR. BATCHELDER: Mr. President, a motion to lay on the table is always in

order. It wouldn't make any difference if there were half a dozen amendments pending to the original motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Any further discussion?

MR. MASON: Not on a motion to lay on the table.

THE PRESIDENT: All those in favor of laying this motion on the table will say Aye. Those opposed. It is so ordered. That completes the report of the By-Laws Committee.

Is there any further business to come before the Convention? The Committee on Resolutions will still have an opportunity to report.

PUBLICITY.

MR. SEVERN: The Committee on Resolutions would be recreant to its duty if it did not take cognizance in some way or other of the demand that has been expressed by some of the members for publicity—publicity in the sense of directed, systematic publicity. And while the Committee on Resolutions, in view of the fact that nothing definite has been submitted to it, does not care to submit a formal resolution, yet as I say, something should be said on the floor of the Convention to satisfy those members who are particularly anxious that something should be done to take advantage of this wonderful opportunity that we now have to reap the benefits of the great publicity that we have been receiving for some time past. And I take this method, Mr. President, of calling attention to the demand expressed for systematic publicity.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you care to make a motion, Mr. Severn?

MR. SEVERN: Well, I really don't know of any motion to make, but perhaps some of those who have spoken to me on the subject would be glad to formulate one.

THE PRESIDENT: This would come under the head of new business.

MR. WYLIE: I regret, Mr. President, that I was unable to be here yesterday or day before on account of sickness and it is possible that this is a rather late hour to attempt legislation. But I for one would like to see some concrete action taken in the matter of capitalizing the publicity that we have been receiving during the past year and if possible make the coming year even stronger in that direction than any previous year. Before I sit down I will make the motion that is needed to consider the matter, and I hope that some disposition can be made of it other than referring it to next year's convention.

My engagements for the last two years have made it impossible for me to be present and participate in the discussions upon this subject. I think it has come up at both the two previous conventions and nothing has been done of a definite character. My impression is that the dealers of the country—and I am sure I speak for the publication which Mr. Severn represents, which Mr. Jewett and I too are with him today in speaking for—are willing to financially assist in the putting into being of a campaign such as it seems to me should be attempted. I would like to see the board of vice-presidents instructed to take immediate action to put in motion a campaign of publicity, and I would believe it wise to do it immediately and not permit the winter months to pass without the campaign being launched. I am going to make that motion and in its behalf I want to say that it seems to me that very easily $500 could be raised from the trade to match a similar amount from the Society, and with that $1000 a great deal of good could be accomplished. Now I am situated where I have been able to know something about the publicity received during the last year. We have received a great deal of it—a great deal of it. Mr. Emery of Philadelphia and Mr. Ball of Buffalo have done work that we are all familiar with. There has been a writer over in New York that has done quite a little in the New York papers. Mr. Stiles has also done quite a little. There has been

quite a considerable amount of publicity done and specially we have profited by the Ferrari auction in Paris; but we have not begun to get a tithe of the amount of publicity that is possible. If, as I say, we can capitalize what we have got and what we are going to receive during the coming year, it seems to me we can popularize stamp collecting here in this country as it has never been popularized before.

Mr. Batchelder and myself both have had quite an experience in connection with this kind of work and we know that it can be done and we believe that a man can be obtained who can do the necessary work in connection with it. I feel that a small committee, a committee of three, would be much better than a large committee, and I feel that to place it upon the board of vice-presidents would be to place it where something might be expected. Asking your pardon for these rather extended introductory remarks, I move you that the board of vice-presidents be instructed to put into being a publicity campaign just as soon as possible, the details of it to be arranged by them. But I think that it should be understood that there will be a considerable amount of money available from the trade of the country to put the campaign into operation. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Is that motion seconded?

MR. STONE: Mr. Wylie alluded to Mr. Emery as a writer. Perhaps the members may be interested to know that the Boston Transcript last night contained a full page article on rare stamps, with illustrations. They had them on sale at the newsstand in the hotel. Also, as a matter of local interest, the president of our local stamp society in the last number of the Boy Scout Journal had a Hawaiian missionary story.

MR. MASON: As a member of the board of directors of the American Stamp Dealers' Association I wish to say that the matter of publicity is constantly before us and action will be taken on it. If Mr. Wylie's motion prevails I would like to see the secretary of this association correspond with the secretary of the American Stamp Dealers' Association, so that both parties can work together. The American Stamp Dealers' Association can probably get contributions from the dealers more easily than this Society could, but I am pretty sure that we would be very glad to work with you.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: As a matter of information I would like to ask the president whether there is not now a publicity committee with which this proposed committee would conflict?

THE PRESIDENT: There is at the present time a publicity committee.

MR. WYLIE: In regard to that I will say this—that we have had publicity committees in the past and they have not publicitied. They may have committed but they have not publicitied. My impression is that even though we have a publicity committee, this particular thing, this particular campaign, might well be given to the board of vice-presidents and directors with instructions that they take it up for this reason —

THE PRESIDENT: The board of vice-presidents?

MR. WYLIE: The board of vice-presidents—for this reason: The board of vice-presidents are together in one city. They meet regularly each week, no doubt, for consultation. The details can be easily arranged and carried into execution. Whereas if we leave it to a publicity committee of five members or more, situated in various parts of the country, it is exceedingly difficult for anything to be done and especially by correspondence. I might say that talking this over with Mr. Severn in Chicago some two weeks ago, we considered that and we realized that perhaps while it might be a work that would ordinarily devolve on the publicity committee, yet this time we might be justified, in view of the makeup of the board of vice-presidents and the fact that they would have a chance to take care of the details, in lift-

ing it from the publicity committee and placing it in the hands of the board, who would be much better able to handle it. A board of three, located in that one city, meeting regularly, can much more easily, readily and efficiently handle the matter than could the publicity committee.

MR. BATCHELDER: I can conceive of no possible objection to this motion and this matter if rightly handled and pushed by the board of vice-presidents might result in inconceivable benefit to philately. Mr. Wylie has alluded to what has happened in the past. I am not going into that, but it has been undertaken two or three times on a large scale and then gradually dropped. But the papers have never given so much attention to philately as they have in the last year or more. At any time they will grab any article that looks good to them. I hope the motion will prevail.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: Might we hear that resolution read again so we will get it straight?

The motion was read as follows: "I move you that the board of vice-presidents be instructed to put into being a publicity campaign just as soon as possible, the details of it to be arranged by them."

THE PRESIDENT: Any further discussion?

MR. WYLIE: Don't you think, Mr. Severn, that we can make an initial contribution of $50?

MR. SEVERN: I will be glad to do so.

MR. WYLIE: If $500 can be raised I think our company would be willing to contribute $50 towards the $500.

MR. SEVERN: We certainly would.

MR. ASHBROOK: I would like to know if the Society can afford to spend $500 for publicity at this time?

THE PRESIDENT: The resolution says absolutely nothing about money.

MR. ASHBROOK: Wasn't $500 mentioned by Mr. Wylie?

MR. WYLIE: It was just mentioned as a possibility.

MR. ASHBROOK: It has come up in the last three conventions, I think, and the conventions have expressed their opinion in no uncertain terms.

MR. SEVERN: Heretofore the question of publicity always came up in connection with the voting of a specific amount for publicity from the treasury of the A. P. S. In this case no such amount or any amount is named to be levied on the treasury. Now it is understood that the board of vice-presidents will naturally take care of the treasury and will allow encroachment to be made upon it only when they feel that the interest of the Society demands it. But my understanding is that the sinews of war will come from people who are interested in philately and that has been provided for by the suggestion that we donate $500 to this proposed fund.

MR. WYLIE: Provided $500 be raised.

MR. SEVERN: That is, if the dealers raise $500 the Society might be asked to contribute as much more.

THE PRESIDENT: The resolution certainly carries no appropriation whatever.

MR. WYLIE: I might add that it seemed to be likely that this Society might well find money, if it has any in the treasury, for such a praiseworthy purpose as this. But if it cannot it surely can through its vice-presidents get money enough from the trade of the country to put this thing into being.

THE PRESIDENT: Any appropriation made by the Society between sessions of the Annual Convention is done by action of the board of directors. Any further discussion? You have heard the motion. All those in favor —

MR. BATCHELDER: Before we vote let us have the motion read so that everybody will understand it.

(The stenographer read Mr. Wylie's motion and accompanying statement as follows: "I move you that the board of vice-presidents be instructed to put into being a publicity campaign just as soon as possible, the details of it to be arranged by them. But I think that it should be understood that there will be a considerable amount of money available from the trade of the country to put the campaign into being.")

The motion was carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there other new business to come before the Convention?

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

MR. BURT: Mr. President, at the Providence Convention a considerable number of the members present took life memberships, and many additions to the list were made at the Milwaukee Convention. This would be a convenient time for any others to express their wish to take life memberships and so increase the permanent fund.

MR. KLEIN: Would it be in order to propose a new candidate for life membership at this time?

THE PRESIDENT: It certainly would, Mr. Klein.

MR. KLEIN: I would like to propose my little daughter Dolores Conover Klein for life membership, four and a half years old. (Applause.) She has a little stamp collection.

MR. W. T. LIVINGSTON: Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to becoming a life member.

MR. SEVERN: I announce Mr. Burt.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any more? If there is no other new business I will ask the Committee on Resolutions if they have any further resolutions to offer.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

MR. SEVERN: Mr. President, at this time it is always incumbent upon the Resolutions Committee to present certain formal resolutions, but in this case certainly they are not the merely perfunctory and customary resolutions. The Committee has instructed me to offer the following:

> RESOLVED, That the heartiest thanks of the Convention be given to the Springfield workers who have so ably and tactfully cultivated our comfort and our pleasure and entertainment while here.

And I hope and know that this resolution will pass unanimously.

MR. MANN: A standing vote.

The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously by a rising vote.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS.

MR. BATCHELDER: Mr. President, just before the last speaker arose, if I am not very much mistaken, Mr. Dodd of Chicago arose to apply for life membership. I don't know whether the secretary has got him or not. Am I right?

MR. E. C. DODD: I will take a life membership—E. C. Dodd, Lagrange, Ill.

MR. M. F. VAN MALDER: Please enter my name.

MR. J. B. CHITTENDEN: I shall be most proud to be a life member. I think I have been fired from this Society more than any other man in it for non-payment of dues. I would like to settle that now.

MR. BATCHELDER: How many life members have we now?

THE PRESIDENT: There are over 150, Mr. Batchelder. I see 153 in the list of life members. Does any other gentleman wish to take life membership? (No response.)

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Severn, have you anything further?

MR. SEVERN: In extending the customary vote of thanks to the press of the city I wish personally and I might say in behalf of the committee to pay a tribute to one of the pioneer newspapermen as philatelic publicist in the person of James Beebe Smith, whom I think the old-time members will remember as an ardent philatelist and as city editor of the Springfield Republican. In the late 80s until the untimely death of Mr. Smith we as philatelists received publicity in the columns of the old Springfield Republican that was invaluable, and in those days, as you know, printed notices of stamp collectors were few and far between. The papers of this city have been very generous in their allotment of space to the concerns of this Convention and to the asides of the Convention. The reports in the main were intelligently presented and I am sure will be of great benefit in spreading the gospel of stamps throughout the country, for of course the local papers exchange with publications generally. I particularly emphasize the resolution voting our thanks to the newspapers of Springfield.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Batchelder and carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT: Have you any other recommendations, Mr. Severn?

MR. SEVERN: Mr. Chairman, I believe on several occasions it has fallen to me to ask that a vote of thanks be given to the presiding officer.

THE PRESIDENT: Will you take the Chair just a minute, Mr. Prevost, being a vice-president.

Vice-President Prevost took the Chair.

MR. SEVERN: I think it is doubly fitting, Mr. Prevost, that in this instance I speak of the remarkable record of the past year and of the ability shown by the outgoing president in all the delicate matters that came before the board of directors. And having for the last few years been an attendant at the conventions where we had the privilege of having been presided over by Dr. Chase, I think that with real feeling we may pass a resolution of thanks to Dr. Chase for the able manner in which he has presided over our destinies, particularly during the past year. (Applause.)

The motion was seconded.

VICE-PRESIDENT PREVOST: You have heard the resolution, gentlemen: is it seconded? (The motion was seconded.) The motion is made and seconded that we extend a vote of thanks as presented by Mr. Severn to our retiring president. All those in favor will please rise. The motion is unanimously carried. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT (resuming the Chair): Thank you for the expression of thanks which has just been given. I also wish to thank the membership of the Society for the aid they have given me in expediting business. I think we have gotten through this year in what is pretty nearly record time, and it is now my pleasure to turn over the office of president to my newly elected successor. I do so with more than the usual pleasure in presenting to you our new president, Mr. C. F. Heyerman.

President-elect Heyerman took the Chair.

PRESIDENT HEYERMAN: Any further business to come before the meeting?

MR. MUNROE: I have two or three notices. At two o'clock this afternoon we have arranged to take a party over to the postoffice, accepting the invitation of the

local postmaster to show any of our people through the office and its inside rooms which the public are not in the habit of frequenting. This group will go under the charge of Mr. Oppenheimer and will gather in the room immediately adjoining this room. At the same hour and the same place a group will form to go to the Art Museum, conducted by Mr. Stone. It is a well-worth while trip. We have a very valuable and unique collection of East Indian and Chinese art, a collection that people come from all over the world to see. Those guests who have automobiles are invited to follow a few of our local automobiles through Forest Park and some of the residential sections, stopping at the municipal group first. Mr. Leonard and Mr. Morgan will have charge of that group. Please gather promptly at two o'clock. The mayor has said to us that he is willing to keep open the elevator which goes to the top of the tower until six o'clock. The regular hour of closing this elevator is four o'clock; he has extended it two hours for today. We had a little inside drag because one of our members is the son of the mayor.

One more item, and that is that jolly little Herbert carries his group to the baseball park at an hour which he will arrange—Mr. Atherton.

The Convention postmark, which has been in use since nine-thirty—

MR. PREVOST: Nine o'clock.

MR. MONROE: — nine o'clock on August 1st, goes out of office at midnight tonight. So if you want to get the last cancellation you had better drop some cards in the boxes about nine o'clock this evening.

There will be a stamp bourse in this room this evening. Tables and chairs will be provided. If anybody wants to come here and trade, exhibit, exchange or sell stamps or anything else that the hotel allows, it is up to you at eight o'clock. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT HEYERMAN: I would like to request—I don't see very many of them, but any of the newly elected officers to meet me for just a few moments at the close of the session. Mr. Stone, have you any remarks?

CLOSING WORDS.

MR. STONE: Mr. President:

> "Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
> The saddest are these: 'The Convention must end.'"

We have had thirty-seven conventions now. It has been my pleasure to be present at twenty-eight of them. At most of those twenty-eight they seemed to wish on me the business of finishing up. I started in—I don't know how it happened—in New York in 1891. The first Convention I attended was at Chicago in 1887. In 1891 we had quite a happy family convention in New York. The previous year we had had a real old scrap. A certain element did not have quite proxies enough to control the convention, but they had enough votes to hold us in session. They held us over for a fourth day and they had enough votes for that and they held us together until they could send out special delivery letters and get enough proxies for such legislation as they wanted. We killed most of their legislation by a referendum, however, a few weeks later. The next year we wiped up the floor with them. We had finished up our business and somehow I got up and moved that we adjourn SINE DIE. And after that they always expected me to make the motion every year. It wasn't with malice aforethought that I started. I might say that this will make the twenty-second time that I have made that motion to adjourn. I might also say that I have served on the by-laws committee twenty-two times in the same period. I think I know a little something about the by-laws.

At the first convention in New York there were 219 ballots cast, which practically represented the members who organized the American Philatelic Association, as we used to call it in the olden days. At Chicago the next year there were 29 members present. Think what we have grown from. Our largest record previous to this year was at Chicago, the twenty-fifth anniversary, when we had 196 present, of whom 123 were members. At our first Springfield convention in 1902 we had 49 members present. Ten years ago we had 81 members present. And today our chairman tells us that we have 150 and 160 stockholders present. So that you see Springfield has set a record. Washington has got to go some to keep up with us, but I think they can do it. I wanted to go to Detroit and I have been saying I was going to Detroit next year; but when Mr. Scott got up and so nicely withdrew his invitation I was tickled to death with a chance to go to Washington.

I could go on and talk all day. I am like the railroad which they said was a first-class road, only it had no terminal facilities. But I am not going to say anything more, only that we have enjoyed having you with us. I am not going to predict when we are going to invite you again. I have in the past, but we are all getting old in years, even Charlie Severn, but in feelings we are certainly just as young as we ever were. Certainly Mr. Batchelder is, even if he is sixty-five years old. I am going to ask to have one of the conventions come on October 9; I would like to get a cake.

MR. BATCHELDER: And what goes with it.

MR. SAWYER: Mr. Stone, I wish you would have one so I can attend the next one. I am nearly the retiring line now, you know.

MR. STONE: Well, gentlemen, au revoir. Mr. President, I move we adjourn SINE DIE.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT HEYERMAN: You have heard the motion to adjourn. All those in favor will rise. I declare the meeting adjourned.

Adjourned SINE DIE at 12:05 p. m.

Attest:

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary;

Approved:

CARROLL CHASE, President.

Officers of the American Philatelic Society.

(INCORPORATED)

CHAS. F. HEYERMAN, 19 McGraw Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Board of Vice-Presidents,

W. W. MAC LAREN,
Cleveland, Ohio.

OTTO F. MOSES,
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J. A. HARRIS, JR.,
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Secretary.

DR. HOLLAND A. DAVIS,
3421 E. Colfax A.,
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Treasurer,

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International Secretary.

EUGENE KLEIN,
1318 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Directors-at-Large

H. B. PHILLIPS,
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New York.

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

Sales Superintendent—J. E. Guest, Box 1042, Dallas, Texas.

Examiner of Sales Books—T. E. Flick, Galveston, Tex.

Editor of American Philatelist—A. D. Fennel, 2nd Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Librarian—John H. Leete, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Assistant Librarian—C. M. Tyler, 583 East End Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Attorney—H. M. Lewy, 2 Rector St., New York city.

Official Expert—Eugene Klein, #1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMITTEES.

(The man named first is, in each case, the chairman of the committee.)

Expert Committee—To be announced later.

Philatelic Literature—William R. Ricketts, H. E. Deats, W. R. King.

Philatelic Index—William R. Ricketts, Clifford W. Kissinger, C. A. Howes.

Obituary—C. E. Severn, Oxford Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Gen. C. A. Coolidge.

Catalogue—S. B. Ashbrook, D. C. Hammatt, Dr. Carroll Chase.

Hand Book—B. K. Miller, S. B. Ashbrook, H. C. Needham.

Recruiting—C. Gordon Fennell, Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph Gallant, Justus M. Stahn.

Other Committees and appointments to be announced later.

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

3387 Pacific Philatelic Society, Branch No. 3, San Francisco, Calif.
Henry G. Marcus, President.
M. C. Dillingham, Secretary, 832 Folsom St., San Francisco, Calif.

460 St. Louis Stamp Collectors Society, Branch No. 4, St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. L. Tuholski, President.
R. H. Eilers, Secretary, 1627A Euclid St., St. Louis, Mo.
Meets first and third Tuesdays at Central Branch, Public Library.

457 Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh, Branch No. 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. A. Georgantas, President.
J. M. Stahn, Secretary, 609 Cham. Com. Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Meets first and second Tuesdays at Room 712, Hotel Henry.

886 Kansas City Stamp Club, Branch No. 10.
Wilson D. Wood, President.
C. S. Davis, Secretary, 507 Kemper Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

1978 Philadelphia Branch No. 18, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. S. W. Woodhouse, Jr., President.
Carl Young, Secretary, 112 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Meets first Wednesday at Grand Fraternity Bldg., 1626 Arch St.

2554 Colorado State Branch #22, Denver, Colo.
Charles A. Nast, President.
Dr. H. A. Davis, Secretary, 3421 E. Colfax A., Denver, Colo.

2696 Milwaukee Philatelic Society, Branch #24, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. L. D. Pearslee, President.
F. W. Noske, Secretary, 1305 33rd St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Meets in Trustees Room, Public Museum.

3219 Detroit Philatelic Society, Branch No. 25, Detroit, Mich.
C. F. Heyerman, President.
A. C. Hutchinson, Secretary, Clay Ave. & G. T. R'y, Detroit, Mich.
Meets first and third Wednesday.

3259 Louisville Philatelic Club, Branch No. 26, Louisville, Ky.
John H. Wilms, President.
James V. Porter, Secretary, 122 E. College St., Louisville, Ky.
Meets first and third Thursdays.

3106 Berkeley Branch No. 27, Berkeley, Calif.
Henry Chaloner, Secretary, 3208 Ellis St., South Berkeley, Calif.

3305 Springfield Branch No. 28, Springfield, Mass.
J. W. Prevost, President.
Wm. C. Stone, Secretary, 21 Princeton St., Springfield, Mass.
Meets quarterly.

3208 Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, Branch No. 30, Cleveland, Ohio.
Louis Hanford, President.
Wilford Zink, Secretary, 4607 Denison St., Cleveland, Ohio.

3638 Saginaw Stamp Collectors Club, Branch No. 34.
John J. Spencer, President.
Donald W. Martin, Secy., 507 Cornelia St., Saginaw, Mich.

4492 Baltimore Philatelic Society, Branch No. 39, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. Don Preston Peters, President.
Thomas W. Welsh of F., Secretary, 611 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

4650 Passaic Stamp Club, Branch No. 43, Passaic, N. J.
C. W. Holliday, President.
Geo. A. Ernest, Secretary, 166 Clinton Ave., Clifton, N. J.
Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 243 Main Ave.

4651 New York Stamp Society, Branch No. 44, New York City.
Dr. Lionel Hartley, President.
Jos. Hoffman, Secretary, 111 W. 190th St., New York City.

4658 Indianapolis Collectors Club, Branch No. 45, Indianapolis, Ind.
Le Grand Payne, Secretary, 1026 Tecumseh St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Meets first and fourth Tuesdays at 4 Morrison Hall, 52 Monument Place.

4752 Cincinnati Philatelic Society, Branch No. 46, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. J. J. Consett, President.
Claude D. Millar, Secretary, 2566 Observatory Ave., Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

4753 Michigan Stamp Club, Branch No. 47, Detroit, Mich.
J. D. Hubel, President.
H. J. Kaufman, Secretary, 1358 Seward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Meets 140 First St., first and third Saturdays.

5233 Androscoggin Stamp Club, Branch No. 48, Lewiston, Me.
C. C. Abbott, President.
L. A. Cooper, Secretary, 261 Main St., Auburn, Me.

5369 Branch #49, A. P. S., Champaign, Ill.
L. L. Steimley, President.
Frank D. Garland, Secretary, 316 W. John St., Champaign. Ill.

5911 Syracuse Stamp Club, Branch No. 50, Syracuse, N. Y.
N. H. LaVaute, President.
R. C. Sabin, Secretary, 834 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

5912 Rubber City Stamp Club, Branch No. 51, Akron, Ohio.
D. R. Heath, President.
Jas. E. Crouch, Secretary, Box 42, Firestone Park Station, Akron, Ohio.

6423 Hampton Roads Philatelic Society, Branch #52, Norfolk, Va.
Dr. Wm. Evans, President.
John L. Howard, Secretary, 212 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.

CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London, 11 Chandos St., Cavendish Square, Temple, London, W. 1, England.

The Philatelic Society of Sweden, Greftureg 24A, Stockholm, Sweden.

The Herts Philatelic Society, H. A. Slade, Secy., "Kellaha," St. Albans, England.

The British Guiana Philatelic Society, care A. D. Ferguson, F. R. P. S., Georgetown, British Guiana, South America.

The Philatelic Literature Society, F. J. Peplow, Esq., Secretary, "Grotesby," Blackheath, London, S. E., England.

Societe Francaise de Timbrologie, M. R. Leroy, Secretary, 19 Rue Blanche, Paris, France.

Sociedad Filatelica Argentina, Casilla De Correo 1103, Buenos Aires, Argentina, South America.

Kristiania Filatelist Klub, care Henrick Dethloff, P. O. Box 71, Christiania, Norway.

Nordisk Filatelist Forbound, Care F. V. Riegels, Gl Kongevej 123, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Junior Philatelic Society, London, England.

REPORTS OF BRANCH SOCIETIES

THE RUBBER CITY STAMP CLUB, BRANCH No. 51.

Akron, Ohio, July 29th, 1922.

American Philatelic Society,
Dr. H. A. Davis, Secretary, Springfield, Mass.

Gentlemen:

We beg to submit our report on the activities of the Rubber City Stamp Club during the past year.

The Club held 52 regular weekly meetings with an average attendance of 24 members at the club-rooms, 601 Permanent Title Bldg.; one "Birthday-meeting," one annual banquet at the Elk's club and social meetings at the homes of Messrs. Benzinger, Read and Kmentt. At the meetings members exhibited their stamps, held talks on philatelic subjects and did quite brisk business exchanging and trading in stamps. Among the features were exhibitions of the collections of Messrs. H. B. Boers and J. E. Scott of Detroit.

The Club tried to do some philatelic propaganda work exhibiting in public places (Y. M. C. A., Library, Banks) frames with stamps, depicting the history of America, as illustrated by stamps and the life of George Washington, as shown by the stamps of his country. Result:—Several new members, whose philatelic interest was re-awakened by these exhibits.

The Club has now 51 members; 33 Senior and 18 Junior members. 24 of our membership belong to the A. P. S. During the year 21 members resigned and 20 were admitted to membership, a loss of one for the year. Our able and devoted President, Mr. D. R. Heath, had to leave us, as business has called him to New York and his duties are pro tem performed by our Vice-president, Mr. H. G. Ream.

Fraternally yours,
RUBBER CITY STAMP CLUB,
Harry G. Ream, Acting President.
J. E. Crouch, Sec.-Treas.

DETROIT PHILATELIC SOCIETY, BRANCH No. 25.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 12, 1922.

Mr. H. A. Davis, Secretary,
Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Mass.

Dear Sir:

The Detroit Philatelic Society held twenty meetings during the year 1921-1922. The average attendance being twenty-two.

As in other years our first meeting was held in September at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Heiniman, in Bloomfield Hills, North of Detroit.

During the season the club met at the various members homes or were entertained at different clubs in the city.

We now have forty-two members, thirty-five resident, and seven non-resident. We lost two by death, Mr. W. F. Cornell, and our honorary Life-Vice-President, Mr. H. E. Bowen.

Each year we enjoy looking over the collections of our hosts, who often give talks on their own hobbys. Mr. Becks talk on the early revenue stamps of America was both interesting and instructive.

Members have been talking over plans for entertaining the Society in 1923, should the invitation of the two Detroit Clubs be accepted at Springfield.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

KANSAS CITY STAMP CLUB, BRANCH No. 10.

Kansas City, Mo., August 9th, 1922.

The Kansas City Stamp Club has held meetings each Friday evening during the past year. The Club rooms are open each business day, thus giving our visiting philatelists a chance to meet the noonday assemblage and become better acquainted.

While the membership in the American Philatelic Society has had a very satisfactory growth during the past year the membership in the Branch Society has remained stationary. Plans are under way and will be carried out in the next month whereby it is expected that all the 37 members of the A. P. S. in Kansas City will join the local branch.

Through the efforts of Mr. William Jerrems, Jr., the members of the club are furnished with the circuits of four different societies each month.

Respectfully,

CARL S. DAVIS, Sec'y.-Treasurer.

GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB, LIFE BRANCH No. 3.

Cleveland, Ohio, August 10th, 1922.

Dr. H. A. Davis, Springfield, Mass.

Dear Sir:—

The Garfield Perry Stamp Club, A. P. S. Life Branch No. 3, has held 51 meetings from July 28th, 1921 to July 27, 1922, and has an average attendance of 23 members to a meeting.

Auction sales are held once a month, while exhibits, contests and other forms of entertainment are booked the year around.

In January of this year the board of Directors cleaned out all the dead timber so that at this writing every member in the Club is a live wire. The local newspapers have been a great aid, due to the publicity received from time to time and from the fact that every meeting night is listed in the papers for two or three days under Club news. This has done a great deal toward bringing new blood in the Club.

During the past year 12 members were dropped for non-payment of dues, two were expelled, 4 resigned and we lost one through death. To offset this we have 26 new members, 17 of which are Associate members, the present membership list shows 51 active members, 44 Associate members, 4 life members, 4 Junior members, and 7 Honorary members—a total of 110 and a gain of 4 over last year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. ZINK, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, BRANCH No. 24.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 7, 1922.

To the Officers and Stockholders of the American Philatelic Society, in Session at Springfield, Mass., August 14, 1922.

Gentlemen:—

The Milwaukee Philatelic Society, A. P. S. Branch #24, can look back upon the past year as a rather successful one, inasmuch as 15 new members have been admitted, making the total membership 55. Eleven Regular and Nine Special meetings have been held, with an average attendance of 29 members and always several visitors. Regular meetings are held every Third Tuesday of each month, to which visiting A. P. S. members are always welcome. A special feature program is worked out each year by a committee and a Stamp Bourse is on the program for every meeting, where transactions of considerable proportions take place.

This Society has officially gone on record in favor of obtaining permission to illustrate U. S. stamps, and also favors the edition of a specialized U. S. catalogue.

At the Annual Meeting in January the following officers were elected:—

Dr. F. A. Kraft, President;
Wm. J. Uihlein, Vice President;
W. O. Staab, 2nd Vice President;
Fred W. Noske, Secretary;
L. A. Burmeister, Jr., Treasurer;
Dr. Wm. Linke, Librarian;
Dr. S. G. Keller, Sergeant at Arms.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED W. NOSKE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS STAMP COLLECTORS SOCIETY, BRANCH No. 4.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 11, 1922.

Dr. Davis, Secretary, A. P. S.

Dear Sir:—

Branch 4 has had a very prosperous year. We held a Stamp Exhibition and Lecture in March, 1922. About six hundred people attended the one-day exhibition and three hundred were present at the night lecture. This was an illustrated lecture with a few new slides in addition to our old supply. The lecture was greatly appreciated and received quite a bit of publicity from the daily press. We shall be pleased to lend these slides and lecture to any branch desiring to use same.

In May we held at the Public Library for a period of four weeks an exhibition which attracted and interested several thousand people who visited the Art Room of the Public Library.

In June we held in Tower Grove Park an afternoon Stamp Bourse, which drew many people.

Handling the A. P. S. books in St. Louis during the past year, I have sold, and remitted to Mr. Guest about $1,450.00. This is the largest amount ever sold by a Branch agent here, and is far greater than several of our larger sister cities.

Two other men receive and exhibit Stamp Circuits here. Their sales are not included in my total.

We are firm believers in "more action and less talk" and would that others would do the same.

Yours truly,

RALPH EILERS.

PASSAIC STAMP CLUB, BRANCH No. 43.

P. O. Box 1432, Paterson, N. J., Aug. 10, 1922.

Mr. H. A. Davis,
Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Mass.

Dear Sir:—

Officers of the Passaic Stamp Club, A. P. S. Branch #43, until the end of the year are as follows:

Mr. C. W. Holliday, President;
Mr. Charles F. Freund, Treasurer;
Mr. Charles E. Cowell, Sales Manager;
Mr. E. M. Graf, Secretary and Trustee;
Mr. G. Dimon, Trustee.

Members in good standing, 28.

Meetings are held every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m., at present located at 625 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

We are going to start a drive to enroll a number of members this fall as we have a large field to work in. There are no doubt many collectors in Paterson which I believe we should enroll.

Our attendance at meetings is most always more than 50 per cent. of total membership, which is fair for summer time.

Will gladly write any further information desired of Branch #43.

Yours truly,

E. M. GRAF, Secretary.

SAGINAW STAMP COLLECTORS CLUB, BRANCH No. 34.

Saginaw, Michigan, Aug. 10, 1922.

Dear Mr. Davis, Secretary:—

In response to your recent call for report of branch societies, allow me to report that our branch only recently revived into activity held regular meetings each two weeks at the Hoyt Library of this city, during the winter but from May on we have discontinued meetings for reason that many of the members have other work and calling which takes their time during the summer months.

Since re-organizing we have increased our membership from five A. P. S. members to nine, and our associate members from about three to 14, and we are pleased to note that our publicity even at this early date has attracted a number of collectors, whom we expect to enroll into membership in due time.

It is our ambition to spread the hobby in this section especially among the younger generation, with a view to teaching them the proper methods of handling stamps, which we hope will have its effect in perpetuation of our hobby.

All meetings are informal in nature, what business we have being conducted without a great deal of red tape which often frightens away some who dislike the laborious routine of too much business being injected into a hobby. We hold display meetings when one or another will display and give a short talk on his particular branch of the hobby. Some of the meetings have been more than interesting.

Our officers still stand as recorded with the society, and any change therein will be posted with you following our election this Fall when meetings are resumed.

We have entertained visiting collectors, and wish to go on record as welcoming any collectors at any time to our meetings.

Sincerely yours,
DONALD W. MARTIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

DENVER STAMP CLUB, COLORADO BRANCH No. 22.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 6, 1922.

The Branch has held eight regular and 2 special meetings since January 1st, 1922, with an average attendance of 13 out of 24 members.

At the May meeting the Club entertianed as a visitor Mr. Ross O'Shaughnessy of San Francisco who stopped over on his way to England to attend the Philatelic Congress. Among other things Mr. O'Shaughnessy showed a block of 6 3c 1851 on cover. Mr. Friswold also exhibited a block of 4 of the same item.

At the July meeting the Club was visited by Mr. W. O. Wylie, Managing Editor of Mekeel's Weekly, Boston, Mass. Precancelled stamps came up for discussion and Mr. Wylie demonstrated that at some time he had seen stamps of this character.

August 1, 2 and 3rd the Club acted as Hosts in entertaining the First Annual Convention of the Precancelled Stamp Society of America. A banquet was tendered the delegates on Aug. 2nd at the Albany.

A year full of activity is being looked forward to by the live collectors of Denver.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

MICHIGAN STAMP CLUB, BRANCH No. 47.

Detroit, Mich., August 4, 1922.

To the American Philatelic Society:

The Michigan Stamp Club, Branch #47, has a membership of 59, at the date of this report, all of whom are in good standing. Five senior and nine junior members were admitted into the Club within the last year. The attendance at meetings averaged 28 as compared with 20 for the previous year. The usual order of business prevailed at the 25 meetings held thru the year on the first and third Saturday nights of each month.

Four exhibitions were held during the year, one member showing a collection each time. This method was found to be more effective than the competitive exhibitions of the previous year, because the interest of the members was not divided between a number of collections. A juvenile rally on Jan. 7 brought 27 boys to the clubrooms, besides 34 members and several visitors. A lunch was served and packets, donated by members, were given to the boys holding lucky numbers.

The annual banquet was held on March 18, at the Cadillac Hotel, with some thirty members in attendance. At the annual meeting in March the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Dr. H. P. Hoskins, President;
H. J. Kaufmann, Secretary;
R. O. Meyer, Treasurer.

Auction sales at the end of each meeting have not been so successful during the past year as previously, largely due to the fact that but few desirable stamps were offered.

The Michigan Stamp Club meets at Fraternity Halls, 1032 First Street, Detroit, on the nights mentioned. Very truly yours,

W. J. KAUFMANN, Secretary.

NEW YORK STAMP SOCIETY, BRANCH No. 44.

New York, August 22nd, 1922.

Dr. H. A. Davis, Sec'y of American Philatelic Society,
3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colo.

My Dear Dr. Davis:—

I am pleased to report a year of great progress for the New York Stamp Society, Branch #44, A. P. S.

A banquet held on May 4th celebrating the eighteenth anniversary of the society was attended by leading philatelists of New York and vicinity and was a great success.

The membership is increasing very rapidly and we hope to number one hundred members by the end of this year.

It is the hope of the society to be able to bring an A. P. S. convention to New York City in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH HOFFMAN, Secretary.

THE ILLINOIS PHILATELIC SOCIETY, BRANCH No. 49.

H. A. Davis:

The Illinois Philatelic Society, Branch #49, held monthly meetings during the last year on the third Wednesday of each month. The Club has 22 members. Membership is open to students and faculty at the University of Illinois and to adult stamp collectors in the cities of Champaign and Urbana. A serious program is attempted at each meeting, consisting in general of an hour paper by one of the members, a report of research work done here, and a short auction.

The society is attempting to build up a library for a permanent record of its work. Our university has a nice start on a philatelic library and has about 10 feet

of books and periodicals. These are cataloged and permanently taken care of for all who wish to use them. The university has no funds for purchasing stamp periodicals so the library must be built up by donations.

The papers for the meetings during the school year were as follows:

Aug.—"Charity Stamps," Prof. H. B. Lewis.
Sept.—"Experiences 50 years ago in stamp collecting," by Prof. Frank Smith.
Oct.—"Bulgaria, Specialized," by Dr. L. L. Steimley.
Nov.—"Hayti Specialized—1881-1906," by Frank D. Garland.
Dec.—"Unique philatelic experiences of members of the Society."
Jan.—"Stamps that have been used as currency," Prof. W. F. Schulz; "Postal Issues of the Confederate States of America," Dr. L. L. Steimley.
Feb.—"Hayti, 1906-1922," Frank D. Garland.
Mar.—"Crete," by Prof. H. B. Lewis.
April—"Sweden," by M. E. Jansson.
May—"German Colonies," by Frank D. Garland.
June—"Commemorative Stamps," by Prof. W. F. Schulz.

Sincerely yours,

DR. L. L. STEIMLEY.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, BRANCH No. 3.

San Francisco, August 12th, 1922.

The Pacific Philatelic Society, Life Branch No. 1, has had a very successful year, with an unusually active interest being shown by members, who now number 20% more than at this time last year.

The annual election of officers last January resulted as follows:—

President, Henry C. Marcus.
1st Vice President, Chas. M. Hackmeier.
2nd Vice President, Wm. H. Crocker.
Secretary and Treasurer, Matt C. Dillingham.
Librarian, Ross O'Shaughnessy.

Meetings were held on the third Wednesday of each month in the Director's Room of the Mechanic's Institute, which is located in the heart of the business district of the city.

Competitive exhibitions of stamps were held throughout the year, with the principal idea in mind of bringing forth the smaller collections and getting their owners so interested that they would lose their nautral hesitancy of exhibiitng their collections at Society meetings. The scheme has worked out very nicely, the competitions having been so organized that the condition of the stamps and the manner of mounting them took precedence over everything else.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that in April, 1923, we will hold our 400th regular monthly meeting, at which time we are planning on holding a large public exhibition in the Covic Auditorium.

At the July meeting of the Society a change in the By-Laws was effected permitting the enrollment of female members and inaugurating a Junior Membership between the ages of 16 and 20 inclusive. We already have applications from three prospective lady members and expect to receive many more.

M. C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

THE BANQUET.

The Banquet was held at Hotel Kimball on Wednesday evening. Mr. Robert C. Munroe of Springfield acted as Toastmaster and with him were seated at the head table the following members: B. L. Drew, Stanley B. Ashbrook, H. E. Deats, P. M. Wolsieffer, C. E. Severn, A. W. Batchelder, Brewer Corcoran, C. F. Heyerman, Dr. Carroll Chase, Dr. H. A. Davis, J. E. Scott, Eugene Klein, J. E. Guest, Alvin Good, John A. Klemann, H. H. Elliott, C. K. B. Nevin.

OPENING REMARKS OF THE TOASTMASTER.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On Monday evening and Tuesday morning we began to talk about "members and guests." Along about yesterday afternoon we had dropped the "members," and we had changed the word "guests" into "friends." Now we want to greet you as one great big family. We feel that we are trying to make you a part and have a part in the spirit that holds together the Springfield Stamp Club. When those that took the trip to the mountain this afternoon saw those three dear little children, Flora Perry, Dolores Klein and little Max Ulman, Jr., playing around the mirrors, why, we felt that we had accomplished our purpose. (Applause.)

Now I have sworn to the officials of this gathering that there will be no set speeches. We are going to call on six people only. They are limited to four minutes. (Applause and cries of "Good!" "Good!") Six times four is twenty-four. We are going to say good-night to you about ten minutes past ten. We have a president of this organization, an ex-president now, or will be tomorrow noon. First I am going to call on Dr. Carroll Chase of New York to take his four minutes of the subject, "How can the Society best serve?" Dr. Chase. (Applause.)

REMARKS OF DR. CARROLL CHASE.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Four minutes is a short time. I must be explicit, brief and concise. As a model for my speech I am going to tell you how a boy succeeded in doing this. It was in Sunday School. The Sunday School teacher asked him if he would describe to the other children the incident of what happened to the children when they made fun of Elisha and his bald head. He did so in these words: "There was a lot of children playing and a man came along and he had a bald head and the kids commenced to make fun of him. And he turned to the kids and said, 'If you do that any more I am going to have the bears come and eat you up,' and they did, and he did, and the bears did." (Laughter and applause.) That is my model.

First I want to say how pleased I am again to visit this beautiful city. In reality I have never before been here, but I want to say that phrase before Mr. Severn got it off. I do want to thank you most heartily for your hospitality, for a smoothly-run Convention, for a charming entertainment, particularly the reception at Mr. Corcoran's house, and besides that the weather. I think the committee did very well. They gave us nice sunshiny weather. It was very considerate of them. If they had made the temperature one or two or forty degrees cooler we would not have objected, but we are not complaining. Incidentally the Springfield Democrat or Republican or Prohibitionist or something today came out and said, "The weather today will be fair and quite warm." I think that was their expression. (Laughter.)

I think the Society can best serve in the following way: First, and possibly foremost, by promoting good fellowship among philatelists in this country. Secondly, by promoting the interchange of ideas. Thirdly, by encouraging scientific philately. And fourthly, by persistent but not necessarily showy campaigning for publicity, and part of this should be by the correction of false ideas.

I hope that the Society may continue in the constructive work which it has begun and which is going to be carried on under the leadership of our new president, Mr. Heyerman. And I want to take this opportunity to congratulate him most heartily and at the same time—I don't suppose he will get me, but I want to commiserate with him just a little. He will know better what that means a year from tonight.

My four minutes is about up, I think. I am going to quote you a proverb from the old Chinese, which is perhaps a good text for all philatelists. If my translation of this is not correct I am sure Mr. Klein will make it right. It is from the Northern Chinese dialect. I think he is better acquainted with the Southern dialect, but at any rate he will recognize it. (Giving the quotation in Chinese) Which being translated means: "He that stamps in anger, verily he shall stamp in vain, gaining not thereby the object of his desires." (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: So far we are on schedule. You hear the bell ring outside here (referring to a fire-engine bell just ringing in the street). We have a new president and the gang's all here and what he says goes this next year, probably the year following. That seems to be the habit. We have pleasure to introduce to you tonight our president, Mr. C. F. Heyerman of Detroit. (Applause.)

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT-ELECT C. F. HEYERMAN.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

If you will allow me just a moment I want to address my subjects, the members of the A. P. S., and thank them for this honor they have seen fit to confer upon me. You did not give me a topic and I thought you said four and a half minutes. I am only going to take the half minute and let the other fellows have the four. I am supposed to speak on "The Success of the Society." In the recent British Philatelic Congress, as they called it, they read papers. One of the papers the author entitled "The Underlying Principles of Philatelic Societies." I think he should have added the word "Success," making it read "The Underlying Principle of a Philatelic Society's Success." In his concluding paragraph he goes on to sum it up: "Only one thing is to be borne in mind, and that is fraternity, good-will and comradeship. That should be our slogan for the destruction of ill-nature and pure unadulterated selfishness." I believe we can well adopt that slogan and with it in my mind during the year I am sure you will have a successful season. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: We have a bank account now of about two and a half minutes ahead of us. To my mind perhaps the one thing in this organization that gets nearest to my heart—I will be very frank—is the receipt of a circuit of stamps from Mr. Guest. There may be some cancellation hidden away there that nobody has found that will give me a chance to get it. Of course that means that Stone does not get the circuit first. Ladies and Gentlemen, we are going to call on Mr. J. E. Guest of Dallas, Texas, to take his four minutes on the subject, "What could an Ideal Sales Circuit be?" Mr. Guest. (Applause.)

REMARKS OF MR. J. E. GUEST.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and gentlemen:

The first impression I want to correct is that of Mr. Munroe's to the effect that when he receives a sales circuit he receives it from MR. Guest. You probably all do not know, but I have a partner in this business and the sales circuits usually come from Mrs. Guest. (Applause.)

I noticed today when we were riding to the mountain a sign over a grocery store which appeared rather unusual. It was "Butcher the Grocer." All I can say is that while Mr. Munroe has said all the guests have become friends, and I am glad of that, Guest is the guest always. As to what an ideal circuit contains, that is impossible to say anything about. It is rather amusing to send out a circuit and have party No. 1 write a very sarcastic letter—and some of our members can do that—wanting to know where all this junk came from, while the next man sends in a nice letter saying, "Wonderful stuff."—a little report on twelve books with a check of maybe $400. We often wonder what is junk. There is no way, of course, to tell. What is junk to one is specialty to the other. On this card here it says "14". I thought that was fourteen seconds, so I will at least save that much for the next speaker. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: As stamp collectors we have followed very closely the decision and the brief reports of the decision which has been handed down by the court in Los Angeles in regard to this noted case of the Hawaiian counterfeits. It is a big subject; probably to handle it properly would take hours. I have asked Mr. Klemann of New York to speak for a few moments. If he exceeds his four minutes we won't call time on him. His subject is some one phase that he may look upon as interesting to us of this noted case to the Hawaiian counterfeits. Mr. J. A. Klemann of New York. (Applause.)

REMARKS OF MR. JOHN A. KLEMANN.

This is a subject that I have been so full of for the last three years that I don't know where to start in on it, and if I begin on it I probably won't be able to know where to stop. One of the humorous things connected with the trial was when Mr. Oscar Lawler, Mr. Grinnell's attorney, submitted as evidence Endle's Directory, and said: "This renowned expert on stamps has more than twenty titles to his name—'John A. Klemann, A. P. S., C. P. S.,' etc. My client, Mr. Grinnell, is a poor school teacher. Mr. Klemann surely knows well that he could not buy forty-three genuine Hawaiian Missionaries for the sum of $65,000."

Probably the most important evidence in this case was received after the judge had given his decision. By chance the next day I was having lunch with a friend of mine, and he saw Mr. E. H. Greppin of Blake, Moffitt & Towne, large paper manufacturers in Los Angeles. Mr. Greppin told him that about a year ago Mr. Grinnell came to him and said he had a lawsuit on in regard to some Hawaiian stamps and wanted him to make an examination of the paper on which the stamps were printed. He made this examination and reported to Mr. Grinnell that the stamps were printed on paper made by a process using a sulphite base that never was known until after 1870, and after making this report he never heard from Mr. Grinnell again.

About two weeks after the trial I met Mrs. Carpenter, a woman whom I had heard had been connected in some way with the Hawaiian case. I had tried to find her, but I had not been able to, and finally located her in Oakland about two weeks after the trial. She said she was the divorced wife of a Mr. Bailey and that Mr.

Bailey's grandfather went to the Hawaiian Islands about 1834; that Mr. Bailey's father and Mr. Bailey were born there. After she got the divorce, about two years before I purchased the Hawaiian stamps of Mr. Grinnell, the Southwestern Museum in Los Angeles had heard that she had a collection of shells that she wanted to dispose of, and Professor Alliot of the Southwestern Museum sent Mr. Grinnell to see her collection of shells and see if it was anything the museum could use. Grinnell came there and saw the collection. The shells had been sent originally in boxes from the Hawaiian Islands and had been stored in a barn. They had been sent by mail from the Hawaiian Islands and had genuine Hawaiian numerals on the boxes, but the rats had gotten at the boxes on account of the lime in the shells and the stamps were damaged. He secured the shells with the damaged numerals on the boxes and at the same time asked Mrs. Carpenter if she had any other stamps. She had two 13-cent Missionaries, both types of the first issue, several hundred of the 2-cent vermilion, perforated, a couple of original covers, one with 2-cent lithographed Hawaiian on it, one cover with a 5-cent blue perforated and a 10-cent 1861 U. S., and a great number of other stamps that were all taken from the family correspondence. Grinnell tried to buy these stamps from her, but she refused to sell them, on the plea that although she was divorced from her husband she felt that the stamps belonged to him; in fact, she had promised to return them to him. Grinnell came there several times and looked at the stamps. I saw the same lot of stamps and she refused to sell them to me for the same reason. The two 13-cent Hawaiian Missionary stamps she had there were hand-drawn stamps and I told her they were not genuine, and she said, "Now if those stamps are counterfeits, Mr. Grinnell must have exchanged them on me, because in our family we were never in contact with stamp collectors or stamp dealers, and these stamps came from our family correspondence."

Grinnell claimed he bought the stamps from Charles Shattuck, who died the 30th of November, the day before I bought the stamps from Grinnell.

I think these are the most interesting facts in connection with the case, and if the United States Secret Service pursues the investigation as they assured me they would, I think the matter will be brought to an issue. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: One of the most happy things about a convention is the chance to meet old acquaintances, people that we have not seen perhaps for years, and that has been my pleasure in having Mr. Deats with me the last few days. I am going to call on Mr. H. E. Deats of Flemington, N. J., to speak two, three or four minutes on the subject: "My First Convention." Mr. Deats.

REMARKS OF MR. H. E. DEATS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It was thirty-four years ago in a town a few miles east of us that I had the pleasure of attending the first convention of this association. That was at Boston, in August of 1888. Of course, in common with the other early members of the Society we had attended then at least in spirit the organization meeting in New York in 1886 and the convention in Chicago the following year, but the first really successful convention, with all due apologies to Mr. Wolsieffer, who was in Chicago at that time, was the one in Boston.

MR. BATCHELDER: Naturally.

MR. DEATS: There are two of the Boston men of that period who stand out prominently in my memory, Mr. Van Derlip and Mr. Holton, the former was a collector and the latter a dealer, both of them of the old type. Mr. Van Derlip is gone

but Mr. Holton is still living and active in his lifelong business of photography. The convention was held up in the Elks Clubroom and we also had an exhibition there. It was the first philatelic gathering of any importance that I had ever attended, and also the first exhibition, and it happened to fall to my lot to assist in making a considerable display at that time. I don't remember some of the Boston men who afterwards became so prominent in philatelic circles and work in the Society—I don't remember them at that time. I have no doubt they were there. I went with another boy from my own town, a boyhood chum, Mr. Wm. H. Bodine, who is no longer a member of the association, and we spent a week in Boston and vicinity. I have been up there a good many times since, mostly going by way of Springfield, of course, because it takes about three or four days for me to get from my home down in Jersey up to Boston. There are too many places to stop and visit with old friends on the way, whether I go by the Shore Line or up through the hills of the western part of the State.

John K. Tiffany, who was our first president—we knew him as John K., although the people of St. Louis knew him better as Judge Tiffany, he being a lawyer and having served a term or two as judge in one of the courts there—was with us at this convention. I miss John K. Tiffany, I think, more than any one of the officers of the association who have left us. He was the author of the history of the United States stamps which those of us who were active read and studied faithfully thirty years and more ago.

I had the privilege of attending the previous conventions at Springfield and if God permits I hope to be at the next convention here, at whatever date we are invited to come.

I thank you for your cordial welcome. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: This is one of the hardest things I have had to do. You know going down on the boat yesterday afternoon two or three of the fellows got together—Mr. Severn here and Dr. Payne and two or three others, and they said, "Here, Munroe, you have got to give us a little serious stuff. You can't pull off this highbrow all the while." And I didn't know what to do. But do you know, a fellow came along by the name of Batchelder, who lives in Salem, and it gave me a thought. I am going to call on Mr. Batchelder to speak on the subject, "Does it pay to advertise? How does it seem to be kissed?" (Applause.)

REMARKS OF MR. ALBERT W. BATCHELDER.

Mr. Toastmaster and Friends:

I suppose I am expected to open this first; anyhow I am going to. (Opening a package which had just been handed him.) Oh, I thank you.

You all have heard the slogan, "It pays to advertise," and almost anyone ought to be able to say a word or two on that subject. I have had two striking examples within the last ten days of the fact that it does pay to advertise. Yesterday afternoon I chanced to remark to one of the ladies that it was my sixty-fifth birthday. Of course I had an object in saying so. (Laughter.) That four minutes is what is hurting me.

MR. DEATS: I will stop the clock.

MR. BATCHELDER: All right, if you will, please. Today at the mountain, I was treated most generously by the ladies, and if there were not so many of the husbands here present tonight, I would say affectionately. (Laughter.) I was first presented with an immense birthday cake. I was required to cut it, but before I would distribute any of it—the ladies came first—I insisted that they pay for it, and they did.

Now returning home, the thought struck me that perhaps that was not quite fair, and that I should not have required those ladies to pay for the cake before they got it. And so since coming here this evening I have said to those that I met that I felt that I had not acted just right and I would pay them back. (Laughter and applause.) I am glad to see where the applause comes from. If there are any ladies here who have not yet had that opportunity I trust they will see me before the evening is over.

Now I suppose I am expected to tell a stamp story. I expect to hear the gong every minute. I am not going to tell a stamp story, although I could. I am going to tell you a story or two connected with my stamp experiences and travel, with the text that you can find or you can look for in Proverbs, 13th chapter, 33rd verse, "The world is small." I say you can look for it.

In 1914 I went to Hawaii. As the boat approached the dock at Honolulu two men on the dock waved their hands. One of them I recognized as Mr. Charles Brown of Lowell, whom some of you know, a stamp man. The other proved to be a man with whom I had been corresponding. He on his way to the dock had met my Lowell friend Brown and had said to him, "I am going down to the dock to meet a man named Batchelder of Boston, of the New England Stamp Company. I have been corresponding with him but I never met him." And Brown said, "I will go down and introduce you to him."

A year ago last winter, in St. Petersburg, Florida, I collided with a man getting out of an automobile. It was this same man Brown of Lowell.

In 1910 I attended a stamp exhibition in Berne, Switzerland, and there is here tonight Mr. Tittman whom I had never met from that day in Berne until I met him here in my room in the hotel when Mr. Keller brought him there.

I went from Berne to Oberammergau. Trains leave every hour from Munich on the Saturday before the play on Sunday. I got into a corridor car. You may or may not know what that is. In Europe most of the cars have compartments all on one side and on the other side is a corridor extending from end to end of the car. The car was crowded and I could not get a seat and I stood in front of a window looking out. A voice behind me said, "Get out of my light!" It was Mr. Osborn of San Francisco, also a well-known collector. He had watched me long enough to be sure who it was before speaking. There were with him his wife, his wife's mother and two children in a reserved compartment and they had ample room and I was invited for the rest of the trip.

I could tell a dozen of these "world-is-small" stories. I am going to tell one more and then I will be ordered to stop.

On one occasion I went from Boston to San Francisco without a stop, the only delay being an hour or two in Chicago where I changed trains. On the train I met an Englishman and became very friendly with him. In San Francisco I showed him around and was with him a good deal for two or three days. He went on his way around the world to New Zealand and so on. The next summer I was in London and walking up Regent Street, and somebody came up behind me and tapped me on the shoulder and said, "Hello, San Francisco; come in and have a drink." It was this very man who had gone around the world.

I suppose every one of you has met with incidents of that kind, showing that the world is small. I would like to tell you a few more, but the time is short. (Applause.)

At the close of Mr. Batchelder's speech the company joined enthusiastically in singing, to the tune of "Marching through Georgia," the following verses which had been sung in his honor during the visit to Mt. Tom:

Here's to Albert Batchelder, who's sixty-five today,
He always has a jolly time when wifie's far away,
But all the girls are watching him, so he will be kept straight,
While we are climbing the mountain.

Hurrah! hurrah! for Albert is the boy.
Hurrah! hurrah! his soul is full of joy,
For all the girls are gathered 'round, with kisses waiting too,
While we are climbing the mountain.

MR. BATCHELDER: The only correction I want to make is about "when wifie's far away." I always have a good time when wife's around too, as many of you know, and I only regret that she could not be with me here tonight. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Two minutes behind schedule. This morning our secretary handed me a few notes on which I find:

A. P. S. members registered	157
Non-members	71
Total	228

(Applause.)

The total will probably go over 250 if it is not that already.

Now Brewer Corcoran and I have been swelling up and going around and doing a lot, but this has been a team game. These fellows whose names I am going to call are under oath not to do any talking. They can get up and make a bow and sit down, but I want you to know them by name to show you that we have a team and that we called on just about half of our members. Mr. George W. Angers and Mr. Henry C. Hyde, will you stand up? (Applause.) We are indebted to these gentlemen, Mr. Angers and Mr. Hyde, for putting through the cancellation for our convention. (Applause.)

Mr. H. C. Lapham, stand up. Mr. Lapham is our treasurer. He tells me that all bills contracted—and this is a C. O. D. business—have been paid and we have probably $140 to turn in to the Springfield Stamp Club. (Applause.)

Mr. B. A. Oppenheimer, our dear Bertie; is he around?

A Voice: He has struck out.

THE TOASTMASTER: Well, it is the same old game. Mr. Oppenheimer is responsible for this banquet. He insisted that he would have nothing to do with it unless he could have full charge of the favors for the women. (Applause from the ladies.)

Mr. John W. Prevost—get up, John. (Applause.) He is accountable for the photograph. It is the bumest one I ever had taken. (Laughter.)

Mr. W. C. Stone. Get up, Billy; hurry up. (Applause and cheers.) He has charge of press notices and when he can get an illustration of John and a few others on the front page of the Republican, he is some press agent. (Applause.)

Here is a boy coming down the line. He has been out of town since we left the mountain—Mr. Leigh F. Morgan. Stay where you are and stand up there. He put over the mountain trip. (Applause.)

We impressed into our service a young man by the name of Raymond P. Labine. He is not one of our members, but he is a member of the other Stamp Club in Springfield, recently started for a number of our younger collectors. (Applause.)

This young man has been of great help as our registrar and he has done a good job. If you want to know of anybody that has been here or where they hold forth, why, he can tell you for part of the time.

Mr. T. J. Champagne. (Applause and cheers.) Mr. Champagne handled all transportation matters. He is an expert.

A Voice: Where does he get it?

THE TOASTMASTER: He has had it for some time.

There are two of our girls that have been rather busy around here. All of them have been since this Batchelder business was pulled off, but Miriam Thompson and Sally Munroe have had their part.

Mr. E. E. Thompson—Where are you, Ed? He has charge of matters of badges, etc. (Applause.)

We have called on about half of our members. We have got a relay team still waiting for this next convention. I don't know when it is going to be, but some time. And with a brief notice from our president, Dr. Chase, to be here promptly at 9:30 tomorrow—Am I right?

PRESIDENT CHASE: Yes.

THE TOASTMASTER: We bid you all good night. (Applause.)

Articles of Incorporation of the American Philatelic Society.

We, the undersigned, hereby associate ourselves according to the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Minnesota, entitled "An Act relating to Corporations other than those for pecuniary benefit," approved March 3, 1870, under the following Articles of Incorporation:

I. The name of the corporation shall be The American Philatelic Society. Its principal office shall be in the city of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin, and State of Minnesota.

II. The purpose for which this corporation is established is to assist its members in acquiring knowledge in regard to Philately, to cultivate a feeling of friendship among philatelists, and enable them to affiliate with members of similar societies in other countries, and, in furtherance fo these objects, to assist its members in acquiring and disposing of stamps of various kinds through its several departments.

III. Any person may become a member of the society by filing with its General Secretary an application in the form prescribed from time to time, signed by at least two members, and accompanied by one dollar for a certificate of stock and the amount of dues for the remainder of the fiscal year (ending August 31st), the whole to be refunded if admission is refused; and if the applicant has not attained the age of 21 years, he must accompany his application with a guarantee from some responsible person that the guarantor will be responsible for the proper fulfillment of the applicant's promises and obligations to the society, in case the applicant is admitted. The General Secretary shall cause the name and address of each applicant, his references and guarantor, to be published in the next number of the Official Circular sent to members, and, if no objection shall be received by the Board of Vice-Presidents within one month after such publication, the applicant shall be considered elected. In case any objection is filed with the Board of Vice-Presidents, they shall notify the General Secretary thereof and proceed to investigate the case and accept or reject the applicant in their discretion.

IV. The capital stock shall consist of ten thousand shares of a par value of one dollar each. No member shall be allowed to purchase or hold more than one share of said stock. The annual dues shall be two dollars, or such sum as may be prescribed in the By-Laws.

V. The corporation shall be managed by and under the care of the Board of Directors, to be elected at such times and in such manner as the By-Laws shall prescribe. The first Board of Directors shall hold their respective offices until the first day of September, 1897, and shall consist of the following: F. F. Olney, of Providence, R. I.; W. C. Van Derlip, J. L. Kilbon, and George L. Toppan, of Boston, Mass.; Joe F. Beard, of Muscatine, Iowa; H. B. Phillips, of San Francisco, Cal.; E. Doeblin, of Allegheny, Pa.; N. W. Chandler, of Collinsville, Ill.; and G. D. Mekeel, of St. Louis, Mo.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 3d day of April, A. D., 1897.

ALBERT W. BATCHELDER,
E. M. CARPENTER,
Witnesses as to
W. C. VAN DERLIP, J. L. KILBON, AND GEO. L. TOPPAN.

WILLARD C. VAN DERLIP, (Seal)
Boston, Mass.
JOHN LUTHER KILBON, (Seal)
Boston, Mass.
GEO. L. TOPPAN, (Seal)
Boston, Mass.

MAXIL D. ROBB,
SAM E. ROBB.
Witnesses as to
E. S. STEBBINS, W. R. YOUNG, AND GEO. W. ACHARD.

EDW. S. STEBBINS, (Seal)
Minneapolis, Minn.
W. R. YOUNG, (Seal)
Minneapolis, Minn.
GEO. W. ACHARD, (Seal)
Minneapolis, Minn.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, } ss.
County of Suffolk. }

On this 5th day of May, A. D. 1897, personally appeared W. C. Van Derlip, J. L. Kilbon, and Geo. L. Toppan, to me known to be the signers and sealers of the foregoing instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

JAMES A. LOWELL,
(Notarial Seal) Notary Public, Suffolk County, Mass.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Hennepin. }

On this 3d day of April, A. D. 1897, personally appeared E. S. Stebbins, W. R. Young, and Geo. W. Achard, to me known to be the persons who executed and signed and sealed the foregoing instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

MAXIL D. ROBB,
(Notarial Seal) Notary Public, Hennepin County, Minn.

265,739.

Office of Frank C. Metcalf, Registrar of Deeds.
County of Hennepin, Minnesota.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1897, at 1:45 o'clock p. m., and was duly recorded in Book 72, of Miscellaneous, pages 478, 479, 480.

FRANK C. METCALF,
By Frank J. Peterson, Deputy. Registrar of Deeds.

Filed for record in this office June 30, A. D. 1897, at 11 o'clock a. m.

ALBERT BERG, Secretary of State.

CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENT TO THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

We, Frank F. Olney, President, and Joe F. Beard, Secretary, do hereby certify that at the annual convention of this society, held in the City of Boston, County of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, on the 24th, 25th and 26th days of August, 1897, a motion was duly made, seconded, and carried, amending the Articles of Incorporation filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of June, 1897, so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The name of this corporation shall be The American Philatelic Association. Its principal office shall be in the City of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin, and State of Minnesota.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed the seal of said corporation, this 26th day of November, A. D. 1897.

FRANK F. OLNEY,
President.

Filed for record in this office December 31, A. D. 1897, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

JOE F. BEARD,
Secretary.

ALBERT BERG,
Secretary of State.

CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENT TO THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

We, John N. Luff, President, and H. S. Adair, Secretary, do hereby certify that at the Annual Convention of this Society, held in the City of Columbus, County of Franklin, and State of Ohio, on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd days of July, 1908, a motion was duly made, seconded and carried, amending the Articles of Incorporation filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of June, 1897, so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The name of this corporation shall be the American Philatelic Society. Its principal office shall be in the City of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin, and State of Minnesota.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed the seal of said Corporation this 5th day of September, A. D. 1908.

JOHN N. LUFF,
President.

H. S. ADAIR,
Secretary.

I hereby certify that the above instrument was filed for record in this office on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1908, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in Book Q-3, of Incorporations, on page 400.

JULIUS A. SCHMAHL,
Secretary of State.

By-Laws of the American Philatelic Society.

As Adopted at the Seventh Annual Convention, August 15, 16, 17, 1892, and Amended at the Subsequent Conventions, including Amendments Adopted at the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention, August 15, 16, 17, 1922.

ARTICLE I.—Capital Stock.

Section 1. Every certificate of stock issued by this society shall be for a single share only and shall be subject to the following terms and conditions: That the holder thereof has accepted the said certificate with the understanding that it can be issued or transferred only to a person who has been duly elected a member of the Society in the manner provided by its By-Laws, and who is not the holder of any other share or certificate of its capital stock. That no transfer of said stock, or the certificate thereof, shall be valid unless made upon the books of the Society and signed by the member transferring the same, or his lawful attorney, and attested by the Secretary, and upon return of the outstanding certificate, which shall be cancelled and filed by the Secretary. That the holder is liable for the payment to the Society of the annual dues provided for by the By-Laws, until the said stock certificate is surrendered to the Society, and is not entitled to vote said stock so long as he is in any manner indebted to the Society. That the Society has a first lien on the said stock and all increments thereof for all indebtedness of the holder to the Society, and that no transfer there shall be permitted so long as the holder is so indebted to the Society; and that the possession of said certificate shall not be regarded as evidence of the ownership of the holder, or his right to participate as a stockholder, unless it appears upon the books of the Society, that all said conditions have been duly complied with. That the ownership of said stock shall at all times be subject to the provisions of the By-Laws. That upon the expulsion of the holder, or his resignation, or the dropping of his name from the roll of membership for non-payment of dues or other indebtedness to the Society or any of its departments, his stock shall revert to the Society, and his certificate become and remain null and void.

Sec. 2. Every certificate of stock shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, and sealed with the corporate seal of the Society, and shall be duly numbered and entered in the stock book to be kept by the Secretary for the purpose. A charge of twenty-five cents shall be made for a duplicate certificate in case of loss.

Sec. 3. Certificates of stock shall be valued at $1.00 each, and all money received for stock certificates as provided for by Article II, Section I, shall be kept by the Treasurer in a separate and inviolate fund to be known as the Stock Fund, the interest of which may be applied to current expenses; and the Treasurer shall place this fund at interest in such manner from time to time as the Board of Directors may approve or direct. Provided, however, that such investments be made only in securities which are a full and direct obligation of the United States, of one of the states of the United States, or of one of the municipalities of one hundred thousand or over, situated in the United States.

ARTICLE II.—Membership.

Section 1. Any person desiring to become a member of this Society shall file with its Secretary an application in the form prescribed from time to time by the Board of Directors, signed by one member of the Society, and, if the applicant is of legal age, accompanied by one or more commercial references, which commercial references shall not be the firm, or a member of the firm, of which the proposer is a member, and if the applicant has not attained the age of 21 years, he must accompany his application with a bond signed by some responsible person, obligating himself for the proper fulfilment of the applicant's promises and obligations to the Society in case the applicant is admitted, such guarantor to furnish one or more commercial references. Said application must be accompanied by the sum of $1.00, for one share of stock and the amount of dues for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending August 31, the whole to be refunded if admission is refused. The Secretary shall acknowledge the receipt of each application, stating the date when the applicant will be come a member, provided no objections are received. The Secretary shall cause the name, age, occupation, and address of each applicant and the name of his references and bondsmen to be published in the *American Philatelist*, and if no objection shall be received by the Board of Vice-Presidents within one month after publication, the applicant shall become a member. In case the Board of Vice-Presidents shall receive any objections to the admission of any applicant they shall notify the Secretary thereof, and proceed to investigate the case, and may accept or reject the applicant in their discretion, and shall certify their result to the Secretary, who shall thereupon proceed accordingly.

In case the Secretary is advised that objections to applicant have been received by the Vice-Presidents, he shall continue to publish the applicant's name in the *American Philatelist*, but under such circumstances the applicant shall not become a member until the Secretary be advised by the Board of Vice-Presidents that they, after investigation have accepted the applicant.

Any member in good standing may become a life member by the payment of $20.00. Life members all have the same rights and privileges as annual members and shall be subject to the same obligations except that of payment of annual dues.

All payments for lifemembership shall constitute a permanent fund, and shall be invested by the Treasurer under the direction of the Board of Vice-Presidents. One-third of the income of said fund shall be paid over to the special fund for the American Philatelist, and the remainder shall be used for such purposes as the Board of Directors may from time to time direct.

Sec. 2. As it is important to the well-being and prosperity of this Society that all members thereof should be persons of good repute, every person applying for admission thereto agrees to become subject to such rules of discipline as may be provided by the By-Laws from time to time. All charges of improper conduct on the part of any member of the Society shall be addressed in writing, to the Board of Vice-Presidents, who shall investigate and determine the same under such rules as they may prescribe; and report their findings thereon to the Board of Directors who may, in their judgment, suspend or expel such member, and declare his stock forfeited to the Society, and their action shall be final and binding on all parties. Should the Board of Directors deem it advisable, they may, however, certify the case for consideration to the next convention of the Society, and such convention shall have the same powers in the case as the Board of Directors.

The Annual dues shall be $2.00 to all members except life members, payable in advance to the Treasurer on the first day of September. Of said amount of $2.00, seventy-five cents shall be for one year's subscription to the *American Philatelist*.

Every new member for any unexpired portion of the first fiscal year after his admission to membership, shall pay at the rate of fifty cents per quarter or fraction thereof from the date of his application, twenty cents per quarter of which shall be for his subscription to the *American Philatelist* for such period.

No assessment other than the annual dues shall be levied except on recommendation of the Board of Directors, published in the call for an annual convention, special meeting, or mail vote, and adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all the stockholders voting thereon; provided, that the number of affirmative votes shall be not less than one-third of the whole number of stockholders entitled to vote.

Sec. 4. In case any member fails to pay the annual dues or any indebtedness to the Society or any department thereof, within thirty days from the time the same are due, the Treasurer shall notify such delinquent member, and unless such dues or debts are paid within thirty days thereafter, the Treasurer shall notify the Secretary by whom his name shall be stricken from the rolls, and his stock shall be declared forfeited to the Society, and his name shall be omitted from the printed membership list. The Secretary shall notify the Sales Superintendent to debar from the privileges of the department any member whose name shall have been dropped from the rolls.

Any stockholder or branch society having resigned in good standing, or any stockholder or branch society whose name shall have been stricken from the rolls for non-payment of dues or debts as aforesaid, may be reinstated on payment of such debts, and $1.00, plus the amount of dues for the remainder of the current year, and a share of stock bearing the original stock number shall be reissued, and in case of reinstatement of a branch society, a charter certificate bearing the original number shall be reissued. In case of minors a new guarantee shall be required, and in the case of members who have been suspended for more than one year new references shall be required.

All applications for reinstatement shall be published in the *American Philatelist* and treated in the same manner as is provided for an ordinary application for membership.

Sec. 5. Any stockholder in good standing may at any time tender his resignation to the Secretary, and surrender his stock certificate to the Society. All resignations received by the Secretary shall be published in the next *American Philatelist*, and if no objections are received within one month of the date of the publication, they shall be duly accepted by him, to take effect from the date of their receipt, but no stockholder will be permitted to resign while indebted to the Society. In case the Secretary is in doubt as to the advisability of accepting the resignation of any stockholder, he shall refer the matter to the Board of Vice-Presidents, who shall have the power to decide the case, and, if they deem advisable, to prescribe conditions on which the resignation shall be accepted.

Sec. 6. No stockholder of the Society who has not attained the age of twenty-one years shall be eligible to any office.

Sec. 7. Any Philatelic Society outside the United States and possessions may be elected by the Board of Vice-Presidents upon the recommendation of the International Secretary, or by the Society in convention assembled, as an honorary corresponding member, and shall receive all publications of the Society and shall be exempt from dues; such honorary corresponding membership shall not carry the right to vote or hold stock. A list of such members shall follow the branch societies in the annual list of members.

ARTICLE III.—Meetings.

Section 1. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Society, to be designated as the Annual Convention, shall be held each year at such date and such place, within or without the state of Minnesota as may have been selected

by the last preceding Annual Convention, and the publication in the *American Philatelist* of the proceedings of the convention, naming such time and place, shall be deemed sufficient notice of such meeting; but the President shall also issue a call for the Annual Convention, stating the time and locality of convening thereof, to be published in the number of the *American Philatelist* issued not less than sixty days prior to the holding of such convention.

Sec. 2. Special meetings of the stockholders of this Society may be called by the Board of Directors, or by one hundred stockholders of this Society. Notice thereof shall be mailed to each stockholder, at his last known address, at least sixty days before the date fixed for holding said meeting, and a copy of such notice shall be published in the *American Philatelist* at least one month before the time of holding such meeting.

Sec. 3. If in the opinion of the Board of Directors it should be advisable at any time or in case one hundred stockholders so request, the President shall call for a general vote of the shareholders upon any desired question. Notice that such call has been issued shall be given in the *American Philatelist* at least one month before the date when the vote is to be counted. The vote shall be in the form designated by the President, with the assent of the Board of Vice-Presidents. The call and the form shall each state the time and place at which the count is to take place, and a copy of each shall be mailed to every person appearing upon the books of the Society as entitled to vote as a stockholder thirty days before the vote is to be counted. The vote shall be signed by the stockholder and sent to the Board of Vice-Presidents; and no vote shall be counted unless in the form prescribed at the date when the call was mailed. Any stockholder shall have the right to be present and witness the count. The result shall be certified by the Board of Vice-Presidents to the President, who shall announce the result in the next number of the *American Philatelist*. A majority of the votes cast shall determine the question submitted but the By-Laws can be amended only as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 4. All stockholders of the Society who are present at any of its meetings shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings; but only those not indebted to the Society shall be entitled to vote in person, or by proxy, at any annual convention, at any special meeting, or upon any question submitted to a general vote.

No member of the Society shall be allowed to vote more than fifty proxies.

Sec. 5. A quorum for the transaction of business at any convention or special meeting shall consist of one-half the stockholders there represented in person or by proxy; but the By-Laws can be amended only as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 6. No director of this Society shall be permitted to act for or vote as proxy for any other stockholder of this Society.

Sec. 7. At all meetings of the Society all questions of order and parlimentary law shall be determined by reference to Robert's Rules of Order.

Sec. 8. At all meetings of the Society, all reports of officers and committees and all resolutions must be presented in writing.

Sec. 9. At the annual convention, the President shall appoint the following standing committees:

A Committee on Finance;
A Committee on Library;
A Committee on Sales Department;
A Committee on Branch Societies;
A Committee on Resolutions;
A Committee on Appropriations;

A Committee on Place of Next Convention; each to consist of three members.

A Committe on By-Laws, to consist of the President, who shall be chairman of the committee, and four other members.

The following shall be the order of business:

FIRST SESSION.

1. Call to Order.
2. Reading of Call.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Reading of Minutes of last Convention.
5. President's Address.
6. Appointment of Committees.
7. Reports of Officers.
8. Reports of Permanent Committees.
9. Communications.
10. Assigned Matters.
11. New Business.

SUBSEQUENT SESSIONS.

1. Call to Order.
2. Supplementary Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Communications.
4. Assigned Matters.
5. Unfinished Business.
6. New Business.
7. Reports of Standing Committees.
8. Reports of Special Committees.

Sec. 10. At all special meetings of the Society, the President shall appoint such of the foregoing committees as are necessary, and the foregoing Order of Business shall be followed so far as the necessities of the occasion will permit.

Sec. 11. The Committee on Arrangements appointed by the president before each convention shall have power to charge such sums as they in their judgement deem best for the various entertainments provided by them at the annual convention.

ARTICLE IV.—Directors.

Section 1. The Board of Directors of this Society shall consist of nine members, who shall all be citizens of the United States, and shall consist of a President, a Board of three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and International Secretary and two Directors at Large.

Sec. 2. Each Director shall be a stockholder of the Society, and shall hold his office until the close of the next annual convention, and until his successor shall have qualified. At least five of their number shall be collectors and not dealers by profession. Three of the Directors shall serve as a Board of Vice-Presidents and must reside within a radius of thirty miles. The remaining six Directors must be residents of as many different states. The Board of Vice Presidents shall be nominated and voted for as a unit or as an indivisable body.

Sec. 3. The Board of Directors shall be elected to their respective offices by direct vote, each member of the Society being entitled to one vote in the manner prescribed in Article VI. Immediately after the annual election, the Directors shall appoint such officers and committees as are required by the By-Laws to be appointed by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 4. The Board of Directors may meet at such times as they from time to time determine, or whenever called together by the President by a notice addressed to each Director at his last known address, by mail or by telegraph a sufficient time before hand to enable him to reach the place of meeting. Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 5. To expedite the transaction of business by the Board of Directors they may take mail votes upon any question in the following manner: Any member of the Board desiring to submit any matter for their action may reduce the same to writing in the form of a motion and shall mail a copy thereof upon separate sheet of paper to each member of the Board. Any comments or observations he desires to make thereon must be on a different sheet. Upon receipt of such motion each member shall write upon the same sheet of paper his vote for or against the same, or any correction or amendment thereof he may wish to make, and forward the same by return mail to the President, who shall in case any amendment shall be offered,

forthwith mail, or cause to be mailed a copy of the motion as amended to each member of the Board who shall return the same by return mail, with his vote for or against the same, or the expression of his preference for the original motion. The President shall, upon receiving the ballots of the other members, certify to the Secretary the result, accompanying the certificate with original ballots. The Secretary shall file the same and record the vote, notifying the other members of the Board of the result.

Sec. 6. The Board of Directors shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the Society and all its officers; may make rules for the conduct of business in the several departments not inconsistent with these By-Laws; may require special reports from any officer from time to time; may remove any office appointed by them as provided by statute, fill any vacancy in their own number arising from any cause except removal by stockholders, as provided by statute, and generally manage and control the business of the Society, as provided by law.

ARTICLE V.—Duties of Directors.

Section 1. President—The President in addition to the general duties of his office, shall preside at all meetings of the Society, sign all certificates of stock and all warrants on the Treasurer for moneys expended by the Society, as well as contracts, deeds, bonds, notes and other obligations entered into by the Society, including the approval of bonds of the Secretary, Treasurer and Sales Superintendent, as provided in these By-laws. Prior to each annual convention he shall issue the call therefor, as provided for in Article III, Section 1; shall appoint a committee of five members on Credentials, and a Committee of Arrangements to provide suitable rooms and make other preparations for holding said meeting, the expenses incurred by such committee in performance of their duties to be defrayed from the general fund of the Society. At each annual convention he shall address the Society on such matters of interest as he shall determine. He shall be allowed the sum of one hundred dollars for expenses entailed in attending the annual convention.

Sec. 2. Vice President—The three Directors elected as Vice-Presidents shall select one of the number to act as chairman of the Board of Vice-Presidents who shall perform all the duties of the President in case of the absence, death, or disability of the President. The Board of Vice-Presidents shall decide all questions arising as to the admission of applicants for membership, as provided in Article II, Section 1, and shall investigate all questions of discipline, as provided in Article II, Section 2, 4, and 5, and all disputes and difficulties between members or officers of the Society, as provided in Article II, Section 2. They shall approve the form of ballot to be used at all elections and prepare an authorized form of proxy to be used at all conventions.

The Board of Vice-Presidents from time to time, and at least every three months, shall make report of their proceedings to the President, for publication in the *American Philatelist* and shall make a full report of their proceedings to the annual convention.

They shall keep a minute book of all proceedings and a file of correspondence, which they shall turn over to their successors when qualified.

All expenses for postage, stationery, telegrams, and registry fees shall be certified by the chairman, and be paid from the general fund.

They shall elect one of their number to act as Recorder, who shall have charge of their records and keep their minutes.

Sec. 3. Secretary—The Secretary in addition to the ordinary duties of his office, shall keep a record of all proceedings of the Society and Board of Directors, conduct all correspondence, have the custody of and preserve all documents, have custody of the corporate seal of the Society, seal all docu-

ments required to be sealed therewith, keep proper books of issue and transfer of stock certificates, issue all stock certificates, membership cards, and receipts, countersign, register, and attest all documents signed by the President. He shall also keep a set of loose leaf ledgers for members in good standing, as well as for past members, each separate page of which shall represent a stockholder, and shall have all data regarding his application and admission into the Society clearly set forth, together with a record of the annual payment of dues, or the date of suspension, expulsion of reinstatement. He shall, under the supervision of the President, edit the official matter published in the *American Philatelist*; provided, that if there shall be a disagreement between the President and Secretary as to the advisability of the publication of any matter, said matter shall be submitted to the Board of Directors. He shall also receive all applications for membership, make publication thereof in the *American Philatelist*, and conduct all correspondence in reference thereto, as provided in Article II, Section 1, and notify applicants of their election. He shall furnish a copy of the Charter and By-Laws and the list of members of the Society to each member in good standing. He shall receive all resignations and applications for reinstatement, etc., as provided in Article II, Sections 4 and 5, and perform all such duties as are incident to his office. He shall pay all funds collected by him from any source to the Treasurer each month. He shall prepare and present to each annual convention, and to any special meeting, when so required by the Board of Directors, or the stockholders calling the same, the general report of the condition of the Society, required by law to be made by the Directors, together with complete financial statement of the transactions of his department for the year, accompanied by all of his books of account and record. He shall cause to be published in each number of the *American Philatelist*, in addition to the list of applicants, resignations, etc., of members, a report of all proceedings of the Board of Directors, or of the Society, since his last published report. He shall at all times be subject to the direction of the President or Directors in the performance of his duties. He shall be paid all transportation expenses to and from the convention, and $5.00 per day during the session. He shall be allowed his reasonable expenses for postage, stationery and printing, for which purpose $100.00 of the Society's money shall be in his hands, which fund shall be reimbursed on the first of each month by warrant on the General Fund to the extent of the expenses of the preceding month, so that on the first of each month this fund will always equal $100.00. In addition he shall be allowed the sum of $400.00 per year for his further use in the prosecution of the duties of this office.

He shall give bond to the Society in the sum of not less than $500, said bond to be obtained at the expense of the Society, of some Surety Company to be approved by the President.

Sec. 4. Treasurer.—The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property, and securities of the Society. He shall collect all dues and make monthly reports of his receipts and disbursements showing balance of cash on hand, to the Secretary, who shall publish it in the *American Philatelist*. Among his accounts shall be kept a separate suspense account, to which shall be credited all moneys received for other than current accounts; also an account showing receipts and expenses of the *American Philatelist*. He shall pay out no money except on warrants regularly drawn on him by the President and Secretary, and shall present to the annual convention a complete financial statement of the transactions of his department for the year, accompanied by the proper vouchers, all his books of account, a cashier's certificate of the amount of money on deposit at the date of such statement, and any and all such other papers and instruments as may be

requisite for a complete auditing of his books and accounts. He shall deposit all moneys in some bank, to be designated by the Board of Directors, to the account of the Society, and shall give bond to the Society in the sum of not less than $3,000, said bond to be obtained at the expense of the Society, of some surety company to be approved by the President. He shall be allowed his reasonable expenses for postage stationery, and printing, and in addition thereto the sum of $100.00 per year, which shall be in full for all other incidental expenses.

Sec. 5. International Secretary.—The International Secretary shall conduct all correspondence for the Society or the Board of Directors, with individuals or societies in foreign countries. He shall whenever called on to do so, assist the Secretary or any other officer of the Society, in their correspondence concerning the business of the Society and their several departments. He shall perform all the duties of the Secretary whenever the latter is absent or temporarily unable to perform his duties. He shall present to the Annual Convention a full report of the proceedings of his department for the year.

He shall report regularly to the Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt the changes in membership so long as this Society continues interested in its publication. He shall, so far as possible, report to the Board of Vice-Presidents any publication in foreign journals of items affecting the welfare of this Society or its individual members.

Sec. 6. The two Directors-at-large shall have special oversight of all the branch societies, and it shall be their duty to promote the organization of such societies.

ARTICLE VI.—Elections.

Section 1. All elections of Directors shall be conducted under the supervision of the Committee on Credentials, appointed by the President for that purpose, which shall consist of five stockholders. The ballot shall be signed by the stockholder voting and delivered to the Committee on Credentials, and may be sent to the Committee in any manner desired by the stockholder, and at any time before the closing of the polls for that election. At all such elections a plurality of votes cast shall elect, but no vote shall be counted that shall not have been received before the closing of the polls, nor shall any stockholder be permitted to vote in any other than the prescribed form, or by proxy, or to change his vote after it has once been received by the Committee.

Sec. 2. The polls for the annual election shall close at noon of the day preceding the day appointed for the opening of the annual convention, and at all special elections at such times as shall be named in the call for the election.

Sec. 3. The Secretary shall cause blank forms for the ballot and proper envelopes for enclosing the same to be mailed to the last known address of each stockholder entitled to vote at least sixty days before the date fixed for closing the polls, and the form of the ballot shall be designated in all published notices of election.

Sec. 4. The special election to fill vacancies in the Board of Directors, provided for by the Statutes of the State of Minnesota in case of the removal of a Director by the stockholders, or in case of the want of a quorum of qualified Directors, shall be conducted as far as possible in the same manner as other elections; but in case the election is called by the stockholders, they may prescribe and send out the form of ballot, necessary envelopes for enclosing the same, and notice of the election, which shall, however, as far as possible, conform to the ordinary forms in use in the Society.

Sec. 5. All special elections of officers to be elected by the stockholders shall be conducted in the same manner as other elections, but shall be called by the President, and notice thereof shall be mailed to the last known address of each stockholder entitled to vote, at least sixty days prior to the date fixed for the counting of the vote, and shall be accompanied by the form of the bal-

lot to be used, proper envelope for enclosing the same, and shall designate the time and place of holding the election, the persons who are to act as Committee on Credentials, and such other information as shall facilitate the sending of the vote to the Committee.

Sec. 6. Prior to every annual or special election, nominations for the office or offices to be held may be sent by any five members or any branch of the Society to the Secretary, and all such nominations received by him shall be published in the number of the *American Philatelist* nearest to sixty days prior to the date for closing the polls.

Sec. 7. Cumulative voting shall be illegal at any election.

ARTICLE VII.—Officers and Standing Committees.

Section 1. In addition to the nine Directors, the officers of the Society shall be:

A Sales Superintendent.

An Examiner of Sales Books;

An Editor of the American Philatelist;

An Attorney;

A Librarian;

An Assistant Librarian, and

An Official Expert.

Sec. 2. In addition to the officers as named in Section 1 of this Article there shall be the following Permanent Committees:

An Expert Committee:

A Committee on Philatelic Literature;

A Committee on Philatelic Index;

A Committee on Philatelic Hand Books;

A Recruiting Committee, and

An Obituary Committee.

Sec. 3. All of the officers and Permanent Committees mentioned in Sections 1 and 2 of this Article shall be appointed and subject to removal by the Board of Directors, as provided for by the laws of Minnesota, and shall make a full report of their proceedings to the Annual Convention and to the Board of Directors or any special meeting of the Society, when called upon to do so. Their terms shall expire when their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. In case any such officer is temporarily prevented by sickness or other cause from performing his duties, the Board of Directors may, in its discretion, appoint a substitute to act during such incapacity. No expense shall be incurred by any officer or standing committee appointed by the Board of Directors, except for postal and express charges, until the same is authorized by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 4. Sales Superintendent.

(a). The Sales Superintendent shall conduct the Sales Department in accordance with the provisions of this section and of the sections of Article VIII of these By-laws.

(b). He shall give bond to the Society in the sum of at least $25,000, for the strict and faithful performance of his duties and proper rendering of true accounts for all moneys, stamps, or other property received by him, whether for the Society or individual owners, and until he has notice from the Secretary of the Society that the bond tendered by him, within a reasonable time, after his appointment, has been approved and accepted by the President, he shall not ask or advertise for, or receive from the preceding Superintendent or from individual members, any stamps or other philatelic property for his department. The premium on said bond for any sum in excess of $10,000 shall be paid by the Society.

(c). The Sales Superintendent shall on the first days of October, January, and April, respectively, make to the Board of Vice-Presidents a quarterly report of the affairs of his department, including a full and accurate balance sheet of such bookkeeping entries as shall satisfy said Board, taken from his books upon the last day of the preceding month; and not less than twenty nor more than thirty days prior to the opening day of the Annual Convention he shall make to said Board an annual report, covering the transactions of the

department for the past year, and including similar balance sheet or entries. Said reports shall be audited by said Board, who may at any time make or cause to be made by themselves, or a committee, or agent, appointed by them, such examination as they may deem expedient of said Sales Superintendent's books and accounts and of the affairs of his department, and shall cause such an examination to be made in connection with the auditing of the annual report, and shall submit said annual report with the report of such examination and their recommendations on said report and examination to the annual Convention. The approval of the Sales Superintendent's report by the said Board shall not be construed as an admission by the Society of accuracy of said reports or as a release by the Society of either said Superintendent or the surety on his official bond from liability to the Society or any member thereof for any breach of duty on his part.

(d) The Board of Vice-Presidents may for cause suspend the Sales Superintendent and require him to deliver and turn over all accounts, books and other property of his department, together with all stamps then in possession of said department, to them or to such person as they may designate as Sales Superintendent, pro tempore, who shall exercise all powers of Sales Superintendent until the Board of Directors shall take further action in the matter.

(e). The Society shall provide account books for the Sales Superintendent. Such account books and the correspondence of the department shall be and remain the property of the Society; and shall at all times be open to the examination of the Board of Vice-Presidents and their representatives duly authorized. Except for the purchase of such books, the Sales Superintendent shall pay all expenses of the department.

(f). Upon retiring from office the Sales Superintendent shall turn over to his successor all stamps in his hands as such Superintendent, together with all books of account, official correspondence, papers, instruments, moneys and evidences of indebtedness belonging to the department, and the business of the department shall thereafter be conducted by the new Sales Superintendent. All sums due the department shall be collected by the new Sales Superintendent, who shall pay therefrom to his predecessor such commissions as the latter may have earned thereon, also the requisite payments to the Insurance Fund, and all balances due from the department to members at the time of his assuming the office. Upon a change of Superintendents the Board of Vice-Presidents shall give notice to all parties interested, by publication in the *American Philatelist*, calling on them to file with the Board a statement of their claims against the department within thirty days, so that the outgoing Superintendent's accounts may be properly audited and he be given an honorable release. The Board of Vice-Presidents shall also cause an examination to be made of his books and accounts, and upon the expiration of the period of thirty days from publication of the above prescribed notice shall send to each member who has not filed accounts and whose name appears on the Superintendent's books a statement of his account, and in default of acknowledgment within thirty days thereafter, such account shall be deemed correct.

(g). The Sales Superintendent shall assess a charge of one per cent. upon the net cash value of all books of stamps sent him for circulation in the department, immediately upon their arriving in his hands, with a minimum charge of ten cents per books, and shall remit on retirement of such books the sums so assessed to the Treasurer of the Society, who shall keep it in a special account, known as the Insurance Fund. The Superintendent shall receive all claims for payment desired by owners out of the Insurance Fund, for whatever cause, and shall submit the facts and papers of every case to the Board of Vice-Presidents, who, if they approve, shall certify the case to the Secretary of the Society who shall thereupon draw

a warrant upon the Treasurer against the Insurance Fund, in the regular manner pursued for payments from other funds. If at any time the Insurance Fund becomes insufficient to meet any such warrant so drawn against it, the sum shall be paid the owner out of the General Fund of the Society, and shall subsequently be transferred to that fund from the Insurance Fund, as soon as the assessments duly collected shall suffice.

(h). The Superintendent shall submit to the Examiner of Sales Books all books sent in for circulation, remove from books sent him for circulation all stamps which are clearly and obviously counterfeits or non-governmental reprints, and return all stamps removed by him or by the Examiner of Sales Books, as provided in the next section, at once to the owner of the book from which they came, stating the price at which they were marked, and the value to which the book has been reduced by their removal; and he shall place the words, "Specimen Removed," with at least one of his initials in the space thus left vacant.

A fine of twenty-five (25) cents shall be imposed upon the owner of any book of stamps submitted for circulation for any and every counterfeit contained in such book, unless said stamp, or stamps, shall be of less catalog value than twenty-five (25) cents in which case the fine shall be the catalog value of such stamp; such fine to go to the Examiner of Sales Books, or such other expert as he may call to his assistance, subject to the conditions of the following paragraph.

The action of the Examiner of Sales Books or other expert shall be final and binding upon all parties. In the event the owner of such stamp or stamps, so removed, being dissatisfied with the decision of the expert's action, he shall have a right to appeal from their decision to the Counterfeit Detector at his own expense, and the decision of the Counterfeit Detector shall be final. In case such stamp, or stamps are found by the Counterfeit Detector to be genuine, then the fine shall be removed, and the expense of the examining shall be borne by the Examiner of Sales Books.

(i) The Superintendent shall furnish to members of the Society control stamps, and at a cost not exceeding five cents each, books for holding stamps to be circulated in this department, of such form as may be approved by the Board of Vice-Presidents; provided, that they be printed on one side of the leaf only, contain space for ten ordinary adhesive stamps on a page, have successive numerals not less than an inch in height on the reverse or unused side of each leaf, and contain no advertisements save of the Society or its Sales Department.

(j). He may refuse to circulate any stamps not mounted in the books so provided by him, or books containing an excessive amount of display, notes, or remarks by the owner; or any books for any reason previously approved by the Board of Vice-Presidents; and he may decline to send stamps to any member or to a foreign country when it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Board of Vice-Presidents that customs, laws or other conditions make it impracticable or undesirable for the department to do business with such a member or in such country.

(k). When all the preceding duties shall have been satisfactorily performed, as occasion demands, or no charge or notice to the contrary be in the hands of the Board of Vice-Presidents, the Superintendent shall be allowed to retain for himself a commission of twelve and one-half per cent. out of the amounts remitted to the selling owners upon the sales then settled for, made through the regular circuits of the department, and already paid for by cash to him, not including settlements out of the Insurance Fund for theft or other losses of all or any part of the circuit. He shall also receive a salary of $25.00 per annum.

Sec. 5. Examiner of Sales Books—The Examiner of Sales Books shall pass upon the genuineness of all stamps, etc. that may be sent to the Sales Superintendent before such stamps, etc., are

put upon the exchange circuits.

He shall remove from all books all stamps that he considers counterfeit or reprint, with the exception of reprints sold by the government originally issuing the stamps they represent and receivable for postage at the time of their sale by that government, also all stamps which have been repaired or manipulated for the purpose of increasing their value, unless so marked by the owner and return them to the Sales Superintendent, together with the number of the book from which they came, the name of the owner of such book, and the price at which they are marked; and shall place the words "Specimen Removed," with at least one of his initials, in the space thus left vacant.

Sec. 6. Editor of the American Philatelist.—The Editor shall edit all advertising and reading matter excepting official matter originating with the President or Secretary, and shall invite literary contributions and pass upon the same for publication.

He shall solicit and arrange all advertisements. He shall collect all moneys due on advertising accounts and shall turn the same over to the Treasurer without deducting, immediately after the issuance of each number, accompanied by an itemized statement showing specifically on which contracts payments have been made and the several amounts; such moneys to be placed in the proper Fund. He shall in general act as business manager in all matters pertaining to the publication of the *American Philatelist*.

The editor's compensation shall be $50.00 per month in addition to postage and printing expenses; which shall be paid to him by warrant on the general fund.

He shall give bond to the Society in the sum of not less than $500, said bond to be obtained at the expense of the Society, of some Surety Company to be approved by the President.

Sec. 7. Attorney. — The Attorney shall endeavor to collect and settle any claims that may be sent him by members of this Society against any person whatsoever, or to recover any stamps, etc., that they are unable to secure the return of. It shall also be his duty, when so ordered by the Board of Directors, to see that proper steps are taken, and the proper authorities notified, to secure the prosecution of any manufacturer of or dealer in forged stamps, etc.

He may charge for his service all actual disbursements for postage, stationery, etc., and ten per cent of all amounts recovered; provided, that in case of collections made for the Society he shall charge only actual disbursements without commission.

Sec. 8. Assistant Librarian.—It shall be the duty of the Assistant Librarian to preserve, and properly care for the records of the Society as received from retiring officers or boards, and he shall further receive all gifts to the Society of printed matter, and attend to binding the same, and shall at proper times forward the same to the Librarian for permanent care.

He shall also, upon receipt of postal notice giving the name of the book desired to be taken from the library advise the member of the cost of carriage, upon receipt of which the book shall be forwarded. He shall also keep a record of all books passing through his hands.

Sec. 9. Official Expert.—The Official Expert shall when called upon to do so, pronounce upon the genuineness of the specimens sent him by members, charging therefor ten cents for each specimen, no charge to be less than twenty-five cents. Postage or expense of carriage must in all cases be defrayed by the owners.

He shall not be required to pass upon the genuineness of any surcharge or stamps which can be plated. He shall also have the right to refuse to pass on such stamps as in his opinion should go to the Expert Committee.

Sec. 10. Expert Committee.—It shall be the duty of this committee to pronounce upon the authenticity of any stamp submitted for their opinion. They shall return to the sender a certificate of

their findings in each case, the same to bear a photograph of the stamp in question to be signed by all members of the committee. For the examination of each stamp the committee shall receive the sum of $1.00. This amount must accompany each stamp so submitted.

Sec. 11. Committee on Philatelic Literature.—It shall be the duty of this committee to report, through the columns of the *American Philatelist*, upon all new catalogues, handbooks, manuals, and papers that are brought out during the year; to summarize the same in their annual report for publication in the Year Book, and to make such deductions or suggestions in relation thereto as may, in their judgment, seem to be warranted or called for.

Sec. 12. Committee on Philatelic Index.—It shall be the duty of this committee to compile and compare for publication an index on philatelic literature.

Sec. 13. Committee on Philatelic Hand Books.—It shall be the duty of this committee to undertake the publication as opportunity offers of Philatelic Hand Books that shall be of low cost yet worthy of the name of the American Philatelic Society. The conditions under which said books be issued shall be left to the Committee, whose plans for publication shall be endorsed by the Board of Vice-Presidents before definite action be taken; but, in case the publishing of any such book involves the expenditure of money from the treasury of the Society, it shall be necessary for the Board of Directors to consent to such expenditure before the approval of the Board of Vice-Presidents shall become operative.

Sec. 14. Recruiting Committee.—The Recruiting Committee shall prepare and disseminate literature calculated to impress upon the philatelic public the many advantages to be derived from affiliation with the Society. They shall also investigate the standing of applicants upon the request of any officer of the Society.

Sec. 15. Obituary Committee.—It shall be the duty of this committee to secure during the year such facts about deceased members as will be of general interest, to publish them in the *American Philatelist* from time to time, and to bring them together in their annual report in the form of a summary for publication in the Proceedings of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. Every member of the Society whose dues are paid for the current year is entitled to participate in the privileges of the Sales Department except as provided in Article VII, Section 4, paragraph j, or until he becomes a debtor of the Society or any of its departments of more than two week's standing, or is suspended by the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of Article II, Section 2, of these By-Laws, or has been dropped from circuit lists by the Sales Department for non-payment of fines, as provided in Section 2 of this Article.

Sec. 2. A member who desires to be placed on circuit lists, must make application to the Sales Superintendent, stating his wish and he will be irrevocably taken thereby to promise and pledge himself to abide for so long as he participates by all the rules for the conduct of this department now contained in these By-Laws in this Article or Article VII, Section 4, or elsewhere, and any which may hereafter be made, by amendments to these By-Laws, or by the Superintendent for matter properly within his discretion. Every member who receives books on circuit agrees to give a written receipt for them to the preceding member from whom they are received, and to take a like written receipt from the member next on circuit to whom he delivers them; to pay a fine of ten cents per day for each day a circuit is kept by him over three days, not counting Sundays or legal holidays, which fines shall be collected by the Superintendent and paid over by him to the Treasurer for the Insurance Fund; to account for every space from which he removes stamps by placing therein an adhesive control stamp furnished by the

Superintendent, and properly cancelled, or by writing his full name in ink in the space from which the stamp has been removed, or by placing therein any other mark previously approved in writing by the Superintendent; and immediately upon forwarding a circuit to send to the Superintendent a report sheet containing a memorandum of the total value of all the stamps reported upon each time regardless of whether or not he, as an owner, has at the same time stamps circuiting in the department, or any other consideration or debt due or claimed by him from the Society. Every member agrees by his participation in the department to pay the Society the full priced value of any circuit traced to him, for which he can show no written receipt from any other member; and the value of any stamps found by the Superintendent to be missing from books which have passed through the hands of said member, either by reason of the disappearance of any stamp from a space not accounted for, or the loss of an entire page out of a book, or several pages, if he has not immediately upon receipt of the damaged book notified the member preceding him on circuit, and adjusted the matter with him. The Superintendent shall suspend from participation in the department any member for non-payment of fines or failure to make reports promptly, or to accompany them with the requisite remittance, or upon notification from the Treasurer that said member has been a debtor to the Society for more than two weeks, or at the request of the Board of Vice-Presidents, and any member so suspended shall be restored to the priviledges of participation again, only by a vote of the Board of Vice-Presidents, certified to the Superintendent in writing before being acted on by him.

Sec. 3. Any member who desires to circulate stamps in the department must send them to the Superintendent mounted in proper books furnished for the purpose, with his name on the cover, the price visible near each specimen, and the total value of the book in the place provided on its cover. Counterfeits, non-governmental reprints, bulky entires, and books excessively written in will not be circulated, and the Superintendent may further refuse circulation in accordance with the provisions of Article VII, Section 4, of these By-Laws. Every owner participating agrees to make cash remittances for any stamps he may buy, during the time his stamps are in the department, exactly like any other purchasing member of the Society and submit to the assessments for the Insurance Fund and Superintendent's commission, when made strictly in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. Claims for losses shall be made to the Superintendent, and payment accepted by warrant on the Treasury, as provided in Article VII, Section 4, of these By-Laws. Claims for payment for substituted stamps shall always be accompanied by the substituted stamps in the books as received by the owner, and such substituted stamps shall become the property of the Society, to be sold for the benefit of the Insurance Fund upon payment of the claims made by the owner.

ARTICLE IX.—Publications.

Section 1. The Society shall publish *"The American Philatelist,"* which shall be issued as often as once a month, and more frequently if the Board of Directors shall so determine. It shall be edited by the Editor and approved by the President for publication.

Reports of officers, committees and branch societies shall be published in the *American Philatelist* from time to time, together with such literary matter as the Editor may deem expedient, subject to the approval of the President.

Advertising shall be admitted subject to the approval of the Editor at a rate to be determined by the President.

The yearly subscription price to members shall be seventy-five cents as provided in Article II, Section 3, and to non-members one dollar. The price of single copies shall be ten cents. All receipts on account of the *American Phila-*

telist shall be kept by the Treasurer in a separate fund, against which fund all expenses of publication shall be charged.

Any deficiency shall be made up from the General Fund, and the Treasurer's annual report shall set out the net cost to the Society of the publishing of the *American Philatelist* each year.

The cost of publishing the proceedings of the annual convention and the list of members and branch Societies shall be charged to the general fund.

Sec. 2. The full report of the convention proceedings together with the charter, the By-Laws and the rules of all departments which may not be included in the general By-Laws, shall be published as soon as practicable after each annual convention and one copy sent free to each member. Copies to the public and extra copies to members shall be sold for twenty-five cents each.

A revised list of members, officers, branch societies, etc., shall be published on or about the first day of March in each year and one copy sent free to each member. Copies to the public and extra copies to members shall be sold for fifty cents each.

The list of members shall be arranged alphabetically, numerically and geographically, and the specialties of each member, if furnished by him, shall be indicated by proper reference marks. The names of minors shall be marked in the alphabetical list with an asterisk, the significance of which shall be explained in a foot note on each page.

Sec. 3. The Secretary immediately after the convention, shall request bids for the printing of the *American Philatelist* and the other publications herein authorized. The contract shall be awarded by the Board of Directors, who may at their discretion reject any or all bids.

Sec. 4. Copies of publications of the Society shall be sent to such libraries and other institutions as may be approved by the President.

All copies of the *American Philatelist* remaining after each issue shall be held for sale and for supplying of duplicate or sample copies.

ARTICLE X.—Branch Societies.

Section 1. Branch societies of this Society may be formed as follows:—A charter may be issued by the Board of Vice-Presidents for such a branch society on formal application to such Board; provided they shall have adopted a name and rules for their government, and shall submit a copy of the same with a list of the members, at the time the application is made; and provided that the said rules of the branch society are not inconsistent with the Charter and By-Laws of the Society.

Sec. 2. Five or more stockholders resident in the locality, or twenty-five stockholders resident in the same state, shall be necessary before a charter can be granted.

Sec. 3. Local and state branches so formed shall be numbered in regular order, in consecutive series, and each shall be known by its number, in addition to the name selected by it; provided, that the name of the state branch includes the name of the State for which it is chartered.

Sec. 4. Branch societies may admit to membership persons not stockholders in the American Philatelic Society, but such members shall have no vote on matters pertaining to the American Philatelic Society, or be eligible to hold the offices of President, Secretary or member of the governing Board.

Each branch shall furnish to the Secretary of the Society the name and address of its Secretary, to whom all official communications shall be sent. At each annual convention said officer shall make a report showing the number of meetings his branch has held during the year, the number of members in good standing and any matters pertaining to the work of the Branch Society. Upon request of the Board of Vice-Presidents, the Secretary of any Branch shall furnish any information which the Board may request pertaining to the membership and work of said Branch.

All changes in the by-laws of a branch society shall be approved by the Board of Vice-Presidents before the same can become effective. In the event that the membership in any Branch is reduced to less than five members or in the event that a branch refuses or fails to comply with any of the above requirements, the Board of Vice-Presidents may submit the facts to the Board of Directors, as in the case of a member, for the purpose of having the revocation of the charter of such offending branch voted upon.

No person, who may be elected an honorary member by any branch, unless he or she is a member of the American Philatelic Society in good standing, shall be permitted to vote or take any active part in the business proceedings of the branch with which affiliated.

Sec. 5. Each branch society so organized shall be required to subscribe for, acquire, and hold, in the name of such branch, one share of the capital stock of this Society and may vote the same by proxy.

ARTICLE XI.—Property.

Section 1. All officers shall, at the expiration of their terms of office, deliver to their successors all books, papers, moneys, and other property in their possession belonging to the Society, and they shall not be relieved from their bonds or obligations until this requirement be complied with.

Sec. 2. The records of the Board of Vice-Presidents and of the Board of Directors shall be turned over to the Assistant Librarian for safe keeping after two years have elapsed from the final adjustment of the subject of such records. These records shall be obtainable from the Assistant Librarian at any time that reference to them is necessary, upon written request of the Board in which they originated.

Sec. 3 A duplicate form record book shall be kept, one by the Secretary and one by the President, wherein shall be securely fixed a duplicate of each form or printed matter that is used by any officer to whom is delegated executive power. All such blanks or forms shall have printed on them in a noticeable place "Form approved by Board of Directors" (date to follow); said approval to apply to the necessity of issuing and to form, and also to subject matter except as otherwise provided in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE XII.—Amendments.

Section 1. The By-Laws of this Society may be altered or amended only by the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders voting on such alteration or amendments; provided, that such two-thirds shall constitute a third of all the members of the Society entitled to vote. Amendments may be made at the Annual Convention, or at any special meeting, or by a general vote, as provided for in Article III, Section 3, and the action of the Annual Convention or special meeting in amending the By-laws shall be final, if such proposed amendments shall have been published in the *American Philatelist* at least thirty days prior to the date of such convention or meeting. But any amendment to the By-Laws adopted by any convention or special meeting which was not so published, and any Rules or By-Laws passed by the Board of Directors shall be submitted to a general vote, as provided by Article III, Section 3, in case one hundred stockholders entitled to vote shall so request of the President within sixty days from the publication of the same in the *American Philatelist*.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

RESOLVED: That the Society express its gratification at the verdict rendered by Federal Judge Wood in the recent Klemann-Grinnell case tried at Los Angeles, involving the counterfeit Hawaiian "Missionaries."

And, further, that it recommends that aggressive measures be taken through the proper legal channels to apprehend those guilty of the attempted fraud.

RESOLVED: That the Society offer an annual medal for a paper, not to exceed 3000 words in length, written upon a philatelic subject vital to this organization.

That a committee of three be appointed who will purchase a suitable medal at a cost not to exceed $25.00 per annum, same to be hereby authorized by the Society who will select five subjects from which the contestants shall choose one upon which to write; that such topics shall be announced in the Society's Journal at least six months prior to the convention at which the paper shall be read; that this committee shall act as judges in selecting the best paper and that the award be announced during the convention session, provided however, that three or more papers are submitted.

That all manuscripts submitted in competition become the property of the Society, the medalist paper to be printed in the record of the convention proceedings and the remainder in the American Philatelist, at the discretion of the editor.

RESOLVED: That the American Philatelic Society appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to refute erroneous information on philatelic subjects that may appear in the press in particular.

RESOLVED: That the American Philatelic Society in convention assembled, record its appreciation of the action of those interested in philately in Springfield in providing the first philatelic postmark used in the United States.

RESOLVED: That at future conventions that members of the American Philatelic Society must show their card before being registered and given badges and that guests be registered as such by the member vouching for them and that distinctive badges be provided.

RESOLVED: That the American Philatelic Society recognize the forthcoming international philatelic exhibition, London, May 1923 under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society by presenting a special medal that may be called the John Walter Scott medal under such stipulations as the directors or other authorized body may name.

RESOLVED: That the American Philatelic Society commend the enterprise of the Government in establishing the Philatelic Agency at Washington for the purpose of catering to the wants of collectors.

RESOLVED: That the Society express its approval of the manner in which Wm. R. Ricketts is accomplishing his great work of indexing our literature; and we bespeak for him the fullest consideration of our members in his task of collecting the data and for Clifton A. Howes for his assistance in arranging the notes.

The Committee on Resolutions favorably consider the suggestions of Mr. Wm. Hoffman of Springfield, Missouri:—

> "That 'badges, awards and Scout requirements' and a special unit badge, be issued 'for Philately' by the Boy Scouts of America. That the officers of this Society aid in preparing the requirements and a pamphlet on this badge."

OPPOSED:

To using Stock Fund for any purpose other than investment.

To any measure tending to create classes in our Society.

To any action looking to the passing of a law allowing illustrations of only parts of U. S. stamps.

C. F. RICHARDS, No. 18.

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The American Philatelist

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Thirty-seventh Annual Convention

HELD AT

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., AUGUST 15-16-17, 1922

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INFORMATION

Members desiring information relative to any of the following subjects should communicate with the officers noted:

President C. F. Heyerman should be addressed upon any executive or parliamentary matters, committee appointments, etc.

The Board of Vice Presidents, Otto F. Moses, Recorder, should be addressed upon all matters pertaining to complaints against members, except for unsettled accounts, which should be referred to the attorney as indicated below.

The Secretary, Holland A. Davis, should be addressed upon all matters relating to membership, for any printed forms of the society and upon all matters of a general nature.

The Treasurer, Howard H. Elliott, should be addressed upon all matters concerning payment of dues.

The International Secretary, Eugene Klein, should be addressed upon all matters relating to our Corresponding Societies and other official business in all foreign countries.

The Sales Superintendent, J. E. Guest, should be addressed upon ALL matters pertaining to that department.

The Librarian, John H. Leete, should be addressed upon all matters pertaining to the withdrawal of books from the library.

The Assistant Librarian, C. M. Tyler, should be addressed upon all other matters concerning the library.

The Attorney, H. M. Lewy, should be addressed upon all matters involving financial disputes, unsettled accounts, etc.

The Editor of the American Philatelist, A. D. Fennel, should be addressed upon all matters relating to the literary and advertising departments of this publication.

To the Official Expert, Eugene Klein, should be submitted stamps upon which an opinion is desired as to their genuineness.

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